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Centennial History of Harrison, Maine

Containing

The Centennial Celebration of 1905, and Historical and Biographical Matter

Compiled and Edited by

ALPHONSO MOULTON, HOWARD L. SAMPSON
and GRANVILLE FERNALD

"All human beings, not utter savage, long for some information about past times."

LORD MACAULAY

"It is wise for us to recur to the history of our ancestors. Those who are regardless of their ancestors * * * * * do not perform their duty to the world."

DANIEL WEBSTER

Published by the Authority of the Town

Printed by the Southworth Printing Company
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1909

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PREFACE

It is under circumstances of peculiar misfortune that a large number of the latter pages of this book were written and edited for the printer. On June 28, 1908, Alphonso Moulton, Esq., the principal author and editor, passed to the higher life after a serious illness from an insidious and fatal disease.

The writer hereof having been to some extent a co-laborer with Messrs. Moulton and Sampson, compilers and editors, for more than three years past, in the composition and arrangement of important matter for this work, is conscious of the honor and responsibility which is upon him, in assuming the duties to which he has been assigned by the authority of the Centennial Executive Commitee, within whose control, conjointly with the municipal officers of the town, the publication of the Centennial History still remains.

The general scheme of the Editorial Committee, as communicated to the writer in the beginning of the work of preparation of historical matter, was that first: a series of sketches of the pioneer families of the town, genealogical, and to a degree, biographical, wherever it seemed proper, should constitute a large part of the work; under the belief that the true history of the town would be best illustrated by authentic histories of the lives, characters and public services rendered, and the part performed by each citizen in laying the foundation of prosperity and in promoting the success of all patriotic institutions, which have, to the present time, reflected honor and luster upon their generation. This special commemoration of the pioneers

was not to preclude any necessary or deserved recognition of the advent and residence here for a term of years of families or individuals, who by education, character or other qualification have served the inhabitants of the town in a high professional manner in law, medicine, the ministry of religion, or in statesmanship; for some of the most devoted and useful citizens of the past and present era, were not of the older "first families." Thus, they will observe that in some instances those whom our people have "most delighted to honor," have been born and educated elsewhere.

Another equally important feature of the work was to be: an accurate review of the religious and civil institutions, the general progress of education, and the processes of moral culture and social refinement since the organization of the town. The plan also contemplated reliable histories of the development of the various industries; the improvements in methods of agriculture; the useful innovations in the mechanical arts; the origin and successes of manufacturing enterprises; the accession of wealth and business importance achieved through the mercantile connections of our citizens with other merchants in the large cities and by profitable dealing with the people of their section; the establishment of town, church and school buildings, and notable private dwellings; the record of the patriotism of our people in furnishing troops for the Civil War; the surprising advent in late years of the means of travel, conveyance of merchandise and personal communication owing to modern scientific discoveries and inventions. The elaboration of these different designs has enabled the writers to present to the citizens of the town and State, a most gratifying word-picture of all the scenes and subjects of interest to them or to the strangers who come within our gates.

Attention may be asked to the fine illustration by portraits of the good men and women whose lives are commemorated in this volume, whom some of us knew in their lives and whom we all hold in loving remembrance and veneration.

It is sincerely hoped that the citizens of Harrison, having let patience have her "perfect work," will appreciate how cautiously the compilers resolved to proceed in every step of their labors, so that every statement in this volume should bear the stamp of complete authenticity; for, though it was their desire to make a book that, to use a common phrase, might be "as interesting as a novel" yet it should not be suspected of containing anything even bordering on the domain of fiction; for that is not history.

The apparent slowness of the progress of compilation of the book has been unavoidable. The natural eagerness and expectancy of our people to see the work in print has been constantly apprehended, and often expressed to the authors and editors. Their inexperience in book-writing, and the immense demands upon their powers of calculation of resources, the failure of many friends to furnish necessary data for formulation of readable articles, and the fact that the main brunt of the undertaking came upon *one man,* whose physical system was being gradually undermined by the approach of a malady so secret and fatal in its nature that the result even now appalls us as we remember how suddenly he was called away, is sufficient explanation of the seeming delay, and of the subsidence of force in an intellect that while toiling incessantly for many months in a quest of facts for portraying the careers of individuals, and of the lives of fellow mortals like himself, the devotedness to the object to which he was committed, vividly calls to mind the sacrifice illustrated by the title of a famous story, "A Life for a Life."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To those friends who have so willingly and readily furnished information concerning their family histories and other indispensable data for the compilers' use, we express our sincere thanks. Without their assistance, we could never have brought the work to so complete a conclusion.

One most valuable assistant, as a guide to the intelligent search for, and use of the necessary data pertaining to the original pioneers, is the "History of the Settlement and Early Settlers of Harrison, Maine, by Rev. Gideon T. Ridlon," a former resident of the town. It was published in 1877, while a goodly number of the older people were still living, who were among the "first born among many brethren" in the old town. We desire to recognize the invaluable merit of that unpretentious work, compiled under circumstances of so much difficulty at that time, and yet with innumerable advantages not possessed by us at the present period. In behalf of the citizens of Harrison and adjacent towns, we therefore present our sincere acknowledgments for the timely assistance we have derived from the use of the above mentioned history.

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PART I.

The Centennial Celebration

AT

HARRISON, MAINE,

Thursday, Aug. 3, 1905.

PREPARING FOR THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

THE date of the first settlement of Harrison seems to be undecided, since Rev. G. T. Ridlon, who made diligent search in regard to the matter, says in his "Early Settlers of Harrison" that John and Nathan Carsley came into town with their wives in March, 1793, afterward returning to Gorham and remaining there until after the birth of Nathan's second child in 1796; and, further on, that some of the old people claim that John Carsley and his wife never returned to Gorham after first coming to Harrison in 1793. He says that this is *probably* true. If the latter statement is correct, the first permanent settlement was in 1793; but, if the former supposition is right, it was not till 1796 or 1797. This uncertainty in regard to the exact date, and the impossibility of deciding the matter, are the probable reasons why no attempt was made to celebrate the centennial of the first permanent settlement of the town.

The incorporation of the town on March 8th, 1805, was a certain date, which was a matter of record, and early in the year of 1904 the matter of celebrating its centennial began to be heard of. So far as the writer is aware, Rev. C. C. Sampson, of Tilton, N. H., a native of Harrison, was the first man to broach the subject, the time being early in the summer of that year. The matter did not assume tangible form until the following December, when S. C. Smith,

Esq., drew up a petition to the Selectmen of the town, requesting them to call a citizen's meeting at such a date as they might deem advisable, for the purpose of considering the matter of suitably celebrating the centennial of the incorporation of the town. This petition was numerously signed, though there did not seem to be any special enthusiasm in regard to the matter.

In response to the petition the desired meeting was duly called, and was held at the Town Hall on the afternoon of Saturday, December 10th, 1904. The attendance was very small, not over fifteen persons being present. Quincy M. Chute, (Chairman of Selectmen), was chosen as Chairman of the meeting, and Howard L. Sampson, (Town Clerk), Secretary. There was a general discussion of the proposed celebration, and all present favored it. No action was taken, except to urge all present to do their utmost towards interesting the people of the town in the movement, and the meeting adjourned, to meet in one week at the Odd Fellows' Banquet Hall.

The adjourned meeting was largely attended and very enthusiastic. After quite a discussion, which called forth several stirring speeches, it was voted to choose a committee to consider the advisability of holding a centennial celebration, and also the matter of suitable exercises for such a celebration, if it was deemed best to hold it. Alvin P. Ricker, Alphonso Moulton, and William H. Bailey were appointed as a committee to select the Centennial Committee, and, after due consideration, reported a list of names to the meeting which was unanimously adopted, but other names were added by nomination from the floor. William H. Briggs was elected as Chairman of the Centennial Com-

mittee, and Alphonso Moulton as Secretary; and at a subsequent meeting, Frank P. Bennett was elected as Treasurer.

The Citizens' Meeting adjourned, to meet at the same place on Saturday, January 14th, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee, and acting upon the same. The meeting was held according to the adjournment, and the Committee made its report, the main points of it being that they recommended "a proper observance of the coming Centennial of the Incorporation of the Town, and that the exercises be held at such place in the vicinity of Harrison Village as may hereafter be determined upon, at some time during the coming August;" and that at the proposed celebration there be: "(1) An Historical Address, to be prepared by some suitable person, such person to have been at some time a resident of the town; (2) a dinner, to be made as extensive as our means will allow; (3) After Dinner Speeches from former and present residents of Harrison, and Distinguished Visitors from abroad; (4) a Band of Music, to be present through the whole of the exercises; (5) a Quartette of Singers; (6) that other features, including a Trades Procession, a Water Carnival, a Display of Fireworks, etc., be taken into consideration by the Committee that may have charge of the matter in the future, and such of them added to the program as may be thought advisable, and that the amount of funds at the disposal of the Committee may seem to warrant." The Committee further recommended that as much money as possible be raised by subscription before asking the town to appropriate anything.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted, and, on motion of S. C. Smith, Esq., it was voted that the Committee then acting in the matter, with the addition of such persons as the meeting might see fit to add to the number, be a Permanent Committee to have full charge of all matters relating to the proposed Celebration. Several additions were made to the Committee by nominations from the floor, and the Centennial Executive Committee, as finally constituted, was as follows:

CENTENNIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

William H. Briggs,
George H. Cummings,
Alphonso Moulton,
Howard L. Sampson,
Dr. James P. Blake,
Adelbert C. Buck,
Mrs. Lida T. Randall,
A. Mellen Thomes,
Quincy M. Chute,
Victor L. Jordan,
Mrs. Cora Dennison,
Nathaniel H. Seavey,
Mrs. Alice M. Wilbur,
Charles F. Ricker,
George P. Carsley,
Ernest L. Gay,
Mrs. William H. Briggs,
Almore Haskell,
George E. Tarbox,
C. Sumner Whitney,
James Thomes,
Mrs. Anna Dudley,
Mrs. Lizzie Doughty,
David Kneeland,
Joseph Pitts,
Mark H. Sawyer,
Clarence B. Caswell,
Mrs. Lena Stone,
Mrs. Hattie A. Hall,
Mrs. Louisa H. Foster,
Mrs. Rebecca Shedd,
Mrs. Nellie F. Keene,

HONORARY, NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Hon. Melville E. Ingalls,
Hon. George H. Buck,
Daniel H. Caswell, Esq.,
Rev. Cassander C. Sampson,
Hon. Charles Sumner Cook,
Albert S. Caswell, Esq.,
Willis E. Carsley, Esq.,
Granville Fernald, Esq.,

William H. Briggs, *Chairman.*
Alphonso Moulton, *Secretary*
Frank P. Bennett, *Treasurer.*

The Committee at once went to work with a will, the first work in hand being the provision of the funds necessary to meet the expenses of the celebration. A subscription paper was drawn up at the first regular meeting of the Committee, and the members present at once started the ball rolling by pledging about $150. George H. Cummings, Esq., was selected to solicit subscriptions, and did very effective work, being assisted later on by the Chairman and Treasurer of the Committee.

It had been decided to ask the town for aid, and an article asking for an appropriation for the purpose was inserted in the warrant for the annual meeting. At the meeting of the Committee held on March 4th, the Chairman reported that $455 had already been subscribed, and, after a very full discussion, it was decided to ask the town to appropriate $300. At first there seemed to be considerable opposition to this measure in certain quarters, but the matter was handled so skillfully, both before the meeting and during the discussion when the article was brought up, that the sum asked for was voted unanimously,

thus placing $755 at the disposal of the Committee, which sum was subsequently increased to about $850, which proved to be more than enough to carry out in full the program which was afterwards determined upon.

Being assured of sufficient means the Committee began to lay out the work in such a manner as to give assurance that the coming Celebration would be one which would reflect credit upon the town, and of which every inhabitant, or former resident, would be proud, provided that the citizens co-operated heartily in the work; and, right here, we feel that it is our duty to say that they did this to an extent never before equalled in Harrison. All differences were hushed, the plans of the Centennial Committee were accepted without question, and unity of purpose and most earnest work characterized every movement from that time on. The full Committee retained the general control over all of the work, but the details of the different divisions were put in the hands of the following sub-committees:

Invitations: — Howard L. Sampson, Alphonso Moulton, Almore Haskell.

Reception: — George E. Tarbox, C. Sumner Whitney, George H. Cummings, Mrs. Lizzie Doughty, Mrs. Lida T. Randall.

Entertainment and Exercises: — Dr. James P. Blake, Clarence B. Caswell, N. H. Seavey, Mrs. Anna Dudley, Mrs. Lyman Shedd.

Dinner: — Mrs. Nellie F. Keene, Mrs. Wm. H. Briggs, Mrs. Louisa H. Foster. (This Committee was empowered to appoint additional members, and to employ such assistance as they found necessary.)

Decorations: — Joseph Pitts, Victor L. Jordan, Quincy M. Chute, Charles F. Ricker, David Kneeland, Mrs. Cora Dennison, Mrs. Lena Stone.

All of the committees entered zealously into the work assigned to them, and, though some of the tasks were almost herculean in their proportions, not a single committee failed to carry through its work in a manner that was eminently satisfactory. Neat and tasty printed invitations were procured, and about eight hundred of them were sent through the mails, the design being to place one at least in the hands of each family that had at any time resided in the town, and in very many instances these invitations have been carefully put away to be treasured as mementoes of the "Wonderful Centennial Celebration in 1905."

It was determined to put the Village in holiday attire, and $100 was placed at the disposal of the Committee to use in decorating such buildings as could not well be attended to by individuals or families. The work was placed in the hands of the N. E. Flag and Decorating Company, of Boston, and right well was the work done under the direction of their agent, Mr. C. M. Gates. The residents entered heartily into the work, and when all was in readiness for the celebration, Harrison Village was certainly a "thing of beauty" as it appeared with its "good clothes" on. About forty residences, places of business, churches, and halls, were decorated to quite an extent, and many of them in a very elaborate manner. Indeed there were but very few buildings in the vicinity of the Village that did not in some way show that the owner recognized the importance of the great event that was so close at hand. In addition to all this, numerous flags and banners were hung over the streets, and the Grand Stand where the literary exercises were held, was elaborately decorated and draped, the whole vicinity being brilliant with the national colors.

Most certainly the decorators did their work faithfully, and gave good value for the money that was paid to them.

The Committee on Entertainment and Exercises determined at the start to prepare a program that would furnish ample entertainment for every member of the big crowd that was expected,—one that would be varied enough to suit all tastes, and long enough to satisfy the most exacting. Right well did they succeed in every department, from the salute at sunrise to the big display of fireworks that did not end till late in the evening. Dr. James P. Blake, the chairman and resident member, "put his whole soul into the work," and labored unceasingly, the other members assisting as best they could.

One feature, which everybody expected, was an Historical Address, and Granville Fernald, Esq., of Washington, D. C., a former resident of the town, and a man well equipped for the work, was selected to prepare it, and at once signified his willingness to accept the position. He is an experienced and ready writer, with a great fund of information at hand, and he received much aid from other parties, especially from our popular Town Clerk, Howard L. Sampson, Esq., who stood ready to furnish reliable information in regard to almost any subject connected with the past history of the town. But Mr. Fernald was so hampered by lack of time that he was obliged to omit many facts in regard to the town and its inhabitants, that he had in his possession, an omission which the editors of this book have endeavored to make up for as far as possible by the matter inserted in the portion devoted to Town History.

The Committee had hoped to have Harrison's honored son, Hon. M. E. Ingalls of Cincinnati, Ohio, preside at the

Celebration, but his many duties would not permit him to be present on that day. It was fortunate in securing another worthy son, Hon. Chas. Sumner Cook of Portland, to take his place.

As has already been stated, it was voted at the beginning of the preparations to provide a dinner, "to be made as extensive as our means will allow." Probably the dinner proved to be the source of more trouble, worry, and discussion, than everything else connected with the Celebration. Some thought it best to feed the Speakers, Band, Officers and Committees, and Invited Guests sufficient to make the total number two hundred and fifty to three hundred; others favored a "picnic dinner" for everybody that saw fit to bring food, without any special preparation; still others thought it best to provide for all inhabitants of the town, and all former residents; and others, (and this was a numerous class), would be satisfied with nothing less than what would practically be a free dinner to everybody. The greater part of those who opposed this last proposition, did so from the fear that it would prove to be such an immense affair that it would end in a dismal failure. But their fears were eventually overcome, and a dinner practically free to all was the final result, though the decision came so late that many did not avail themselves of the privilege, although about three thousand (3,000) were fed at dinner, and about one-third of that number were provided with suppers. After the hunger of this great multitude was fully appeased, great quantities of food were left that the Committee had to dispose of as best they could. *Harrison dinners, (or suppers), are never a failure.*

No one place could be found large enough for such a feast as was provided, (except "all out-doors," which was thought to be too much exposed), and the vestries of the Free Baptist and Congregational Churches and the Town Hall, were all utilized, and with all this room the tables had to be set "over and over," before the hunger of the crowd was fully satisfied.

The Centennial Celebration.

This is the long expected day,
  On which all celebrate;
And now all work is laid aside
  Till more convenient date.
The rich and poor do all unite,—
  As well as high and low,—
To fitly glorify the day
  One hundred years ago.
Then it was our loved Harrison
  Did first become a town,
And in the hundred years since then
  Has grown to much renown.
Its history since then is such
  That we are feeling proud,
And think 'tis well to celebrate,
  So gladly join the crowd.

The day selected for the Celebration was Thursday, August 3rd, 1905, and it was a perfect day in every respect. It was clear and bright, the temperature was just right for comfort, the recent rain had destroyed every vestige of

dust, and all nature seemed to have combined to produce a day fitted in every way for the great Celebration. At sunrise came the first number on the program — the firing of one hundred guns from the Common in the Village. As the echoes reverberated over the hills answering echoes came from other points, where muskets were fired, rocks blasted, dynamite cartridges exploded, and other means adopted by which the people could give vent to their enthusiastic patriotism. The day was fitly ushered in, and the Centennial Celebration well begun.

People from all parts of the country had flocked back to their native town, and almost every residence was for the time being made the home of guests, the capacity of some of them being taxed to their utmost. Never before had any event in the vicinity called out such a crowd as that which gathered together on that long-to-be-remembered 3rd of August. To the hundreds who had previously arrived thousands were added on the morning of the Celebration, till good judges estimated that the number present was about four thousand; and it is but justice to say that a more orderly gathering never came together. The arrangements for preserving order were elaborate, and well nigh perfect. Not only were all local officers on duty, but uniformed policemen had been summoned from Portland, and the County Sheriff and a part of his Deputies were present and on the alert for the apprehension of all wrongdoers. So perfect were these arrangements, and so well was it known that everything possible would be done to prevent the sale of the liquid that is so detrimental to good order, that those who are generally supposed to be engaged in such business were very "conspicuous for their absence."

At 8.30 came the Parade, and very few had much idea of what it was to contain. It was generally supposed that there would be some half dozen teams, decorated to some extent, but none were prepared for the gorgeous spectacle which slowly came into view from the Bridgton road, and marched through all of the principal streets of the Village. First came the Marshal of the Day, Mr. Andrew B. Jordan, mounted on horseback, and attended by two uniformed policemen. Next was the Norway Brass Band of nineteen pieces, Frank H. Kimball leader, and following were some twenty wagons, floats, barges, etc., beautifully decorated, and drawn by gaily caparisoned horses. All trades and industries were represented, even to the summer boarders from the cities, who claimed the right to assist in the celebrating of the Centennial of the town to which they had become so much attached during the summers in which they had made it their home. One writer well said: "It was a spectacle which reflected great credit on its promoters, and was viewed with keen pleasure by natives and visitors alike."

The Literary Exercises were held in the spacious grounds adjoining the Crystal Lake House, and near the shores of the pretty little sheet of water now known as Crystal Lake, but in the "olden time" bearing the name of "Anonymous Pond." A large stand erected in the shade of the spreading elms, and near to the main street, was nearly encircled by a line of flags and banners, while in front was an arch of flags and bunting, on which appeared the word "Welcome" in immense letters. William H. Briggs, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the meeting to order, and Albert W. Weston, Chairman of the Board of

Selectmen, was the Temporary Chairman, and made the Address of Welcome. Hon Chas. Sumner Cook of Portland, was the President of the Day. The Norway Brass Band, and the Norway Quartet were present through the day. The full program of Exercises appears below:

PROGRAM OF CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Sunrise, . . . Salute of 100 guns.
8.30 A. M. Parade, headed by Norway Brass Band.
9.30 A. M. Band Concert, . Norway Band.
10.30 A. M. Commencement of Literary Exercises.
Introduction of Temporary Chairman, by William H. Briggs, Esq.
Address of Welcome by Temporary Chairman, Albert W. Weston, Esq.
Prayer, . . Rev. E. Z. Whitman.
Singing, . . . Norway Quartet.
Address of President, . Hon. Chas. Sumner Cook.
Music, . . Norway Brass Band.
Historical Address, . Granville Fernald, Esq.

DINNER.

1.30 P. M. Continuation of Literary Exercises.
Music, ... Band.
Address, . . Rev. C. C. Sampson.
Singing, . . . Norway Quartet.
Address, . . Rev. Fred E. Winn.
Music, ... Band.
Address, . . Hon. Geo. A. Hibbard.
Singing, ... Quartet.
Reading, . . . A. E. Morse, Esq.
Centennial Poem, . Mrs. Grace Bray Pugsley.
Address, . . Judge Jas. H. Tolman.
Address, . . Hon. Amos L. Allen.
Singing of Centennial Ode, . Quartet.

2.30 P. M. Base Ball Game, Harrison vs. Naples.

3.30 P. M. Athletic Field and Water Sports, in charge of Mr. Guy Simpson, and carried on by members of Camps Kineo, Long Lake, and Katahdin.

7.30 P. M. Band Concert.
Water Carnival.
Grand Display of Fireworks.

A full report of Addresses and Poems, as far as they could be obtained, follows. Some of the speakers used neither manuscript nor notes, and it is to be regretted that no report of their addresses could be obtained.

Everything during the whole day passed off smoothly, there being not a single "hitch" from start to finish. The exercises lasted till sunset, but still the crowd lingered. Some had hurriedly returned to their homes to do some necessary work and return in haste, so as to be in season to witness the evening show. Great numbers had remained on the grounds, and special and regular trains on the B. & S. R. R. came filled to repletion. More than two thousand people had gathered on the shores of Long Lake by the time that the "shades of night" had covered the land. They listened with pleasure to the Band Concert, and were delighted witnesses of the Water Carnival and Display of Fireworks, remaining till the last piece was set off, and even then being in no haste to depart to their homes. All were delighted and satisfied with the events of the day. Old acquaintances of bygone years had been renewed; friends who had not met for many years had been reunited, and the scenes and events of the olden times had been recalled and reviewed;

families whose members had long been scattered had been once more called together, and many of the vacant chairs filled with living, breathing forms, as of yore; sorrows and afflictions had for the time been laid aside and forgotten in the joy and happiness that reigned supreme. It had been a great, a glorious, and never-to-be-forgotten day, but, like every other earthly thing, it had to come to an end. The crowd had departed, the Great Celebration is but a thing of the past, and only its memory remains, to be recalled in the years to come, when will come to its participants a thrill of joy and pride as they think of its "glittering pageants," its thronging crowds of happy men and women, and its great and wonderful success.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

By Albert W. Weston, Esq.

At the opening of the literary exercises the immense audience was called to order by the Chairman of the Centennial Committee, William H. Briggs, Esq., who briefly spoke of the purpose of the meeting, and then in a few well-chosen words introduced the Temporary Chairman, Albert W. Weston, who spoke as follows:

Visiting Friends and Former Residents: —

In extending to you the hospitality of this town, the municipal authorities and the citizens unite in offering you a hearty welcome worthy of the respect and admiration that we have for your interest in this celebration.

Fellow Citizens: I welcome you as members of a most numerous family, a power upon which we must rely for the security and defence of our town and its interests.

To each and every one I extend a most hearty welcome to this, the greatest event which has taken place since the town was incorporated, and such a one as none of us who are here today will, in all probability, ever have the privilege of attending again. I know not what kind of weather prevailed in this vicinity on the 8th of March, in the year of grace, 1805, but it was a blessed day because it gave to us a united community, a town.

From the feeble beginnings we feel assured that the watchword of our forefathers was progress, that foremost in the minds of those earnest workers, those hearty progressive men and women who made their home here on God's green acres, holding communion with Mother Nature and living the life which is calculated to make men most noble because of surroundings and unlimited possibilities, was to lay the foundations of a town that would endure for all time.

Today we claim for our town a population of about one thousand inhabitants, with a flourishing mercantile and mechanical business.

We have among us those who are interested in the higher branches of literature and science, whom we claim as worthy representatives of the culture of our town.

Wherever the stars and stripes wave we are glad to acknowledge that we are American citizens. Wherever we go we are justly proud to call Harrison our town. Why? Because it is not a land unknown, nay, it is widely known.

Her scenic charms are unrivalled. Artists, and nearly every other class and profession, make annual pilgrimages to, and long sojourns in, this lovely land of lakes and streams, hills and dales, forests and streams and rural villages. College professors, prominent city business men, railway magnates, sportsmen and pleasure seekers, the weary and the sick to whom quiet invigorating country air, sunshine and healthful diet are necessary — all, are represented in the summer crowd of Harrison-hieing pilgrims. These have come and gone for years. Long before our present rail facilities, when to a certain extent Harrison was isolated, either by way of the stage coach from Norway, or the little steamer from Sebago Lake, the summer guest found us out.

Undoubtedly our ancestors wondered what there could be to attract people who had travelled over the new world, perhaps the old, to this good but out of the way town; but succeeding generations came to realize, and we today know, that this indeed is a land which, though not literally flowing with milk and honey, is a mecca of rare promise.

The past we know. The future lies before us. But as we can only judge of man's future by his past, so must we judge of the future of our town. The past has accomplished the marvellous results which we are enjoying today; which we are glad to honor by this celebration, and more fully enjoy by welcoming all of you to share in our festivities.

And we feel assured that the wonderful achievements of the century now at an end will be more than doubly wonderful when the town of Harrison shall celebrate its two hundredth anniversary at the end of the next hundred years.

Following the address of welcome was a most fervent, eloquent and appropriate prayer by Rev. E. Z. Whitman, pastor of the Free Baptist Church at Harrison Village, after which was singing by the Norway Quartet, composed of Mrs. Ida M. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. Verne Whitman, and Mr. F. E. Tower, with Mrs. H. L. Horne as accompanist on the piano.

Hon. Charles Sumner Cook of Portland, son of the late Obadiah G. Cook of Harrison, and member of the well-known law firm of Symonds, Snow, Cook & Hutchinson, was then introduced as the President of the Day, and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER COOK.

President of the Meeting.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: —

I appreciate very much the honor of being asked to preside at this celebration of the centennial of the town of Harrison. The distinction is especially agreeable to me because it seems to justify me in the pleasant thought that to the people of this town I am still one of them, privileged on this anniversary, to extend the hand of welcome to others, and not a stranger myself returning for a day. Out of it comes to me the delightful consciousness that there is no real absence for him who still remains in the kind remembrance of his friends.

I have looked forward with peculiar pleasure to my participation in this celebration. We cannot, I think, fail to feel the charm that comes from the contemplation of a century's history of a community, woven as it is out of the hopes, the struggles, the bitterness and the victories of men and women like ourselves. To people who have lived before us, to ourselves, and to those who shall succeed us, the problem of life is much the same. The equation varies with the minor factors of time and place and outward circumstance, but the essential terms, the great controlling sources and motives of human action, remain constant.

The same mean greed and cowardice and cruelty debase, the same courage and lofty purposes stimulate and ennoble, the same love and self-sacrifice make kind and holy, the same pity and sweet forgiveness make peace, the same longing and love of God bring faith and hope of Heaven.

How, then, the people of any community solved for themselves this complex problem, the same in all its essentials as that with which we ourselves are now confronted, cannot fail to be of fascinating interest to all of us. But to me, and to many of you, there is something in this anniversary of more vital interest than attaches to the histories of communities in general. It is that strictly personal interest that comes from the fact that the history of this town is but a record of the lives of our own ancestors and families and personal friends — yes, and of ourselves. The very scenes make part of us. We are at home, thronged with all its associations and sacred memories. To no man or woman among us all should they appeal in vain.

My father lived in this town for more than thirty years and lies buried within its borders. He gave service to the town as a member of its board of selectmen, and for many years took a most active part in the advancement and management of its schools. Its affairs were always of interest to him, and the progress and advancement of the town were never subjects to which he was indifferent or unwilling to give his earnest effort.

My own childhood and youth were passed here, and no other scenes or associations have greater fascination for me. One needs not to reach the limit of old age, according to the usual acceptation of the phrase, to feel the charm that lies in a renewal of such scenes and associations. How-

ever far, or with whatever completeness he is apparently separated from them, they still linger with him, waiting only his listening ear to overcome him with their sweet persuasiveness. What careless freedom, what abundant hope, what wide ambitions and pleasant-ending dreams come trooping with them! They flood us again with the old life, and with earnest thankfulness we feel the welcome rest and reassurance that they bring. Taking a wide view, it is hardly possible, I think, for any one to realize the eventfulness of the last century. It forms but the most trifling fraction of all the ages that have preceded us, yet within its limits there have taken place the most wonderful progress and development in the world's history. Its opening saw almost the beginning of the national government, now grown from its then weak and provincial position to a leader among the nations of the world; its population increased to nearly eighty millions; its area extending over more than three and one-half million square miles; its industries colossal; its wealth fabulous; and above all its mighty influence standing for universal liberty, enlightenment and peace.

It has seen tyranny and oppression for many people blotted out forever, and in its later years a so-called barbarous nation suddenly emerge into highest civilization and progressive power.

In matters of material progress the illustrations which it furnishes are well-nigh dazzling. The steamboat, the railroad, the telegraph and telephone, those mighty and mystic forces for the interchange of commerce and intelligence, have had their beginning, and their Aladdin-like development within its span. Science, art, philanthropy,

higher education for the masses, and comfortable and reasonable living, all have been advanced with marvellous pace until it seems at times to one who casts a backward look, as if the past held all there was or could be of progress or improvement.

But an occasion of this kind ought not to be given over wholly to retrospection, however fascinating and alluring that may be. We may with benefit seek the inspiration of the victories of the past, and we certainly ought to take advantage of its various lessons, that we may tread, if at all, at least with more cautious steps, the paths wherein the dangers of the past have proved to be. But the successes and triumphs of the past are to the credit of those who wrought them. So far as our ancestors have part in them they are of special interest to us, and we may rightly extol them and feel the pride and inspiration which they bring. But in them we should find incentive, not contentment. Our duty is to win the victories of the present. With the wider horizon and the clearer view from the heights gained for us by the courage and effort and self-sacrifice of our forefathers, we should not fail to realize that our own responsibilities take wider range. These must be met and if, in turn, we would be worthy to be remembered by succeeding generations, we may look backward only for the moment. The heights still tower above, and if we reach to higher points it must needs be only by our constant effort and our best endeavor. If we give these we may take little heed of the measure of our ascent. We may be sure of this, however, that from honesty of purpose and labor fairly done, come not regret or shameful failure.

I want to add to the welcome already extended, my own word of welcome to you all. The freedom of the town is yours, and we hope that its hospitality will be found warm enough, and ample enough to make every son and daughter more loyal, and every guest a friend.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BY GRANVILLE FERNALD, ESQ., AT THE HARRISON CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, HELD ON AUGUST 3RD, 1905.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens: —

By the esteemed appointment of your committee it is my privilege and pleasure to present to you an address in the nature of an historical review of the incidents attending the incorporation of this town of Harrison, and the principal events illustrating her progress to this time.

This is an occasion, dear friends, not only for looking backward to the days of our revered ancestors, and commemorating their lives and deeds, but for the interchange of greetings and congratulations; for friendly clasping of welcoming hands; for seeing "eye to eye," and speaking "heart to heart;" in short, for taking general account of

our emotions, and indulging in such expressions of sentiment as are appropriate to a reunion like the present.

While the citizens of Harrison are demonstrating their public spirit, and the magnificent quality of their hospitality, in this gracious reception of her returning sons and daughters, and her multitude of neighboring friends, I desire, in behalf of those, who like myself, have come to this first glad festival of the centuries after years of absence from the old home, to express the feeling of gladness that is thrilling us who are so happily received. It is the unspeakable pleasure of beholding again the well-remembered faces, and the scenes and places hallowed to us by their dear associations of earlier years.

I think that the sweetest emotion of our nature is joy. A very common occasion for the excitement of this grand emotion is aptly described in a little poem that I have seen:

"There is joy in sailing outward,
Though we leave upon the pier,
With faces grieved and wistful,
The friends we hold most dear;
And the sea may roll between us—
Perhaps for many a year.
There is joy in climbing mountains,
In fording rushing brooks;
In poking into places
That we've read about in books;
In meeting lots of people
With unfamiliar looks.
But the joy of joys is ours,
Untouched by any pain,
When we take the home-bound steamer,
And catch the home-bound train:
O, there's nothing half so pleasant
As coming home again."

Yes, "there's no place like home" to him or her whose constitution of soul and body received its first and everlasting principles of life and vigor from the native elements of the earth, the air, and the sky, amid the influences of the education and the associations of that "dearest spot of earth."

But there is another emotion to be reckoned with, closely related to joy. It is thankfulness; deep, unspeakable gratitude to our Heavenly Father for His goodness and innumerable mercies. For appropriate language to adequately express our common tribute, I will adopt the words of Walt Whitman, the "Good Gray Poet," when, nearly at the close of life, he utters the feelings of a devout and grateful heart:

"Thanks in old age — thanks ere I go,
For health, the mid-day sun, the impalpable air —
For life, mere life.
For precious, ever lingering memories
Of you, my mother dear, you father —
You brothers, sisters, friends: —
For all my days — not those of peace alone,
The days of war the same:
For gentle words, caresses, gifts from foreign lands;
For shelter, wine and meat, for sweet appreciation;
For beings, groups, love, deeds, books, for colors, forms;
For brave, strong men; devoted, hardy men,
Who sprung forward in freedom's help through all years, in all lands;
For braver, stronger, more devoted men,
The cannoneers of song and thought —
The great artillerists, the foremost leaders,
Captains of the Soul:
As soldier from an ended war returned —
As traveler out of myriads
In the long procession retrospective —
Thanks, joyful thanks!
A soldier's, traveler's thanks!"

Thus, dear friends, do we recognize the kind Providence which permits us to come together to this festival of reverent and glad remembrance of our fathers and mothers, who won this fair town from the wilderness, by dint of resolute struggle with nature, and by patience, by industry, by devotedness to the main chance, (which we call thrift), conquered and surmounted the thousands of obstacles always obstructing the path of the pioneer.

I would give you a picture of the ambitious, adventurous first settlers, as they came scores, or hundreds, of miles, through an unbroken forest; full of courage and hopefulness, with high purpose of hearts, with quality of faith and zeal akin to that which animates God's missionary as he penetrates the fearful, far-away abodes of savagery and heathendom. But after a few days of toilsome tramping, the weary home-seekers arrive at the chosen spot, the promised land of their day-dreams and nightly visions.

The woodman's axe, wielded by sturdy arms, soon opens a space for the sun's rays to light up the surface of the land, lately and from pre-historic times possessed by shadows and gloom. The homestead grows wider in measure of cleared acres; the rough, forbidding aspect of the chosen plat soon becomes a scene of contentment, and verdant beauty; luxurious vegetation follows the work of the plow, and the "man with the hoe," and his brave, patient, and resourceful wife, reinforced in a few years by the willing hearts and strong hands of stalwart sons and daughters, find themselves in partnership with Nature in redeeming the wilderness to civilization and all that pertains to the welfare of humanity and earthly happiness.

This crude sketch of pioneer beginnings is presented as an object of momentary reflection as we pass to other views and considerations of the historic incidents of the first settlement in this virgin territory, which, with all the improvements wrought by the skill of the fathers, we inherit from them with its fair landscape of hill and valley, river and lake, and the greater inheritance of civil and religious liberty, education and good government, received from the founders of the republic, and protected by their loyalty and patriotism. It is an imperfect, but sincere, recognition of the services performed by the fathers of the town for us. For, while they were serving the generation in which they lived, they were serving those who in process of time should occupy their places in all civic and social relations, and perpetuate the rule of good order and peaceful condition in every neighborhood, and thus do honor to the men and women who endowed us with so worthy a patrimony of good citizenship.

Under the limitations imposed upon me as to time, I refrain from further reference to the high character and beneficent example of our fathers and mothers, except to say: they were a God-fearing and truth-loving people; they believed and venerated the sacred scriptures: the Bible was the book of all books, a treasure of priceless value. Upon its precepts and inspiration were founded the faith, the morality, the regard for justice and humanity that characterized their lives, and influenced their relations to each other.

Upon those principles was raised their bright standard of truth and patriotism, and neighborly kindness, and loving sympathy for those under oppression from tyrannical

rulers, or from the exacting cruelty of task-masters under modern systems of chattel slavery.

Many of the pioneers had fought for liberty and independence in the famous campaigns under Washington and Lafayette and others of the renowned leaders in that great conflict of arms; and when peace came, they joined the rush of migration to the virgin lands of the District of Maine. From 1783, when the war closed, to 1820, when Maine became a State, there was a rapid influx of settlers, and building up of many of the best townships into thickly settled communities, with churches, schools, and well ordered local governments. In the year 1804, one year before Harrison became a town, twenty-one towns were incorporated in the District of Maine by the General Court of Massachusetts. The year 1805, witnessed but one town incorporated besides Harrison. It was the town of Newry.

The history of a nation, State, or even a town, is the history of its people, especially of its pioneer settlers. Of the advent of the pioneer settlers who came in most cases from Massachusetts, and their public acts in the establishment of local governments, I will tell you the story in as brief and simple a manner as possible.

This treatment of my subject involves a hasty glance at the history of the plantation and town of Otisfield, from which a large portion of the town of Harrison was taken. The town of Otisfield was granted to Hon. James Otis, Nathaniel Gorham, and the other heirs of Capt. John Gorham in Massachusetts, for services in the military expedition to Canada in 1690.

This grant was by authority of an act of the General Court of Massachusetts, passed in 1770, and was based

on the condition that the grantees should settle thirty families, and a learned Protestant minister, in the township within five years. The proprietors resided in Boston, Groton, Watertown, Wrentham, and Woburn. They held frequent meetings in Boston to advance the settlement of the new town.

Harrison Gray Otis of Boston, the heir and successor of James Otis, was the principal proprietor of these lands, and it is in order to give a few facts concerning the distinguished man whose names have been honored by their appropriation to the two towns whose history is the subject of the present address. I quote from an article which appeared in the *Oxford County Advertiser* early in this year:

HARRISON — GRAY — OTIS.

Otisfield, which has the distinction of being the most northerly town in the county of Cumberland, and which has passed the century mark as a town seven years ago, was in a sense the parent of both Harrison and Naples, since the original grant included, besides the territory of the present town, nearly all of Harrison and a large part of Naples.

It was granted to James Otis and others for their services in the French and Indian wars — James Otis, the eloquent advocate who made the great speech in Boston against the enforcement of the British navigation acts, and who was set upon by British officers, and nearly killed. His nephew, the son of his brother, Samuel A. Otis, was Harrison Gray Otis, mayor of Boston, and United States Senator from Massachusetts.

He it was after whom, as one of the proprietors of the grant, the north Cumberland county towns were named, and who had a descendant of the same name, General Harrison Gray Otis, still living in California.

Please keep in mind the fact that from the coming of the first settler to this territory, to the date of the incorporation of Harrison, was thirty years, during which all the inhabitants therein from the eastern line of Otisfield to the shore of Long Pond, were under the same municipal government, acting together for the interests of the plantation and town, by the name of Otisfield. She was, to use a common phrase, "the mother of Harrison." The earliest record of any transaction pertaining to the settlement and location of public improvements in the plantation of Otisfield is found in the original book of the proprietors' records, which is preserved in the office of the Town Clerk of Otisfield, an abstract of which I have the pleasure to give:

Meeting of Proprietors in Boston.

June 1st, 1774. Proprietors met "to treat with George Peirce of Groton, who offers to build a saw and grist mill."

October 16th, 1776. Voted "to employ Mr. Peirce to build a bridge across Crooked River, who engaged to build the same, and warrant it for five years, at his own expense — the bridge to be approved by a committee of the Proprietors, for which the Proprietors are to pay him £30, or as they may chuse to pay his accounts for said bridge."

October 16th, 1776. Voted "the name of the township be Otisfield."

Boston, June 12th, 1777. Voted "that Wm. Gorham, Esq., and George Peirce, be employed to run the line between Otisfield and Raymond town, and if they can't jointly attend to it, they are severally empowered."

September 30th, 1779. Voted "that Col. Wm. Prescott be a committee to repair to Otisfield to inspect the Mills, Bridges and Roads, and to inquire whether Mr. Peirce has completed running the boundaries of the Township, and to do as he may judge proper whatever is necessary for the further settlement of the Township, and report the same as soon as may be."

July 27th, 1782. Voted "that George Peirce and Mr. Gorham be a committee to cut out Country road, and build a bridge, getting a warrant from the builder that it shall last five years."

When the first meeting of the proprietors was held in Boston, June 1, 1774, there was not a person living upon the plantation. It was a virgin forest, upon which, as the Irishman said, "the hand of man had never set foot." It is interesting to imagine the magnificence of that territory, the grandeur of the gigantic pines, the beauty of the towering spruces and balsam firs, the huge oaks, maples, and beeches, and to note in fancy the great variety of graceful birches, and the smaller deciduous trees and shrubs, that made the primitive forest an object of admiration to the pioneer woodsman.

When that first meeting was held George Peirce was residing in Groton, Massachusetts, and probably had not visited the place in which the years of his remaining life were to be spent in active labor as agent for the proprietors of the plantation, and as one of the leading citizens of

Otisfield. But in 1775, July 18th, according to an authentic record, he arrived with his family, and entered upon a lot of land selected for the site of a home. That spot was at the falls on Crooked River, for more than twenty-five years thereafter known as *Peirce's Falls,* but which, since the purchase of that valuable water-power and other property by Col. Thomas Edes in the early part of the last century have been known as *Edes's Falls.*

From the abstract of the proprietors' records already introduced, it will be understood how wide was the scope of the duties of George Peirce, the pioneer proprietor's agent for sale of lands to new settlers, carpenter, land surveyor, and local county magistrate, or Justice of the Peace.

First Settlers in Otisfield.

Here then, was the man selected by the proprietors of the plantation to be the pioneer settler, and act as their agent in surveying lands, and superintending their settlement by seekers for new homes. He built the first bridge at the falls, and the first saw mill, — which was swept away by freshets and destroyed.

Mr. Peirce married Deborah Tarbelle of Watertown, or Groton. They had four children, all of whom were born in Massachusetts. Oliver, their second son, was destined to be most distinguished in manhood for his successful business career in Otisfield and Harrison. Mary, his eldest daughter, married Mr. Benjamin Patch, who came from Groton a year after the Peirce family. Mr. Patch was a

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prosperous man, and laid the foundations of a noble estate and a very worthy succession.

Levi Patch, the son of Benjamin, was the principal successor to his father, and was for many years one of the leading citizens of Otisfield, and held the office of Postmaster, and other public positions, with much credit. He was a gentleman of the older school of patriots.

From 1775 to 1780, there came other settlers to Otisfield, notably Daniel Cobb of Gorham, who settled a mile above Peirce's Falls on the east side of the river. His son, William G. Cobb, was born October 14, 1779, the first male child born in Otisfield. Joseph Spurr came from Wrentham, Massachusetts, in 1779, and brought and raised a numerous family of sons and daughters. The same year came Maj. Jonathan Moors, also from Wrentham, and Samuel Reed of Groton, whose descendants still own and occupy the fine old farm a half mile from Otisfield Hill.

In 1780, came David Ray of Wrentham, with his wife — Eunice Whiting — and two daughters. He settled near Peirce's Falls a half mile west of the river. Here his third child was born. He was a near neighbor, and a useful assistant, to Mr. Peirce, and, as a settler, was on intimate terms with the proprietors, and was employed by them to build a grist mill and saw mill, which were located at the outlet of Saturday Pond, a mile northeast of Otisfield Hill, whither Mr. Ray removed from the Falls in 1783. Mr. Ray had served nearly five years in the Revolutionary War, in the Massachusetts line, first as Sergeant, then as Lieutenant, under a commission from the Colony, and as surgeon's mate, or assistant surgeon, having received a medical education.

Dr. Ray was, during his life, next to Mr. Peirce, the most prominent leader in public movements for advancing the interests of the plantation, which was organized May 15, 1787, twelve years after the arrival of the first settler.

The first Congregational Church was organized with eight members, November 23, 1797, at Dr. Ray's residence, and Rev. Thomas Roby was installed its pastor on the same day. The following persons were members of the church: Thomas Thurston, George Peirce, Elisha Turner, Joseph Spurr, Elias Hancock, Miriam Spurr, Joseph Hancock, Enoch Spurr.

The first meeting-house was erected on Otisfield Hill, 1795-7.

The plantation of Otisfield was incorporated by Act of the General Court of Massachusetts, on February 19, 1798. The Committee of the inhabitants to present the petition for incorporation were George Peirce, David Ray, and Samuel Gammon.

The new area of the town at its incorporation was from Raymondtown on the south to Waterford on the north, from Hebron (since Oxford) on the east to Bridgton on the west.

The first town meeting was held May 15, 1787. After the incorporation of Otisfield, the settlement of the town rapidly increased, especially in the section west of Crooked River, which was destined to be set off from the parent town, and become a separate corporation.

How Harrison Became a Town.

The Act to incorporate the town of Harrison is found in the laws of Massachusetts, Chapter XXXIV, 1805, and is entitled: "An Act to incorporate the northwesterly part of the town of Otisfield, and the easterly part of the town of Bridgton, in the County of Cumberland, into a separate town by the name of Harrison."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same: That the tract of land described within the following bounds, namely: — beginning at a white pine tree marked and standing in the northwesterly corner of said Otisfield: from hence running North, 65 degrees east, 1,296 rods to the northeasterly corner thereof: from hence South, 25 degrees east 456 rods to a stake and stones: from thence North, 65 degrees east about 15 rods to Crooked River: from thence southerly down the middle of said river, until a line drawn south, 65 degrees west, from the middle of said river, will strike the southeasterly corner of the town of Bridgton: thence from said corner, South, 65 degrees west, 680 rods to the easterly side of Long Pond: from thence northerly by the easterly shore of said pond to a pitch pine tree standing in the northwest corner of James Sampson's lot: from thence North, 65 degrees east, 140 rods to the line between Bridgton and Otisfield: from thence North, 25 degrees west, 530 rods to the place of beginning: — with the inhabitants thereon, be, and they hereby are, incorporated into a town by the name of Harrison: and the said town is hereby vested with all the powers, privileges, and immunities, which other towns in this Commonwealth do, or may, by law enjoy.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted: That the said town of Harrison shall pay all arrearages of taxes which have been assessed upon them, together with their proportion of all debts which may be due and owing by either of said towns of Otisfield and Bridgton prior to the date of this act: and that all property, rights and credits of said towns of Otisfield and Bridgton shall be received and enjoyed by the said town of Harrison, according to the proportion of the taxes of said towns of Otisfield and Bridgton, as assessed from the last tax bills.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted that of all State and County taxes which shall be levied and required of said towns of Otisfield and Bridgton previous to a new valuation, the said town of Harrison shall pay twenty cents on the one thousand dollars: thirteen cents whereof shall be deducted from the sum now charged to the town of Otisfield, and the remaining seven cents shall be deducted from the sum now charged to the town of Bridgton.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted: That Enoch Perley, Esq., be, and he is hereby empowered to issue his warrant directed to some suitable inhabitant within said town, requiring him to warn a meeting of the inhabitants thereof at such time and place as shall be expressed in said warrant, for the purpose of choosing such town officers as other towns are empowered to choose in the month of March or April, annually.

This act passed March 18th, 1805. In pursuance of the authority of the foregoing act of incorporation, Enoch Perley, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, issued his warrant in the following form:

{ seal } Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Cumberland, ss.

To Naphthali Harmon of Harrison in said County, GREETING:

You are hereby required in the name of the said Commonwealth, to notify and warn the inhabitants of said Harrison duly qualified in town affairs as the law directs, to meet at your own house in said Harrison on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of August instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of choosing the following officers to serve in said town the following year, or till others are chosen in their stead.

1ly. To choose a Moderator for the more orderly carrying.

2ly. To choose a Town Clerk.

3ly. To choose three or more suitable persons to serve as Selectmen.

4ly. To choose three or more persons for Assessors, and further to choose any other officers as the law requires to serve in said town.

5ly. To vote in what manner the meetings of the said town shall be warned in the future, and make return of the warrant and of your doings herein unto myself at or before the said twenty-sixth day of August.

Given under my hand and seal at Bridgton, this eighth day of August, Anno Domini, 1805.

ENOCH PERLEY, *Justice of the Peace.*

HARRISON, August, 26th, 1805.

Pursuant to the within or above warrant, I have notified and warned the inhabitants of said town, qualified as therein expressed, to assemble at my dwelling house at the time and for the purposes within mentioned.

NAPHTHALI HARMON.

First Town Meeting in Harrison.

At a meeting of the Town of Harrison held at Naphthali Harmon's house on the 26th day of August, 1805, Chose the following officers:

1ly. Chose Joel Simmons, Moderator in said Meeting.

2ly. Chose Samuel Willard, Town Clerk.

3ly. Chose Samuel Willard, Benjamin Foster, Stephen Stiles, Selectmen and Assessors.

4ly. Chose Nathaniel Burnham, Treasurer.

5ly. Chose Samuel Scribner, Constable.

6ly. Chose Edward Lowell, Simeon Caswell, Ebenezer Carsley, Nathan Carsley, Rice Rowell, Surveyors of Highways.

7ly. Chose John Woodsumm, Surveyor of all kinds of lumber.

8ly. Chose Levi Perry, Daniel Stone, Peter Gilson, Fence Viewers.

9ly. Chose James Sampson, Edward Lowell, Benjamin Foster, Tything Men.

10ly. Chose Joel Simmons, Jeremiah Palmer, Moses Chick, Hog Reeves.

11ly. Chose Naphthali Harmon as Pound Keeper.

12ly. Chose Cushing Dawes, Stephen Ingalls, Edward Lowell, Field Drivers.

13ly. Chose the Selectmen as School Committee.

14ly. Voted that the meetings of the Town of Harrison shall be warned in the following manner, viz.: That the Constable shall post up the warrant, or the Selectmen, according as the law directs.

15ly. Voted that the meetings in the future shall be warned and held at Naphthali Harmon's house till a more convenient place may be appointed.

Attest: Samuel Willard, *Town Clerk.*

Meeting held September 30th, 1805.

Simeon Caswell, Moderator.

Money raised:

Highways . . .	$200.00
Schools . . .	50.00
Defray Town Charges . .	60.00

Chose Nathaniel Burnham, Benjamin Foster, Samuel Willard, Committee to settle with Otisfield and Bridgton.

Collecting of taxes set up and bid off by John Woodsum at seven cents on a dollar.

Voted that every School District shall build their own Schoolhouse.

List of Polls in 1805.

Nathaniel Burnham, Samuel Baker, Ebenezer Bisbee, Abraham Burnham, Nicholas Bray, Nicholas Bray, Jr., Solomon Bray, Joseph Burns, Simeon Caswell, Benjamin Chadbourne, Ebenezer Carsley, Nathan Carsley, Moses Chaplin, Moses Chick, Elisha Chick, Joseph Dawes, Cushing Dawes, Jacob Emerson, Jonathan Fairbanks, Jeremiah Palmer, Benjamin Foster, Levi Gillson, Peter Gillson, Wm. Gammon, John Gammon, Josiah Goodridge, Jonathan Hazelton, Naphthali Harmon, Naphthali Harmon, Jr., Joshua Howard, Abraham Hobbs, Stevens Ingalls, Daniel Jumper, Joel Kimball, John Lowell, Edward Lowell, Simon Lowell, Jonathan Lakin, John Neal, John Neal, Jr., James Neal, Samuel Pitts, Samuel Perley, Levi Perry, John Russell, Elijah Richardson, Rice Rowell, Jonathan Ross, Noah Stiles, — forty-nine.

STATE ELECTION, APRIL 6, 1806.

For Governor.

His Excellency Caleb Strong, seven votes.
Hon. James Sullivan, thirty-five votes.

For Lieut. Governor.

Levi Lincoln, Esq., thirty-one votes.
Edward C. Robbins, seven votes.

For Senators.

Levi Hubbard, thirty-six votes.
Luther Cary, four votes.
Lathrop Lewis, one vote.

For Councillors.

Lathrop Lewis, five votes.
Luther Cary, one vote.

March 23, 1807. It was voted to build a house for the use of the town. $100 was raised for the purpose. Committee raised to have charge of the building, Capt. H. Harmon, Samuel Scribner, John Woodsum. The house set somewhere between Capt. Harmon's house and the corner, on the same side of the road, near the house now owned by Mrs. S. K. Wight. The first meeting held in the town house was on April 4, 1808.

The second town house was built in 1825. The building was bid off by Major Jacob Emerson, for the sum of $257. The present town house was built in 1871.

March 2, 1812. Voted that the Selectmen shall build a pulpit in the town house, such as they shall think proper to be put in at the expense of the town.

Voted to lay out the money for preaching that is now in the bank for that purpose.

Voted to raise a Committee consisting of five to lay out the money for preaching. Committee chosen, James H. Chadbourne, Samuel Scribner, Jacob Emerson, Moses Pitts, Naphthali Harmon, Jr.

May 11, 1812. Voted to build a chimney in the town house by all or a part, of the inhabitants of the town, that the same may be improved for the purpose of keeping a school in.

Voted that Elder Ebenezer Bray preach out one half of the money, and Elder Valentine Little the other half, and if neither of these gentlemen can be obtained, the committee shall hire some others. (Mr. Little at that time was Principal of Bridgton Academy.)

At a meeting held September 20, 1819, it was voted to send a delegate to the Convention to be held in Portland in October, for the purpose of framing a State Constitution for the new State of Maine, which was to be separated from Massachusetts early in 1820. Voted, and chose Col. Amos Thomes as the said delegate.

December 6, 1819. Meeting held for the purpose of voting on the new State Constitution, and voted as follows:

For the Constitution, . . .	19
Against, ...	0

July 26. A meeting was held to vote on the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts. The vote stood:

For Separation, . . .	40 votes.
Against, ...	2 votes.

The pound was built in 1811. Committee to build pound, Capt. N. Harmon, and Joel Simmons.

No. of polls in	1805,	49
" "	1810,	81
" "	1820,	..
" "	1830,	224
" "	1840,	279

Our fathers and mothers were strongly attached to the practice of observing the religious formalities of the church of God, and at an early day commenced to provide for the erection of a meeting-house for the use of each order of worshippers.

The Congregational church of Harrison was organized February 15, 1826. Original members: — James H. Chadbourne, Deacon; Dorcas Chadbourne, Sukey Peirce, Roxana Stanley, Hannah Whitmore, Joanna Whitmore, Aaron Kneeland, Hannah Kneeland, Charles Walker, Sally Caswell.

In 1823 the church numbered fifty-seven members, James P. Richardson being the Pastor. The present church edifice of this society was erected in 1836, and has been constantly occupied since that date.

Other churches were organized in different parts of the town in the early days of its history, some of which are still in existence. I would gladly give further facts in their history, but time forbids, and the amount of material at hand is rather meager.

The Masonic Order.

Next to their regard for the ministrations of the church many of our citizens have from earlier times manifested their love for those associations devoted to the cultivation

of fraternity, charity, and kindred moral principles, as well as to specific reform. Some of our older residents had for many years been members of the Masonic Order, but no lodge of Masons ever existed in this town until Crooked River Lodge, No. 152, of F. & A. M., was instituted at Bolster's Mills under a Dispensation from the Grand Lodge, dated April 15, 1869, with the following charter members:

William Chute,
Samuel C. Stuart,
William Twombly,
Orin Bartlett,
Alpheus B. Lovewell,
Moses E. Hall,
Fernald J. Sawyer,
Benjamin S. Skillings,
Gilman Nutting,
David F. Perley,
Nathaniel S. Wight,
John Houston,
Jonathan Ingalls,
George B. Dorman,
Matthew F. Winslow,
Charles E. Stuart,
Newell A. Trafton,
Charles T. Thomes,
Samuel Thomes,
Leonard B. Green,
Lewis G. Brackett,
Albert H. Stuart,
Leander Dorman,
J. A. Scribner,
James L. Green,
John F. Woodsum,
John B. Fogg,
S. D. Andrews,
Johnson W. Knight,
Otis Fernald.

The following officers were appointed to serve under the Dispensation:

W. M. — William Chute.
S. W. — Fernald J. Sawyer.
J. W. — William Twombly.
Treas. — George B. Dorman.
Sec'y — Alpheus B. Lovewell.
S. D. — Moses E. Hall.
J. D. — Benjamin S. Skillings.
S. S. — Gilman Nutting.
J. S. — Leander Dorman.
Tyler — Jonathan Ingalls.

The Lodge was duly constituted and the charter granted on June 24, 1870. The following persons have served as Masters since that date:

Moses E. Hall,
Fernald J. Sawyer,
William Twombly,
Isaac S. Skillings,
Oscar V. Edwards,
Stephen C. Maxfield,
A. M. Hancock,
John C. Maxfield,
David E. Caswell,
S. A. Turner,
Reuben H. Cobb,
George A. Haskell,
Edward A. Wight,
William H. Noyes,
Sumner J. Skillings.

The following are the Secretaries in order:

Alpheus B. Lovewell,
Charles E. Stuart,
Edwin A. Barton,
Adna D. Pike,
Oscar V. Edwards,
Leander Dorman,
Harry I. Lowell.

Crooked River Lodge has a history of unvarying success and prosperity during its thirty-six years of existence. In 1904 the Lodge did an extensive job on its hall building, greatly enlarging and improving it. This building is owned by the Lodge, and there is a goodly sum of money in its treasury. The present membership is one hundred and three, including many of the leading citizens of Harrison and Otisfield.

(The editors add to the above account the names of the officers for 1908, as an appropriate close to the account.)

Officers of Crooked River Lodge, 1908.

W. M. — Russell C. Edwards.
S. W. — George D. Skillings.
J. W. — Harry I. Lowell.
Treas. — Frank M. Barrows.
Sec. — Charles E. Akers.
S. D. — Edward A. Wight.
J. D. — Henry E. Jillson.
Chap. — George A. Haskell.
Mar. — Walker B. Mills.
S. S. — Jason B. Scribner.
J. S. — Irving A. Lamb.
Tyler — Elisha Turner.

Temperance Organizations.

From an early period in the history of the town a deep interest in the cause of Temperance has existed among our citizens, who realized the evil results of tippling in barrooms, and saw the destructive effects of the rum traffic upon the domestic relations of some of our families.

The first general movement for creating a better state of social conditions, and in reforming public opinion concerning the moral benefits of abstinence from intoxicating beverages, was the organization of the primitive "temperance society," which consisted of a board of officers, a constitution, a pledge, and an occasional meeting for addresses and discussions of the desired betterment of society. Much good followed this effort of the friends of temperance.

In, or about, 1840 arose the great Washingtonian movement, which originated in the city of Baltimore, and rapid-

ly spread over nearly the entire country, particularly the northern and eastern sections. Many thousands of the worst victims of intemperance in the large cities, and the country generally, were reclaimed, and became again sober and respectable members of society.

Following the Washingtonian movement, came the Sons of Temperance, a secret organization, with a ritual and initiatory ceremony of much impressiveness and beauty of language. The first Division of Sons of Temperance established in this vicinity was Pondicherry Division at Bridgton Centre. It was joined and ardently supported by almost every citizen of that place and North Bridgton, and surrounding districts.

On February 5th, 1850, Crooked River Division, No. 100, was organized at Bolster's Mills. Some of the charter members were Thomas Dorman, Otis Fernald, William Twombly, Dr. Horace A. Barrows, Stephen Waterhouse, William C. Hobbs, Granville Fernald, and a goodly number of other leading citizens.

A delegation of the members of Pondicherry Division was in attendance, among whom were Dr. Nathaniel Pease, Horace Billings, Reuben Ball, Reuben B. Ball, Richard K. Hunt, Nathaniel Bennett, Alexander Appleby, and others, who performed the initiatory ceremony, and installed the officers. The Division prospered a number of years, and had a saving influence on many wayward lives, but, in consequence of the death of some of its most prominent members, and the removal from town of others, the noble institution gradually came to an end, and ceased to exist in 1856.

About this time the Temperance Watchmen Club arose as a rival organization, and for a few years was very popular, and successful in winning inebriates to its welcoming fold. One cause of its great success was the participation of women in its reformatory work. But that, too, became a thing of the past.

The next grand Order of Temperance reformers was the Good Templars, perhaps the largest and most successful of all the modern secret temperance organizations, for it has extended its benefits to most of the English speaking countries of the world. This Order has had lodges organized in Harrison Village, which have produced a good work, and helped to keep alive a strong public spirit favorable to total abstinence.

In the year 1875 the Reform Club movement invaded our town, and a Club was organized at Harrison Village through the assistance of brother reformers from Norway. This Club became at once very popular, attracting many young men who greatly needed the sympathy and encouragement afforded them by the kindly assistance peculiar to the methods of promoting the work of the reform brotherhood. At the time when it was strongest (1876) the Club erected the Reform Club Hall, and continued to meet in it for six or seven years, and then gradually went out of existence. It has been reorganized once or twice since, but no meetings have been held for several years.

Among those who have left an imperishable record for their unswerving devotedness to total abstinence reform, and to the enforcement of laws for the suppression of liquor selling and tippling, may be mentioned Harrison Blake, George Peirce, Philander Tolman, John Dawes, Samuel

Gray, Franklin Walker, Christopher C. W. Sampson, Rev. L. W. Raymond, and the list might be much extended to include many other citizens worthy to stand with those we have mentioned.

Moral reform in society has many vicissitudes. Harrison has many times suffered relapse from a high standard of reform conditions, but the resolute action and the determined resistance of the mass of the people to the invasion of our homes and our communities by the demon of intemperance is yet a dominant factor, and on that great agency of safety and conservation of virtue rests the constant hope for a bright and happy future.

The temperance record of Harrison, as a whole, is one that its citizens may well be proud of, and the teachings and examples of our noble men and women are bearing fruit even to the present time. Though there is at present no active temperance organization in the limits of the town, the temperance and sobriety of its inhabitants will compare favorably with that of any country town.

Harrison In and Out.

Beautiful for situation is Harrison. It is beautiful in its inlook and its outlook. From scores of points of observance our sensibilities to the charms of nature are thrilled with delight, and looking beyond the near landscape, we behold in all directions, to the horizon, ravishing views of mountain, forest, lake and glebe. But Harrison in its physical aspect is not the most interesting point of view. What makes this town of supreme interest to the non-resi-

dent sojourner, or visitor, is the quality of its manhood and womanhood, the native gentleness and urbanity, and hospitality displayed toward the stranger within her gates. These traits of the character of our people are what conduces to the high estimation in which Harrison is held wherever she is known.

Looking backward, we remember the notable groups of families, settled in localities which were distinguished as neighborhoods; the Stuart Neighborhood, the Burnham Neighborhood, the Brackett Neighborhood, the Scribner Hill, the Lewis Neighborhood, the Foster Neighborhood, and the Carsley Neighborhood. It was the people who lived in these localities that constituted, and do constitute our idea of Harrison. So I must be excused for talking a few minutes about the folks we have known and heard of, who made Harrison what it is.

The People of Harrison.

The history of a nation, a State, or a town is the history of its people. I have given already the interesting story of the ancestors of two families, who helped lay the foundation of the municipal structure from which Harrison was later evolved as a separate corporation.

From the "History of the Settlement and the Early Settlers of Harrison," by Rev. G. T. Ridlon, published in 1877, I learn that there were from 1792 to 1820, sixty-four families, who had resided between Crooked River and Long Pond, in the territory which became Harrison in 1805. It gives me pleasure to mention the names, and give brief

histories of as many of the pioneer families as I am able, from the data in my possession.

The first settlers of Harrison proper were John, Jr., and Nathan Carsley. They were the second and third sons of John and Mercy (Freeman) Carsley, of Barnstable, Mass., who migrated to Gorham, District of Maine, in their early married life, — about 1765, — where their children were all born and raised. Mary, the eldest, married James Watson, of Gorham, and they came to the plantation with the Carsley brothers, and spent their remaining years in this town. Mercy Watson, their eldest daughter, married David Potter Kneeland. They were the parents of a large family of sons and daughters, for many years resident of the town, whose descendants are yet here. Isaac Watson, son of James, resided for many years in Harrison Village.

Although John and Nathan Carsley came at the same time in the autumn of 1792, built a camp, and commenced clearing land, it is a fact that John Carsley had the honor of being considered the "first" settler, and his gravestone in the old Free Will Baptist cemetery, bears the inscription, "The First Settler of Harrison." John Carsley, Jr., married Martha Crockett, of Gorham. They settled on the Ridge, a little ways south of the old Free Will Baptist meeting-house, on the Edes's Falls road, on the opposite side of the road from the residence of Mr. George H. Cummings. Mr. Carsley died in 1823. He had children, but none of his descendants are living in Harrison.

The annals of Harrison contain no personal history of more local interest than that of Nathan Carsley. He was a true pioneer. Although his advent to the plantation of Otisfield was fifteen years after the first settlement at

Peirce's Falls, and five years after the organization of the plantation, he became at once identified with the interests of the settlement, as appears by the public records. He settled on a lot adjoining the farm of his brother, near the homestead owned by Mr. George Cummings, and by two generations of his ancestors.

Nathan married Susie Cotton of Gorham, and it is said that she was the "first white woman in town." After building the camp, and doing some clearing in the fall of 1792, Nathan Carsley returned to Gorham, and remained until the next March, when he came for permanent settlement, bringing his young wife over the deep snow on a handsled. Here in the pioneer's camp was born William Carsley, the first white child born in this section of the township. Mr. Carsley was a stalwart, hearty man, inured to hardships, and deprivations of a life in the wilderness. He hunted and killed the bears and coons that destroyed his growing crops. Once when setting a bear trap he accidentally stepped into it, and was caught by the powerful jaws, the long sharp teeth penetrating so deeply that the muscles of his leg were badly lacerated, and he was fated to be ever afterward a cripple. He used to carry a large bag of corn or rye — a bushel or more — on his shoulder, (crossing Crooked River on a log), to Ray's mills at Saturday Pond in Otisfield — about four miles. He bore a high character for prudence and uprightness, and served his town and country in positions of honor and responsibility. He died April 27, 1855, his wife having predeceased him, September 20, 1853.

Seth Carsley, also son of John, younger brother of Nathan, born in Gorham in 1782, married Susanna Whitney of Gorham, settled here about 1805, built his first house

on the Bridgton side of the road, but afterward bought land across the road in Otisfield, and built the house in which he ever after resided, and in which his children were born. He was an early convert to the belief of the Free Will Baptists, and was one of the original members of the Free Will Baptist church, of which he was a deacon and a pillar of strength all the years of his long life. He was distinguished for his strict integrity and sincere piety. He died March 27, 1874, in his ninety-second year.

Seth Carsley, 2nd, and second son of Nathan, was distinguished for his mechanical and inventive genius, and conducted business for years in Harrison Village. He removed to Pennsylvania many years ago. Betsey, daughter of Nathan, married Morrill Hobbs, Jr., son of Morrill, a pioneer who came from Waterboro in York county. Bethiah, second daughter of Nathan, married John Dawes, son of Cushing Dawes, a native of Duxbury, Mass. The father of Cushing Dawes was Joseph Dawes, who went from Duxbury to Minot, District of Maine, about 1790, stayed there a few years, and came to Harrison in 1802. He was the first owner of the farm made famous as one of the finest fruit farms in Maine, and one of the most beautiful homesteads, by the present owner, S. H. Dawes, Esq., great grandson of Joseph Dawes; and on which six generations of the family have lived.

Following the advent of the Carsley brothers, came Simeon Caswell, a revolutionary soldier, in 1797, who had migrated from Taunton to Minot a few years before, removing hence to Harrison. He settled on a farm, since then to this time owned and occupied by at least four generations of his descendants. He married Rachel Staples of Taunton.

They were the parents of a family of hardy, energetic, industrious sons and daughters. This family in its time has been distinguished for much mechanical ingenuity and skill in the construction of useful machinery, in which Lebeus of the second generation, John W., his son, a member of the former wire making firm of P. Tolman & Co., and Newell N., oldest son of Marquis D. Caswell, in the line of inventions were very prominent examples. Besides these, are the late Francis B. Caswell of Auburn, Me., and John H. Caswell of Bridgton, who have been for many years known as skilled jewelers, and dealers in fine jewelry and watches. Mr. Millard F. Caswell, Master Mechanic of the B. & S. R. R., and Hollis H. Caswell of Harrison Village, are also conspicuous for mechanical ability.

Mr. Caswell, the pioneer, was doubtless a good way from being a devotee of any form of religion; but he was also, doubtless, a thinker, and had pondered some of the important problems pertaining to the soul of man and its ultimate destiny. It is related that once, in the last days of his life, a pious neighbor called on him, professing to feel some concern about his spiritual-mindedness. The old gentleman received his neighbor very kindly, sitting in his arm chair. After some preliminary conversation, the neighbor asked the feeble octogenarian the question: "Have you made your peace with God?" The eyes of the old man brightened as he turned towards his inquisitor. "Peace! — Made peace with God," repeated the old man; "Why, I haint never been at war with him!" That reply was sufficient, and the incident was closed.

About 1798, Naphthali Harmon of Sanford, York Co., moved to Otisfield, (now Harrison) and settled on the farm

occupied by himself and sons for more than fifty years, and now owned by Mrs. S. K. Wight. Mr. Harmon was an active pioneer and promoter of the interests of the new town of Otisfield, just then incorporated. He served as Lieutenant and Captain, in the militia, under commissions from Gov. Strong of Massachusetts, dated 1803 and 1805, respectively. He was also the recipient of various offices in his town. He married Mehitable Harmon of Wells. His first two children, Leander and William P., were born in Sanford. Harrison G. O., Walter P., Nancy, Sarah P., and Deborah C., were born in Harrison. William P., who is entitled to the full honors of the pioneer settler, was a man of strict integrity, and was highly esteemed as a citizen. He was a prominent member of the Baptist church, was church clerk for many years, and held the office of deacon from 1829 till his death in 1873.

Walter P. Harmon, fourth son of Naphthali, married Hannah, daughter of Solomon Bray, oldest son of Nicholas Bray, an early pioneer. Of the three children of Walter, Levi F., the eldest, is the only survivor, and resides at Harrison Village. Of the daughters of Naphthali, Nancy, born in Sanford, married William Hayford, of Hartford; Sarah P., second daughter, married Samuel Scribner, of Waterborough; and Deborah C., third daughter, married Levi Burnham, of Harrison.

The Burnhams, who came to Otisfield about 1799, were Abraham and Nathaniel, and came from Bolton, Mass. They settled on the hill for many years known as "Burnham Hill," and, latterly, as "Summit Hill." Nathaniel was the father of seven sons and two daughters. The sons became citizens of considerable note in the business, political and

religious life of this town, until their removal to other places. At this time there is not one member of the several large families of Burnhams remaining in this locality.

Nicholas Bray, ancestor of the Brays in Harrison, came from Minot to Otisfield about 1800. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army for seven years, and settled on a fine lot of land on the ridge, near the center of the town, in the near neighborhood of the Carsleys. He was the father of eight children, of whom Edward, second son, was the longest and best known of his family residing in the town. Fidelia, second daughter, married Philip Caswell, son of Simeon, the pioneer. They were the parents of a large family who settled in this town, and several of their descendants still reside here.

Deacon Edward Bray, senior, was a man of sterling character, of decided religious convictions, and of fervent piety. He was chosen as one of the first deacons of the Free Will Baptist church, and associated for many years with Deacons Seth Carsley and Charles Walker, Jr. He married Susanna Hobbs. His death occurred September 21, 1865. Mrs. Bray died March 28, 1866.

The pioneer settler of Harrison Village was James Sampson, of Duxbury, Mass., who first moved to Leeds, Maine, afterwards coming to Harrison about 1800. He married Jemima Stetson, of Turner, in 1786. He erected a log house near the site of the Harding house, and afterward erected a good frame house, believed to be the same house now noted as a summer hotel under the name of "Crystal Lake Cottage." Mr. Sampson built mills on the outlet of Anonymous Pond, and carried on the blacksmith trade at the same time. He was a genuine pioneer, and did much

to encourage settlement in this town. Nine children were born to the house of Sampson, — James, Reuben, Deborah, Hannah, Jemima, Olive, Alice, Asenath, and Ahira.

Mr. Sampson, senior, in 1821 exchanged his mills, his homestead, and other lands, with Esquire Grinfill Blake of Otisfield, and removed from Harrison, accompanied by his son Reuben and his family. Mr. Sampson, the pioneer, and his wife both died in Otisfield.

Ahira was the only member of James Sampson's family who remained permanently in Harrison. He married Polly Stiles of Bridgton, and settled in Harrison Village, on the corner where now stands the store occupied by Mr. Bailey.

Of the children of Ahira, one only son, Capt. Christopher C. W. Sampson, was all his life a resident of Harrison. He was for many years engaged in navigating the Sebago system of lakes by canal boat, and as Captain of the Steamer "Fawn." Capt. Sampson was distinguished for his generosity of heart, and sympathy for the unfortunate. He married Mary Ann Brown, of Waterford. They had ten children, of whom but three are now living.

Early in the century came Wentworth, Joseph, Josiah, and Solomon Stuart, from Gorham, and settled near each other in the northeastern part of the town, ever since known as the "Stuart Neighborhood." It is excellent grazing and orchard land, diversified between upland, plain, and possible intervale.

Wentworth Stuart removed to Bolster's Mills, and there resided until his death many years after. The Stuarts all had large families. They were active in business pursuits, and were interested in religious, educational, and moral reform movements of their generation.

Joseph Stuart was a mechanic of note in his time; had, I think, the gift of invention, and was always, when not out on his farm, busily engaged at his carpenter's bench in the shop.

Deacon Simeon Lovell, of Bolster's Mills — known as "Pinhook" for many years — was another ingenious artisan, and had worked at gun making for many years in his early life. Some of his fowling pieces are probably extant to this day.

Mr. Peter Nutting, of Otisfield, was a joker and a romancer, and often told funny stories pertaining to the propensities of his acquaintances.

"I dreamed that I was up to Joe Stuart's," said Uncle Peter; "and I found Joe in his little shop so busy that he couldn't stop to say 'how de do.' So I says, 'Joe, what in the world are you a workin' on?'

'O,' says Joe: 'I'm a borin' out a lot o' Mosquitoes' bills.'

'Ah! do tell me,' says I. 'Well, where did you get your auger?'

'O, Deacon Lovell made it,' says Joe, and never stopped borin'."

The name of Thomes has been from an early time an honorable one in this town. There were two families. The first to settle here was James, who moved here from Gorham about 1800, and located near the old Free Will Baptist meeting-house, where his grandson, and namesake, still resides. He married Abigail Libby, of Gorham. Charles, the older son, was born in Gorham. Sarah, only daughter, and Allison L., second son, were born in Harrison. Allison is a resident of this town, and is a prosperous farmer.

Amos Thomes, born in Gorham in 1789, came early to this town, and settled on a farm in South Harrison. He

served the town much in public affairs, as Selectman, Town Clerk, and as Representative to the Legislature. He was also a delegate, in 1819, from Harrison to the convention in Portland that formed the State Constitution. He married Abigail F. Higgins, of Gorham. He died March 21, 1870, aged eighty-one years. Mrs. Thomes died in 1885.

Ezra, his oldest son, died in 1833, at the age of twenty-three. Marshall, the second son, was born in 1813, and married Rachel B. Haskell for first wife. She died in 1840, and, for second wife, he married Dorcas Paine, of Standish. She was a woman of fine intelligence, and possessed noble traits of character. Mr. Thomes resided for many years on the home farm in South Harrison, which he carried on in company with his brother Samuel. About 1874 he sold his interest in the farm to his brother, and removed to Harrison Village, where he resided during the remainder of his life. His wife died in 1882, and Mr. Thomes followed her in 1897.

Alanson M., the third son, born in 1821, emigrated to the West when quite young, and resided there for many years. Later he returned, and settled in Bridgton, on the farm owned by his brother Samuel at the time of his death. A few years ago he sold out his property there, and removed to Harrison, where he now resides. Samuel, the youngest son, married Rosilla Cook, of Casco, and lived on the paternal homestead in Harrison nearly all his life. He resided in Bridgton during the last few years of his life, dying in 1883. He was a public-spirited man, and took a leading part in the affairs of the town, serving as Selectman, and as Representative to the Legislature.

Major Jacob Emerson lived in South Harrison before the incorporation of the town. He was quite an extensive land owner. His wife was Mary, daughter of George Thomes, of Gorham, and a sister of Col. Amos Thomes. Major Emerson was truly a "Father of the Town." He held several commissions in the old militia, was Collector of Taxes in 1806, and became a member of Oriental Lodge of Masons at North Bridgton in the same year. He was a Justice of the Peace, and Selectman, for many years, and represented his district in the Legislature in 1823-5-7. "He lived respected, and died deservedly lamented," says his biographer. His death occurred August 7, 1865.

The ancestor of the Gray families of Harrison was James Gray, of Beverly, Mass., who came to Bridgton early in life, removed to Harrison, and settled on the Pond road. His first wife was Mary Stickney, by whom he had nine children. His second wife was Polly Lewis. Samuel, and William Gray, sons of James, were long and intimately connected with the interests of the town.

The immediate ancestor of the Hobbs Family of Harrison was Morrill Hobbs, who came from Waterborough early in life, and settled where his grandson Reuben lived many years, being the last male representative of that family in town. Mr. Hobbs, the pioneer, died October 20, 1826, aged seventy years.

Thomas Cummings came from Topsfield about 1810, and settled on the site of the present town farm. Jonas, his eldest son, married Nancy Piper, of Otisfield, and settled on the farm now occupied by his son, George H. Cummings, on which three generations of the family have been born, and lived to mature years.

Capt. John Brackett, father of Walter, William, Enoch, John, Chapman, and Eliza Brackett (who married John Lowell, of Harrison) was a Revolutionary soldier. His sons, and their families, were almost, or quite, a majority of the Brackett school district for many years. They were a group of highly respectable families, and were much identified with the educational, religious, and industrial life of the town.

The Pioneer Women of Otisfield and Harrison.

We know that the men who did the most to redeem this territory from its primitive wildness were brave, resolute, and sturdy of body and limb. So were generally their wives and daughters. There are several authentic accounts of the exploits of the pioneer mothers of Otisfield and Harrison that witness to their readiness to cope with any difficulties incident to the undeveloped condition of the country. Mrs. Relief Nutting Moors, wife of Major Jonathan Moors, a soldier of the Revolution, who settled on Otisfield Hill after 1780, made three several trips from Otisfield to Groton, Mass., on horseback, during her married life. On the first trip she carried her one year old son, who would have been the first white child born in town, had not Mrs. Moors been carried by an ox-team to Gray before the birth of her child, for lack of a woman nurse at home.

Another instance showing the fortitude and determination of our fore-mothers, was that of Mrs. Eunice Whiting Ray, who made at least one journey on horseback through

the wilderness from Otisfield to Wrentham, Mass., for the purpose of visiting relatives and friends at her native home. O! but the pioneer women, for all their resoluteness and courage, were often very homesick, and pined and longed for their kindred, and for the homes of their childhood.

Men Prominent in Religious and Educational Matters.

It is a pleasure to remember the worthy men who have, in the past, stood in their allotted places as ministers of the truth, and representatives of the Church of God. I have no particular denomination in mind, but refer to the great Protestant aggregation of Christians with kindred beliefs; of identical purposes; the reclamation of the wicked and the sinner to holy living, and the upholding of the gospel standard set forth in the New Testament. Are not their names, and the memory of their lives precious to us who have survived them, and live to recount the graces, and virtues, and saving influences, for which their pastoral labors were conspicuous in moral effect?

Some of them were men of considerable learning and culture in special lines. I remember one, who was not only an eloquent and impressive preacher of the Word, but was a man of fine education, and served the town for years as a Superintendent of the Public Schools. I refer to the Rev. Cyril Pearl, the graceful and fervid preacher, the intelligent lecturer, and advocate of high attainments in science and art, the man of progressive ideals in everything for the betterment of his fellow beings.

There were others. Of those later champions of higher public education, I can think of several whose zeal and conscientious devotion to the work appointed to them as Supervisors of our schools are historic in our annals. Among them were David Frost, Obadiah Cook, Esq., Dr. S. L. Weston, Dr. H. H. Cole, Wm. M. Brooks, Rev. A. W. Taylor, Rev. L. W. Raymond, Alphonso Moulton, and others equally deserving of mention. To these men, and to those friends of common education who sustained them in the furthering of their advanced ideals, we award a well deserved meed of praise.

Mercantile: — A Great Country Store.

The first man to "keep store" in town is said to have been Capt. Benjamin Foster. His store was located in South Harrison, near the residence of the owner.

With the increase of population in the western section of the town arose the necessity for the establishment of grocery and variety stores, and for years after the first of the century several persons engaged in merchandising at "Harrison Flat," as this village was called for many years. Up to 1840, and for some years after, the largest store and greatest variety of goods were kept by the firm of G. & F. Blake, sons of Grinfill Blake, Esq. It was indeed a great emporium of business in "the forties," employing quite a number of clerks.

It was the custom of the Blakes to purchase a large stock of standard groceries and flour in the autumn to carry them through the long winter, and by this foresight

they were prepared to take the trade of the large number of well-to-do farmers from upper New Hampshire, and, I think, from beyond the Connecticut River, who brought their big load of hogs and dairy products, and other things from the farm, formerly carried to Portland. Thus it was for several winters preceding the extension of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence R. R. to Bethel, and northward. Many persons present can remember how the village hotel used to be crowded by the up-country farmers, and what a thriving prospect was given to the village by its becoming a market for a prosperous portion of country on the upper Androscoggin and Connecticut Rivers. Thus, for several years the Blake store was rivaling, in the magnitude of its operations, many of the leading city stores.

It was conspicuous for the large number of signs displayed upon the great front of the store. "Farmer's Head-quarters," in letters two feet or more in height, and lesser announcements, with the firm name several times interspersed in the pretentious medley of trade catchwords, made the Blake store front an example of the surpassing genius and enterprise of the men who were catering to the necessities and tastes of so large a community of patrons. There was no doubt that G. & F. Blake kept that store, and that it was *the* place where everything could be obtained at a low price.

A gentleman residing in Bridgton, who was formerly well known to many of my elderly hearers, and who had worked on the new extension of the store about 1840, was traveling through the village on the stage one day. While the mail was being changed at the post-office he entered the store and walked around, gazing in affected amazement at the

immense variety and quantity of merchandise around him. Coming across a young clerk he asked: "Look here, young man; please tell me who keeps this store?" "Why, this is G. & F. Blake's store," replied the young man, "what can I do for you?" He was almost vexed with the man's apparent stupidity, with the firm name emblazoned so repeatedly on the outside of the store. "Oh!" exclaimed the stranger, "I don't want to buy anything; I didn't see any sign, and I thought I'd just ask whose store it was." When the Blakes heard about the inquisitive visitor, and found out who he was, they were intensely amused that their store had been made a butt for one of Hiram Baston's jokes.

Contemporary with the Blakes as local merchants were Johnson Warren, George F. Foster, L. C. Nelson, and possibly others. But the Blake store, after the retirement of Grenfill Blake, still retained its leadership under Francis Blake, Silas Blake, J. H. Illsley, Marshall Jordan, M. Jordan & Son; and now the sons of Marshall Jordan, under the firm name of Jordan Brothers, are keeping up the ancient mart of trade as near as the exigencies of the present time demand.

Of those who have been leading merchants during the last forty years, Thomas R. Sampson, T. R. Sampson & Son, and after the death of Mr. Thomas Sampson, Howard L. Sampson, partner and successor of his father, have been very prominent. Their store was the same erected in the forties by Johnson Warren, opposite the old steamboat landing. Other general traders since 1860 have been Josiah Monroe, Monroe & Walker, Evans A. Kneeland, Bailey & Wiggin, and F. H. Ricker.

Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.

Harrison has long been distinguished as the seat of important manufacturing industries. From the operation of the saw mill for making common rough lumber for building purposes, and the grist mill for grinding the corn and grain of the farmers, built by James Sampson about 1800, the factories and shops for the manufacture of many kinds of wood and iron work have been numerous, and several of the most conspicuous are still in active operation.

The most important industrial operation for about fifty years was the wire factory, started about 1834 by Blake & Washburn, afterwards carried on by Charles Farley, Farley & Tolman, and, for the longest and most successful period, by the firm of P. Tolman & Co., consisting of Philander Tolman, Franklin Walker, and John W. Caswell. Under the able and vigorous management of this firm a new and large extension was erected, and the business was much enlarged, requiring the employment of a large number of skilled workmen. The amount of business of the wire factory for nearly forty years, and the amount of money disbursed by its operations, were the means of considerable increase in the town's population and wealth. The wire factory ceased to exist in 1887.

In 1891 the business of chair-making was established here, and occupied the vacated wire factory buildings. It has grown to be a flourishing industry, and, under its present proprietor, Mr. Charles S. Whitney, has acquired extended fame for the excellent quality of its products, which have a sale in the best metropolitan markets.

Away back — so it seems — before the year 1850, after the retirement of Mr. David R. Morse and J. V. R. Kil-

born from the old blacksmith shop at the corner leading to this beautiful lake, came from Oxford Mr. Timothy H. Ricker and his son, Sherburn H., and commenced the blacksmithing business in the old Morse shop.* It was at a time when Harrison was experiencing a boom. The exigencies of trade and travel had caused the building and launching of the Steamer "Fawn" at North Bridgton, and the "old tavern," occupied for years by Mr. Lewis Smith, well known as "Deacon Smith," was, under the proprietorship of John Dawes, Esq., extended to twice its original size. But I am talking about the Rickers, who were, after Luther Carman, the pioneers of one of the most substantial industries ever established in this town. I refer to the celebrated foundry and machine works of T. H. Ricker & Sons, now owned and conducted by Messrs. C. F. & A. P. Ricker, former partners in, and now successors to, the firm that existed previous to the death of the senior partner, Mr. T. H. Ricker.

The superior mechanical genius of the Caswell family of this town has been well illustrated and exploited in several lines of industry in this village. Besides the well known ability of Mr. John W. Caswell in promoting the success of the wire business, the career of Mr. Newell N. Caswell as an "all around" mechanic in many lines of construction of water power machinery, and his indomitable energy as owner and operator of various mills, are familiar to many present. He was a worker, and after his decease a few years ago, his son Mr. Hollis H. Caswell, who inherits much of his father's genius for mechanics, continued the business left by him, and enlarged it into many new lines,

*This statement is a mistake. Mr. Ricker did not work at blacksmithing.

but the great amount of business done by him at his general store and his grain mill, has obliged him to entirely abandon the mechanical branches of his business, as far as mills and manufacturing establishments are concerned.

(Since this address was delivered, Mr. Caswell has sold the old mill buildings, and they have been torn down and hauled away, thus removing one of the old landmarks from Harrison Village. They were sold to Mr. Lester M. Wentworth, and were used in the erection of a shop on the bank of Bear River, near the bridge on the North Bridgton road. In the place of this old mill Mr. Caswell has since erected an addition to his grain mill, made necessary by his increasing business and which adds much to the capacity and convenience of the mill.)

What was Happening about 1805.

It was a memorable period of the world's history in which Harrison was admitted to the sisterhood of Maine towns. It was in the midst of events that caused kings to tremble with fear, and empires to totter upon their foundations. It was a very perilous period in the early history of our nation, and when events were occurring that convulsed our country with sorrow and indignation, as well as with rejoicing and glorification. It was amidst a succession of political conspiracies for extending the power of rival European monarchies. Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of France, and George III, King of England, were employing all the resources of their governments to defeat each other in warlike operations on land and sea. It was the day of

William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, friend of America in Councils of state, and of Lord Nelson, the great admiral, who destroyed the formidable fleet of France in the famous battle of Trafalgar on October 21st, 1805.

It was the day of wonderful inventions of labor-saving machinery in woolen and cotton manufacturing, through the genius of Hargreaves, Arkwright, Crompton and Cartwright in spinning and weaving, and of Watt in the discovery of steam power and its application to manufacturing machinery and to marine navigation. It was the day of remarkable improvement in the making of iron and steel, the building of canals, and the introduction of improved methods of agriculture. It was the day of the spread of common school education and the establishment of higher courses of culture for American youth, and of implanting and fostering in their minds those ideas of liberty and independence of foreign influence which were the theme of the address of the Father of his country in bidding farewell to the scenes and responsibilities of his public life. In short, it was in the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, the most conspicuous of all the centuries in the advancement of mankind in religion, in science, in invention, in education, in commercial extension, and in all that pertains to the development of our race towards a better order in government, and in promoting the arts of peace.

In 1805 the first administration of Thomas Jefferson came to a close, and his inauguration to a second term was celebrated. This event was consummated amid a succession of some of the greatest national events that have been accomplished by the pre-eminent genius and resolute diplomacy of our Presidents and ministers of state. During the ad-

ministration of Jefferson the great Northwestern territory was added to the national domain. That transaction is known in our history as the "Louisiana Purchase," and is the most notable triumph of peaceful arbitration and treaty-making between our own and a foreign government.

In the month of May, 1804, was commenced the famous exploring expedition of Lewis and Clark from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean and return in two years and four months, during which perilous traversing of the mysterious wilds of the West the General Court of Massachusetts was giving kindly answer to a petition of a few humble citizens in the great Eastern district, and — Harrison was born into the happy community of Maine towns.

At this very period our government was exercising its little navy in an effort to subdue and punish several of the Barbary States of Northern Africa for unprincipled and piratical practices of warfare, and for treacherous methods of statescraft in dealing with international problems. In 1803 occurred the gallant exploit of Lieut. Decatur in entering the harbor of Tripoli and destroying the warship Philadelphia, which had been captured by a Tripolitan naval force, and lay in the harbor with her guns shotted and primed. We can appreciate the exultant feeling experienced by our countrymen at the success of our youthful navy, and of their pride in the valor of that brilliant officer and his gallant compatriots.

That was one of the most trying periods of our history, when our government was engaged in taking account of its military and naval resources, and getting settled in its proper place as a rising nation among the great nations, and in the management of its foreign relations. Napoleon Bona-

parte, who, as Emperor of France, authorized the sale of the Louisiana territory to our government, is reported in history to have declared: "The day may come when the cession of Louisiana to the United States shall render the Americans too powerful for the Continent of Europe."

If you question the relevancy of my brief allusion to the important national events mentioned, I can only say: I feel that we may well be proud of the fact that in the midst of some of the most remarkable crises of our early national history, Harrison was ushered into corporate existence, and a peaceful procession of hardy emigrants was coming from the mother State and planting happy homesteads in the virgin lands of our territory, where democratic liberty might flourish untrammeled by the restraints of older political systems. Thus we may conceive that our fathers, a hundred years ago, commenced to develop their ideas of organized political life where we are now assembled to commemorate their deeds and their characters as virtuous and patriotic citizens.

Conclusion.

Dear Friends: — As we meet after so many years of separation it is natural to recur to the former times when we were in the spring and summer-time of our lives. Perhaps we dream of our "lost youth," and wish that we were young again. A contributor to the *National Tribune,* the Soldier's paper of Washington, thus describes the emotions so common in our hearts:

"Oh! dewy morning of youth and hope,
What should we do without memory of you?
What should we do as we dimly grope
Through this after time,
Through this fading prime;
What should we do without memory of you?

Why look backward as though for the dawn?
Wherefore these fears, these unbidden tears?
Why seek we the light of a sun now gone?
Alas! we know
'Tis your afterglow;
Your reflection shining across the years.

But how we treasure those arrows of light!
Let them shine on if their day-spring be gone;
Let them delude us, they postpone the night;
How they deceive!
We could almost believe
We were present again at the glorious dawn.

Should we grow old thus haunted by Youth?
Must we regret? Must we forget?
Is not illusion here better than truth?
Can we not seem
As young as we dream,
And, instead of the shadow, keep the substance yet?"

In similar strains of poesy have Longfellow, and a Florence Percy, sung of their heart longing for their "lost youth." It is the responsive echo of a universal yearning for the sweetest and best years of our lives.

I am thinking of the happy family circles of the past; of the beautiful faces and forms of the loved and honored youth who faded from our sight, and fell in the prime of

early life. We see their names on the white headstones with renewed pangs of sorrow. And the dear little buds of our groups — their loving voices and little caressing hands, those vanished hands!

"Dear little hands, I miss them so!
All through the day wherever I go —
All through the night, how lonely it seems,
For no little hands wake me out of my dreams.
* * * * *
And now my forehead is wrinkled with care,
Thinking of little hands once resting there;
But I know, in a happier, more heavenly clime,
Dear little hands, I will clasp you sometime."

I ask your indulgence, friends, for this allusion to the distressful events so frequent and numerous in the history of every neighborhood of our town. As parents we never cease to realize the pain and pathos, which, in our experiences have made us wish we might have died to save the loved ones from the grave.

"We wind our life about another life,
We hold it closer, dearer than our own;
Anon it faints and falls in deadly strife,
Leaving us stunned, and stricken, and alone;
But ah! we do not die with those we mourn.
This also can be borne.

Behold, we live through all things; famine, thirst,
Bereavement, pain; all grief and misery;
All woe and sorrow; life inflicts its worst
On soul and body; but we cannot die,
Though we be sick, and tired, and faint, and worn;
Lo! all things can be borne."

In this coming to the place so recently my home; where more than half of my mature life has been spent; the birthplace of my children; where many of the strongest ties of friendship have been formed and still exist; I am strongly impressed with the many changes I observe on every hand. I see them in the personalities of my friends, I notice them in the bright verdure of the fields, in the beautiful arrangements of the gardens and lawns surrounding the homesteads of the town, in the evidence on every hand of the culture and refinement pertaining to the economies of domestic life. It speaks of prosperity, of emulation of the best examples of municipal and domestic improvements. It points to an age of advancement in education, social and political progress toward the highest ideals in the future of this community. Such observation of the upward trend of public and private conditions of life compel me to declare a newer and stronger affinity and veneration for the things so intimately related to my past years of residence here. "No place like home," is the refrain chanted by every reverent lover of his birthplace, and of the spot where his memories of school, church, and early associations are most prone to center.

We think, as we look backward, and live over again the short span of time since our birth, and consider the near approach of the end of us who have witnessed the events of three-quarters, or more, of the history of our town, that we have but little, if anything, to do, or to meditate upon, but to bid adieu to life and its activities; yield up our fondness for the plotting and the striving for increase of store, and for enhancement of worldly goods; and deny ourselves of the associations which inspire us with renewal

of anticipation, and a resurgence of enthusiasm and intellectual ambition.

But should we thus give up, dear friends, to the almost universal idea that we are ever too old or too infirm to be of little, or no, use in our respective spheres of life?

Dr. O. W. Holmes, who died a few years ago at the age of eighty-five, wrote late in life these inspiring lines:

"'Tis yet high day, thy staff resume,
And fight fresh battle for the truth;
For what is age but life's full bloom,
A riper, more transcendent youth?
A weight of gold
Is never old;
Streams broader grow as downward rolled.

At sixty-two life has begun;
At seventy-three begins once more;
Fly swifter as thou near'st the sun,
And brighter shine at eighty-four.
At ninety-five
Should thou arrive,
Still wait on God, and work and thrive."

Yet the solemn truth remains that the future holds for each one either a guerdon of gladness and joy, or of sadness and sorrow. How we wish that we could see into the future of our lives, and know the secret of the fate that awaits us!

Mrs. Caroline F. Frye, the beloved and gifted wife of our Senator Frye, thus gave utterance to this yearning for knowledge of the future:

"In the days that are to be,
O, dear Father, tell to me
What shall come! Shall there be light
As the sunshine clear and bright,
Full of joy, unmixed with care,
And, with heart as free as air,
Shall I never burden feel?
Oh! to me my days reveal!

* * * * *

Hark! I hear a voice so low
Whisper, 'seek not thou to know
All the future, blind to thee
With its hidden mystery.
Day by day shall be unsealed,
And to thee shall be revealed
Whether they be full of light,
Or as dark as darkest night;
In each one trust thou in me,—
As thy days thy strength shall be'."

We have given our thoughts today, and for many days, to memories and traditions of the century that has expired. We have contemplated the lives and fortunes, the virtues and examples of our fathers and mothers of this goodly town and its larger community. We now step upon the threshold of a new century; a century bright with promise of peace and prosperity to all mankind. Perhaps not at once will the blessing of peace come to all, for as long as human slavery and oppression exists there will be war. But a long stride toward a reign of peace is being witnessed in these very days.

To whom are the expectations of greater enlargement of our national power, and of opportunities for elevating

the masses of mankind in the scale of civilization, of the greatest moment and value? Is it not to the youth, to the boys and girls of today, very soon to be the statesmen and governors of our country? For I do not forget, nor desire to ignore, the imminent probabilities of the speedy accession of the American woman to her rightful sphere and position as a citizen, with the elective franchise in her hand, her right of self-government, and arbiter of her own civic destiny. And when I contemplate the surrender to the women of our country of a privilege wrongfully withheld for so many years, I congratulate every citizen on the brilliant era at hand when the ranks of American citizen voters will be enlarged by the mustering in of so large a body of cultured, thoughtful, conscientious, and conservative Americans. Yes, to the boys and girls alike of this time I commend the thoughts of the poet, looking down through the vista of the future.

"Ah, boys! now you stand at the portal of life,
  And the path stretches onward, away,
Through the dim, distant future, through sunshine and shade,
  And through night alternating with day;
The world lies before you, unconquered, untried —
  Unknown yet its pains and its joys,
And life, full of promise, lies close at your hand —
  Oh! what will you do with it, boys?

You may make what you will of that life, my dear boys —
  A failure, a mighty success,
A name that the world will not know — will abhor —
  Or one that the nations will bless;
All depends, my young friends, on the way that you use
  The talents consigned to your care; —
Oh, fight 'neath the standard of honor and truth,
  Let your motto be 'Labor and prayer'!

Don't expect Madam Fortune to trot by your side,
  Smoothing all the rough places away;
Depend on yourself — carve your own onward path,
  And fight your own battles each day;
There is work for your brain, and your heart, and your hands,
  And there's need of a plenty of pluck;
But there's no 'fate' to conquer — on that rest assured —
  And there's never a question of luck.

Ah! what will you do with your talents, my boys,
  When all of life's battles are done,
And you look down the vista of long-vanished years
  To the hour when those battles begun?
Oh! what will you see? and what record will stamp
  Those hours of struggle and strife?
Oh, pause now, while all is before you, and think
  What, *what* will you do with your life?"

The hours of this day are rapidly fleeting. This occasion, and the sentiments of patriotic affection inspired by it are being inscribed on the page of current history. Forward the eye of expectancy is fixed upon the coming events of the new century. The questioning words in our minds are, *who, which,* and *what?*

"Who'll press for gold the crowded streets,
  A century to come?
Who'll tread the churches with willing feet,
  A century to come?
Pale, trembling age and fiery youth,
And childhood with the brow of truth;
The rich and poor on land and sea —
Where will the mighty millions be
  A century to come?

We all within our graves shall sleep
A century to come.
No living soul for us will weep
A century to come.
And other men our lands will till,
And others then our streets will fill,
And others shout and sing as gay,
And bright the sunshine as today,
A century to come."

ADDRESS OF HON. JAMES H. TOLMAN,

OF WESTBROOK, MAINE.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Although most of the faces before me seem to be those of strangers, yet I feel that I ought to address you as neighbors and friends. Time has gone so quickly that it seems but a few days since I was one of the citizens of the town, and, for this reason it seems as if I should know you all, and claim you as fellow townsmen. But the intervening years have wrought many changes, and the many new faces that are here before me are a reminder that the time between those earlier years and the present has been much longer than it seems.

Nevertheless, with all these changes, this town has many pleasant reminiscences for me; and, of all the places in the vicinity, this very spot where we are gathered is to me, for many reasons, the dearest of all. In the second house to the east of the church opposite to us, on the same side of the street, is the place where I was born. It is here that we school-mates would meet for our games and plays, as it seemed to be the central place for all sports. We were so near to the pond that in summer we could steal away when our parents were not on the watch, and go in swimming. Here was the place where in winter we boys and girls gathered for our coasting. We would go to the very top of the Dawes Hill, and slide through the village, and even beyond. Often, when some of the older men were going to the village, we would have a passenger down. As we wanted to be generous and help the traveler on his way, we would get him on our sled, but, from timidity, or from a desire to help steer, he would usually drag his feet. I suppose he thought that he was putting on the brakes, but he usually brought about an unlooked-for result, and landed us in the ditch, buried in the snow-drifts. As our guest always occupied the front seat on the sled we were quite willing to go in for the sake of seeing the old fellow crawl out of the drifts.

We used to have fine skating, both on the pond to the north of us, and on Long Pond, as it was then called. It would be the work of the boys just beginning to learn to skate, with the help sometimes of others, to collect the brush and old wood for our bon-fire, which was built large and high, so that it would last as long as any cared to stay out, and would give light about all over the pond.

With these recollections in mind it certainly gives me great pleasure to have the privilege of meeting with you today, and joining in the celebration of the anniversary of this grand old town of Harrison. Of course there are other towns and cities in this broad land of ours, which may be larger in area, and may be able to boast of a much greater population, of more manufacturing industries, and of a larger valuation, but, with all this in their favor, there is probably no spot on earth so dear to many of us here today as Harrison. Its situation makes it the most lovely spot that the sun ever shone upon. So beautiful, so lovely, is this situation that it can justly claim to be at the head of this great County, seated as it is at the head of the line, watching over the destinies of the grand old County of Cumberland.

Harrison, with its beautiful Long Lake reaching down through the center of the County, or nearly so, with its charming long arms still further stretched out as if inviting both strangers and friends to come and enjoy with us its pleasures and beauty; to roam over its beautiful hills, which are so high that they overlook nearly all of the County; to wander in its forests; to drink of God's only beverage for man or beast at Summit Spring, that fountain of life, the drinking from which will renew the youth of the old, if any such a place was ever created; to enjoy the lovely lake at the northern part of the town known, I believe, to the younger people here as Crystal Lake, but to us older members of the tribe as Anonymous Pond; to delight, in the eastern part of the town, in the beauties of the valley of Crooked River, which, besides being known far and wide for its picturesqueness and charm, also affords

us excellent water power for our mills; and to note at the southern part of the town the same beauties which the eastern and western parts can boast. You may travel the world over, go into every corner of the earth if you like, and you can find no more suitable location for the Garden of Eden than the town of Harrison. This is the land which flows with milk and honey. Here is the place where many of us spent our childhood days. It is here we had our greatest pleasures and enjoyments, but like all others we did not fully realize the blessings with which we were surrounded. We were in the spring-time of life, and we could not comprehend it, always wishing for something better, for something different from what we had.

But now we are at a mile-stone, and, while we do not wish to turn back after having put our hands to the plow, we do want to stop and review the past, talk of the present, and consider the future. Let us look at the blessings which we had in our younger days, and comprehend and enjoy now through memory those things which we ought to have enjoyed more in our youth; and let us pass in review some of the pleasant things which have happened, some of the kind acts and charities performed in this good old town. While this is a day of joy, I feel that there is somewhere also a note of sadness. Let us speak not only of the bright side of the picture, but somewhat of that which lies in the shadow. As I look about me and go over the past, I call to mind those good old citizens who were ever maintaining the puritanic ideas, and were always faithful and true to their own convictions; those men and women who lived a life which made other men and women better, which made them true to themselves and to their God; who always had

a cheery word and a warm welcome whenever and wherever you might meet them. I see those men now — the Harmons, Burnhams, Walkers, Perleys, Frosts, Brays, Cummingses, Stanleys, Carsleys, Bucks, Ingallses, Chaplins, Sampsons, Peirces, Hamblins, Howards, Abbotts, Woodsums, Bracketts, and a great many others that I might mention. I would like to make special mention of two others for whom I always had great respect and esteem. They seemed to me to be as near correct as it was possible for mortal man to be. They were true to their faith, every Sunday finding them in their accustomed places of worship, they always met you with a friendly greeting, and even the boys always received a kind word from them. I refer to Edward K. and James G. Whitney. There were many more who always seemed to me to be the salt of the earth.

If I should chance to overreach the rules of propriety, I trust that you will pardon me, but this occasion calls to my mind one who was near to me. Now that we have all come home to help to celebrate the birthday of our dear old town, we have a right, so I have been told, to speak of our own, and of each other; hence what I have to say cannot be deemed out of character. I refer to my own father, who always took such a lively interest in any matters which he thought would benefit this town. Such an occasion as this would have been his meat and drink. I well remember of his telling me many times of the great Fourth of July Celebration held here at the "Head of the Pond" many years ago; how he had the management and direction of the day's entertainment; how, through his instrumentality, the band from Massachusetts was secured; and of what a wonderful celebration it was in every way.

That which can be said of his interest and activity in this instance can also be said of him in the more quiet walks of life. He was always ready to respond to calls for charity, always trying to maintain those principles of our forefathers which have been handed down to us, — and which, I am sorry to say, many of us are neglecting — always advising and assisting young men in the maintenance of those principles. He was always faithful and true, ever mindful of the future.

I wonder if he and his fellow workers are not looking down from the battlements of heaven and rejoicing with us today. Surely it seems as if all heaven and earth has joined with us to make this a most grand celebration. It was the spirit of men like them which laid the foundation of this town; which has given us the best system of schools the world has ever seen; which has built and maintained our churches; which is teaching and fostering true civilization and liberty. This is the spirit which will uproot the mother of all evil, and the father of all crime, man's worst enemy and the devil's best friend. This is the spirit which we should maintain, for there is an element quietly working to undermine the foundation laid by our forefathers, and to overthrow it. It is for us to stand firm, and see to it that that which our ancestors have handed down to us is protected and preserved. As the Children of Israel after crossing the river into the promised land, were to erect a monument of stones so that their children and their children's children in after years would have an object lesson, in order not to forget the great blessing given to them, and to their fathers before them, by an overruling providence, so let these principles which have

been handed down to us by our fathers, and our fathers' fathers, be their monument, which we will cherish, protect and emulate. Let us all strive together to maintain them.

In noting what the town has had, and now has, for its industries we shall see that, although the manufactures of the town may possibly have been small when compared with those of some of the larger towns, Harrison has furnished its full share of products to the markets of the world. Many, in looking back, can remember how this place used to be a great trade center for Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. I refer to the boating industry. The canal boats would freight goods from Portland to this place, and then they would be distributed by teams through other towns and States. This business was, of course, injured by the building and operating of the Grand Trunk Railway, and the final destruction of the old canal was brought about when the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad was built.

There were other industries here. The manufacture of wire, quite an old industry, which was engaged in at first, I think, by Farley and Tolman, was later organized into the firm of P. Tolman & Co., consisting of P. Tolman, John W. Caswell, and Franklin Walker. The first mill which I remember was the one we called the "old wire mill," which stood above A. K. Morse's place, and near where Sumner Whitney's saw mill now is. Later was built the new wire mill where Mr. Whitney's chair and furniture factory now is. The firm of P. Tolman & Co. continued the same until the death of Franklin Walker. After this the business was continued for a few years, and then the other members withdrew and dissolved the partnership.

There was the foundry of T. H. Ricker, which was, as

I recall it, enlarged by the addition of a machine-shop. This firm, now known as T. H. Ricker & Sons, has been very successful, and is today an industry of which we may all well be proud. Then there were the N. N. Caswell mills, which always did quite a business, and continued successfully until the death of Mr. Caswell. This establishment, largely a stave mill, is now owned by N. N. Caswell's son, H. H. Caswell, who has largely changed the business, and carries on a large grain business on the same spot, and runs the grist mill in connection with it.

Samuel Gray and others who have been successful in the lumber business, have given to the markets of the world their share of products, and there have been many other industries. For a few years there was a woolen mill, the firm being known as The Harrison Water Power Co. It was incorporated by act of the Legislature in the year 1868, with Samuel Thomes, Philander Tolman, Silas Blake, Samuel Gray, Joshua Howard, and John Dawes, as incorporators. This was for a time the largest industry in town, and was continued until the mill was destroyed by fire. In the eastern part of the town were other industries which were, as I remember them, principally lumber mills owned by O. G. Cook, Cyrus Scribner, and others.

Today you have in place of the wire mill a chair factory, presided over by our active and hustling friend, C. Sumner Whitney. In place of the woolen mill you have a saw mill just built by Pitts & Doughty, which is doing a thriving business. The cooperage business has nearly, or quite, disappeared from the village, but there are a large number of inhabitants who are still engaged in lumbering, and all are active, busy, and happy. I should judge that T. H.

Ricker & Son's machine-shop is the largest industry which has stood the test of all the hard times, and they are now shipping, not only to our own markets, but also to many foreign ports. The mills in the eastern part of the town have a good business, especially the Scribner mills which have been during the last few years, and now are, doing an increasing business.

The town has always been well represented in the various professions. In the legal profession, one of our best lawyers was, I think, Harrison Blake, a man who was always looked to for counsel, and who stood high in his profession. He was much respected, and was an old time settler who was well known throughout the country. He was succeeded by the late Hon. A. A. Strout, who gained a wide reputation, and is doubtless well remembered by many who are present. He was succeeded by Hon. Caleb A. Chaplin, who was deeply interested in the welfare of the town, especially in its educational life. Many of us can remember how he pulled us through those hard examples in arithmetic and algebra, and helped us to untangle the twisted sentences in analysis and parsing, and for our questions in history his answers were ever ready. He continued to practice law here until his death. Hon. Obadiah G. Cook, after having served as Clerk of Courts for several years, settled at Bolster's Mills in the eastern part of this town, and practiced law for many years. He always took an active interest in town affairs, and always seemed to be on the right side of all questions.

The medical profession has been as well represented in the past as has the legal profession. The first doctor that I remember was John E. Dunnells, M. D. He was an ex-

ceptionally good surgeon and physician who had an extensive practice extending over a wide territory. His life and work were very deeply impressed upon my mind because of the fact that, when he went out in his old-fashioned "one-hoss shay," his son John and myself were often a part of the necessary outfit. We always preferred to sit on the outside, — one on each side of the good doctor. He was not a man of whom it could be said that he "rusted out," for he continued his practice up to the time of his death, which occurred one evening when he dropped dead after walking from the store to his house. In the following years the profession was represented by Drs. Dunn, and Pease, our late lamented Dr. H. H. Cole, and by our present physicians, Drs. Sylvester, and Blake, all able men, and all well thought of throughout the surrounding territory.

In the ministry there has been a large number of very able men. One, whom I shall always remember because of his faithfulness, was the Rev. Mr. Shelden. Certainly he was always about his Master's business. There was another whom I so liked to hear that I used to walk nearly every Sunday over to the old Free Will Baptist church, about three miles from the village. I refer to the Rev. Mr. Bartlett. It seems to me as if I can hear his words now as he used to so earnestly express them to us. There were other noble men who did good work in an earnest way. A proof of this is seen in the young men who, following the good examples set by these leaders, have entered the ministry.

There are others who have gone out from our town, and are making their mark in the world, leaving an influence that tells, not only in the community where they live, but

in the country at large. Some have been heard from in Legislative bodies, and others in different vocations of life. There is the Hon. George H. Buck, who has worked himself up to such a fine position that he exerts a commanding influence in the community where he now resides. The Hon. M. E. Ingalls is another who, as a railroad man, has no superior, and who today controls and has under his management one of the largest systems of railroads in the country. He is a man who has great influence, whose counsel and advice is eagerly sought and much esteemed. Another man who is certainly an honor to our town is the President of this meeting, the Hon. Charles S. Cook, who has just finished his third term as a member of the Governor's Council. I suppose there is no doubt that he can be Governor of the State if he choose, but I believe that he will be the successor of our worthy Representative to Congress, Hon. Amos L. Allen, whenever he is ready to lay down the mantle. There are others who have gone from here into the West, and have met with great success. Of those who have gone into the neighboring towns, I recall one grand old man of whom I love to think. That is Sumner Burnham, who went from this town to Norway, and was instrumental in organizing the Norway National Bank, serving, I believe, as its first President. He was a man who left on "the sands of time" footprints worthy to be followed, a man whose influence still lives. There are many others whom we would delight to honor, and I should like to name them all if time would permit.

Before closing I would like for a moment to compare your present means of conveyance with what it was in the past. One hundred years ago, I presume that it was largely

by stage to Portland, a method decidedly slow and tiresome. As time went on the town was favored with a steamer which run to Standish, the passengers being conveyed from there to Portland in coaches. This boat was under the command of Capt. C. C. W. Sampson, and Thomas R. Sampson was Clerk and Purser. This, of course, was a pleasanter and better means of transportation for the summer season. The freighting was done by canal boats in the summer, passing through the old Cumberland & Oxford Canal. After the building of the Grand Trunk Railway, passengers and mails were conveyed to South Paris by stage, and freight was hauled to that place by teams. Later we were much better served by the building of the Portland & Ogdensburg R. R., with steamers and sail boats running to the Lake Station in Standish. Our condition was still more improved when the Bridgton & Saco River R. R. was built, but as that stopped at Bridgton it was not satisfactory to our inhabitants. Harrison did not propose to remain quiet, and the agitation in regard to better means of transportation finally brought about the extension of the Bridgton road to this place. This makes, of course, the best means of transportation that you have ever had, but, in my opinion, it is not as good as you are to have in the future. The time is coming, and it is not very far distant, when you will see electric cars coming into your community. When that time comes you will have far better facilities than you have ever had, and with a reasonable fare to Portland.

In closing I wish to express my gratification for the privilege of addressing you on this occasion, and for the still greater pleasure of meeting and greeting my old friends and former townsmen. I thank you all for your indulgence in listening to me.

CENTENNIAL POEM.

By Mrs. Grace Bray Pugsley.

One magic word there is that never fails
  To open wide the door of memory;
On noiseless hinges swings the moss-grown gate,
  And lo! in childhood's land we wander free;
Where'er men bide, however far they roam,
Hearts beat responsive to the thought of home.

Sometimes it chances in our busiest hours,
  A strange swift vision smites the weary brain,
And through green country lanes we seem to walk,
  A barefoot boy, or laughing girl again.
Without, the tumult of the noisy street,
Within, a sudden stillness, calm and sweet.

And so with eager hearts we come today
  To greet the hundredth birth year of the place
Where cluster fragrant memories of home;
  Gladly we drop life's burdens for a space,
Drawn to the old familiar haunts at last,
By unseen cords that bind us to the past.

A century ago our fathers came,
  Ere yet was born our grand old Pine Tree State,
Slow pushing onward through the wilderness,
  Sturdy, undaunted challengers of fate,
And pitched their camp, the toilsome journey done,
Upon the wooded slopes of Harrison.

Fair village, nestling by the quiet lakes,
  Green farms that stretch away on either hand,
Who knoweth if some vision, piercing through
  The forest depths that covered all the land,
Revealed to them the picture fair we see,
And gave them courage for the days to be?

And yet it well may be they needed not
  To look beyond the duty close at hand, —
To carve a home from out the wilderness,
  To wrest a living from the virgin land.
Theirs the fierce joy of conquest, day by day,
Bending the powers of Nature to their sway.

Courage and faith and patience, too, were theirs;
  Cheerful they toiled for love of child and wife,
And dwelling close to Nature's throbbing heart,
  They lived the "simple" and the "strenuous" life;
Then, full of days, their time for labor past,
In calm content lay down to rest at last.

Thus was the wilderness reclaimed; where once
  Dwelt undisturbed wild creatures of the wood,
And pine-crowned hills looked down on peaceful lakes,
  Close guarded by eternal solitude,
There lay the fields of ripening grain,
And thrifty, happy homes on hill and plain.

The early struggles of the pioneers
  Were past forever; life had easier grown;
Their children's children might in comfort dwell,
  And reap the fruit those horny hands had sown;
Might live in peace a healthful farmer's life
Of honest toil, untouched by greed or strife.

But youth loves change and action; and while some
  Still followed in their fathers' steps, content,
Full many a youth and maiden felt the stir
  Of that adventurous spirit that had sent
Their grandsires forth, through trackless wastes to roam,
And far from beaten paths to build their home.

Impatient of restraint, intolerant
  Of narrow bounds, lusting for something new,
Ambitious for achievements high and great,
  From year to year the inward fever grew,
Till forth they fared, each on his unknown way,
To mingle boldly in the world's great fray.

Each for himself must choose. The fathers fought
  With Nature's forces in the wilderness;
In crowded city streets the children strive
  In ways unknown of old to win success.
So faith and courage for the strife be found,
What matters it where lies the battle ground?

Each for himself must choose. Some feet may stray
  In tortuous paths that lead not to the goal;
Some spend themselves for that which is not bread,
  And feed with empty husks the starving soul;
Some weaklings, falling by the wayside, lie
Prone in the dust, and beg from passers-by.

But they that cherish high ideals, and strive
  For larger things than ease or wealth or fame,
Who even in the heat of conflict keep
  Unsullied still their fathers' honored name,
These knightly souls go forth the world to meet,
And victory wring from bitterest defeat.

In quiet country places born and bred,
  Inspired by old traditions of their sires,
Strong-limbed, clear-eyed, clean-handed sons of toil,
  These keep alive our country's sacred fires;
Their shoulders bear the burden of the State, —
These are the men that make our nation great.

Our land hath need of men! The ceaseless tide
  Of alien blood that beats against our coast,
The lust for gold that grips the hearts of men,
  Until their shame becomes their brazen boast,
The plague-spots that our crowded cities breed,
Familiar things to which we give small heed,—

These call aloud for men, strong, fearless, true,
  To stem corruption's swelling flood, to fight
The battle of the weak, to wisely guide
  Our alien millions into Freedom's light.
No child's play this! Life's bravest pioneers
Must blaze the way of hope for coming years.

All honor to brave men who leave their homes
  For love of country in her time of need;
All honor to strong youths who journey forth
  At duty's call, and not from sordid greed,
Or aimless love of change; their eyes shall see
The promised land, the fruits of victory.

But what if all our fresh, red country blood
  Shall pour into the city's fevered veins,
And lose itself, a wanton sacrifice
  Of our great nation's hope, till naught remains
Of such fair scenes as greet our eyes today,
But empty dwellings falling to decay?

A ceaseless human stream flows cityward;
  Then must we guard the sources jealously,
Lest, of a sudden, life's cool springs run dry,
  And where once stalwart men were reared, we see
Abandoned farms, weed-grown and desolate,
And know our reckless folly all too late.

The springs of life lie hid in far-off hills,
  Whose solemn grandeur thrills the awe-struck soul;
Down rocky slopes, through shadowy forests' depths,
  Or sunny vales, its healing waters roll.
Who dwelleth close to Nature's faithful breast,
May drink deep draughts of strength and joy and rest.

But who from childhood dwells in crowded streets,
  And daily breathes the city's stifling air,
Caught in the whirling stream of frantic haste,
  That sweeps him on, heedless how others fare,
Snatching his pleasures with a feverish grasp,
Then rushing onward to some hurrying task,

What knows he of the satisfying joy
  Of him that talks to Nature face to face,
Takes from her hand the fruit of healthful toil,
  Finds on her gracious breast a resting place
Through cool, sweet nights, while summer breezes blow,
And days of peace, when souls have time to grow.

Ye that are free to choose and wise to know
  The best of life, whose happy children play
In sunny fields, or cool, dark woods, and learn
  From Nature's self her secrets day by day,
Sons of the soil, yours are the homes that feed
The springs of life to meet the country's need.

O, loyal sons of Harrison, who come
  From far or near on this glad festal day,
The spirit of our fathers liveth yet
  To thrill the heart with purpose high, alway;
With dauntless courage that may know no fears,
With memories that bridge the gulf of years.

Our task, to teach our children faith like theirs
  In God and man, and courage to do and dare,
Patience to wait the slow fulfillment of
  Their hopes, pure love that lightens every care,
Calm trust that just beyond earth's ceaseless strife
Lie endless years of more abundant life.

It is very much to be regretted that we are unable to give any report of the addresses of Rev. C. C. Sampson, Rev. F. E. Winn, Hon. Amos L. Allen, and Hon. George A. Hibbard, but the matter of providing a stenographer was overlooked, and no report whatever was made of these addresses. We can simply say that all of them were able and eloquent, and ought to appear in full in this book. It is especially to be regretted that those of Revs. Sampson and Winn cannot be printed, as they were of local interest to a greater degree than the others, both gentlemen being so well known, one being a native of the town, and the other the pastor of the Congregational church at the time of the celebration.

The literary exercises of the afternoon, and of the day, were closed by the singing of the following Centennial Ode:

CENTENNIAL ODE TO HARRISON.*

Composed by Mrs. Harriette F. Farwell, Bethel, Me.

We hear your summons, loud and clear,
    Harrison, old Harrison;
Come, all ye sons and daughters dear,
    Who love your native Harrison;
Come home once more and haste to greet
The friends of old you used to meet
In church or school, or on the street
    Of the old, busy Harrison.

One hundred years have passed away,
    Harrison, old Harrison;
Since, on a glad, auspicious day
    You took the name of Harrison;
Where stood the stately forest trees,
Now grain is waving in the breeze.
No more in fireless church we freeze,
    As in the old time Harrison.

The schoolhouses so old and gray,
    No more are found in Harrison;
But long ago have given way
    To better ones in Harrison.
And yet we look with honest pride
On those who in their youth defied
All bars to progress, though denied
    The wealth now found in Harrison.

I long to see you once again,
    Harrison, old Harrison;
To climb your steep and rugged hills,
    Harrison, old Harrison;
To sail upon your grand old lakes,
Join in the chorus which awakes
Glad echoes till the old earth quakes
    In Harrison, old Harrison.

*This poem was sung to the air of "Maryland, my Maryland," by the Norway Quartet.

PART II.

Historical

CHAPTER I.

EARLY HISTORY OF MAINE.

IN the early days of Harrison there was no State of Maine. It was a District instead, and was a part of Massachusetts, and under its jurisdiction as much as any other part of that State. For fifteen years after the incorporation of our town the only "Legislature" known was the "General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," and the town was probably represented there, although for some unknown reason the records fail to show the names of the representatives, or the number of votes cast for them. As Maine is territory that is not contiguous to Massachusetts it doubtless seems strange to many that such a state of affairs existed, and comparatively little is known as to the reasons therefor; nor in relation to the early history of the State, except as it was a part of the whole nation. Very few students in our schools can give any information in regard to the history of Maine separate from that of the whole United States, and there is little wonder that it is so since all school histories are silent on the topic. Therefore it seems well to give a short chapter on the early history of Maine at the commencement of the historical portion of this book.

Maine early attracted the attention of the explorers. In 1497, only five years after Columbus' first discovery, the Cabots discovered the coast of Labrador, or Newfoundland, and thence sailed as far south as Maine, and perhaps Massachusetts, and upon those discoveries England based her claim to this part of North America. In 1524, John

Verrazano, in the service of France, proceeded along the coast from the thirty-fourth to near the fiftieth degree of north latitude, "keeping the coast of Maine in sight for more than fifty leagues," and on his discoveries France grounded its claim to North American territory. A little later, Gomez, a Spanish adventurer, sailed along the whole coast from Newfoundland to the capes of Delaware. The mythical city, or country, of Norumbega, with all of its fabled splendors and riches, was imagined by some to be located in Maine, and the Penobscot River was supposed to be the road by which it could be reached. This caused more than one voyager to seek this region in order that he might search for the wonderful land. Indeed Verrazano, in 1529, speaks of "Aranbega" — which is another name for the wonderful place — as being on the New England coast, though he restricts it to an apparently unimportant locality; but in 1539, it is treated as a vast and opulent region reaching from Cape Breton to Florida. Three years later Allefonsce described the "River of Norumbega," which has since been identified with the Penobscot. A sailor named David Ingram represented that he was put ashore in the Gulf of Mexico in 1567, by Sir John Hawkins, and made his way by Indian trails to Canada, which he reached in 1568, and that before he reached there he passed through a wonderful city, three-fourths of a mile across, the houses in which had pillars of crystal and silver; that he saw a peck of pearls, and rubies six inches in length; that the inhabitants wore heavy ornaments of gold, and were dressed in the richest of furs. These and similar stories attracted much attention, and caused voyagers to sail up the Penobscot in search of the wonderful country, that river being represented on one map as a strait reaching from the Atlantic Ocean to the St. Lawrence. John Smith, in 1620, speaks of the region as being as far south as Virginia, but Champlain in 1605, treated Norumbega as being wholly within the present State of Maine, and

searched for its capital along the Penobscot River as far as the site of the present City of Bangor.

Gosnold, in 1602, Weymouth, in 1605, and John Smith, in 1614, explored the coast, and in 1604, a French expedition under De Monts planted a colony on an island in the St. Croix River, only to be abandoned the next year. Maine fell within the limits of the grant made to the Plymouth Colony in 1606, and in the following year an English expedition sent out by Sir John Popham and Sir Ferdinando Gorges effected a settlement at Sabino Point at the mouth of the Sagadahoc, or Kennebec River, which was abandoned in 1608, most of the colonists returning to England. In 1622, Gorges and Sir John Mason received from the Council of New England a grant of the territory lying between the Merrimac and Kennebec Rivers, and the territory was divided between them, Gorges taking the land east of the Piscataqua River. "The first permanent settlement in Maine was made at Pemaquid, in 1625-26; Agamenticus (York) was founded about the same time, and after 1630, Saco, Biddeford, Port Elizabeth, Portland, and Scarborough sprang up in rapid succession. In 1639, Gorges received a large accession of territory with the title of Lord Palatine, and established a provincial government at York."

One authority says that there was something painful in the spectacle of the once vigorous and enterprising soldier amusing his old age by playing at King. "In no little German court of the last century could the forms of government and the realities of life have been more at variance. To conduct the business of two fishing villages, Gorges called into existence a staff of officials which might have sufficed for the affairs of the Byzantine Empire." Says Palfrey: "The province was divided into two counties, one of which, Agamenticus, or York, was the principal settlement; of the other, Saco. * * * The greatness of York made it arrogant, and it sent a deputation of aldermen and burgesses to the General Court at Saco to save

its metropolitan rights by solemn protest. The Proprietary was its friend, and before long exalted it still more by a city charter authorizing it and its suburbs, constituting a territory of twenty-one square miles, under the name of 'Georgeana', to be governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, a Common Council of twenty-four members, and a Recorder, all to be chosen annually by the citizens. Probably as many as two-thirds of the adult males were in places of authority. * * * This grave foolery was acted more than ten years."

In 1629-31, six patents had been issued by the Council of New England, covering the coast from the Piscataqua to the Kennebec, the most important embracing an extent of forty miles square bordering on Casco Bay, and named Ligonia. The colonies hitherto attempted had been mostly for fishing and fur trading, but this was to be an agricultural community, and became familiarly known as the "Plow patent." A company was formed and some settlers sent out, but they did not like the situation and removed to Massachusetts. It seems that there were ten of these husbandmen, and that they came in a ship named "The Plough," and had a patent "for land at Sagadahoc." In 1643, the troubles in England between King and Commons grew violent, and in that year Alexander Rigby bought the old grant called Ligonia, or the "Plow Patent," and appointed George Cleeve as his deputy-president. About this time Governor Thomas Gorges returned to England, leaving his deputy, Vines, in his place, and a conflict of jurisdiction arose between Cleeve and Vines. Cleeve appealed to Massachusetts to settle the dispute, and both parties, in 1645, agreed that the claims should be left to the decision of the Massachusetts Magistrates, who decided — that they could not decide the matter. But the next year the Commissioners for American plantations in England decided in favor of Rigby; and Vines left the country.

Sir Ferdinando Gorges died in 1647, and with him died all of his plans for kingdom and power in Maine. In 1652, Massachusetts, claiming that her patent, which included lands lying three miles north of the source of the Merrimac, took in all of the lower part of Maine, annexed all of the towns as far east as Casco Bay, most of the settlers favoring her authority. This authority was still further extended, so that at the time of the Restoration of Charles II, in 1660, it practically covered all territory lying west of the Penobscot River.

Upon the Restoration, the heir of Gorges claimed his rights in Maine and those rights were confirmed by the committee of Parliament; and in 1664, the King gave him an order to the Governor of Massachusetts to restore him his province. Commissioners came over and proceeded through Maine, appointing various officers without the concurrence of Massachusetts, so that there was a conflict of authority, and for some years Maine was in confusion between the different parties that attempted to rule her people. Massachusetts seems to have paid no attention to royal edicts in this matter, and in 1668, sent four commissioners to York, who resumed and re-established the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, with which the majority of the people seemed the best pleased; and in 1669, the Deputies from Maine again took their seats in the Massachusetts General Court. Her jurisdiction was, however, still further disputed by the heirs of Gorges and Mason, and their claims were not fully settled until 1677, when they were purchased by Massachusetts for the sum of twelve hundred and fifty pounds sterling, and by the charter of 1691 she was confirmed in the possession of the territory. East of the Penobscot, however, the French still held the territory, and constantly stirred up the Indian tribes against the English, Maine suffering greatly in the various Indian wars, many towns being laid waste, and a large extent of territory devastated.

Maine was very active in the Patriot cause during the Revolution, and Cumberland County was especially forward in furnishing soldiers. McLellan's History of Gorham, says:

"The alarm of the battles of Lexington and Concord reached Falmouth before daybreak on the 21st of April, 1775, and caused tremendous excitement there and in all the region round about. A Falmouth company of soldiers started that same day for Boston, followed by others. A company of militia had been for some time organized in Gorham under the command of Capt. Hart Williams, and another in Gorham, Windham, and Standish, commanded by Capt. Wentworth Stuart of Gorham. These promptly followed the Falmouth company, but when they reached Wells, they were all ordered back to protect the coastwise towns, and returned, reaching Falmouth, April 24th."

The authorities ordered that a regiment be raised in Cumberland County, where the militia was well organized in nearly all of the towns, and Edmund Phinney of Gorham, was appointed Colonel. This regiment, known as the 31st Massachusetts, arrived in Cambridge in July, and took part in the seige of Boston. On its "returns" we find the names of men from Gorham, Pearsontown, Windham, Rye, Norton, Kittery, Barnerdstown, Falmouth, Penobscot, and Barwick. The regiment had no chance to take part in any important battle, and the men saw "much skirmishing and indecisive fighting." The regiment was discharged from the service in December, 1775, and many of the men at once re-enlisted in Col. Phinney's new regiment, which was known as the 18th Continental, and entered the service, January 1, 1776. This regiment was stationed at Cambridge for a time, and then was ordered to Fort Ticonderoga, to re-enforce the Northern Army under Gen. Schuyler, in which they served out their time and were discharged on the last of December, 1776, some of the men re-enlisting, and the others finding their way home as best they could.

A short service regiment was raised to garrison the forts at Boston after the evacuation, and the sixth company of this regiment was raised in Cumberland County, and commanded by Capt. Richard Mayberry of Windham. On the roll of this company are found the names of men from Windham, Brunswick, Scarborough, Gorham, North Yarmouth, New Gloucester, Harpswell, Pearsontown, Royalstown, New Boston, Dorchester, and Yarmouth. The regiment was commanded by Col. Ebenezer Francis, and after its term of service had expired he immediately raised another, known as the 11th Massachusetts, which took part in the campaign that ended in the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, and then joined Washington's army, and passed the winter at Valley Forge. Later this regiment served in the Third Massachusetts Brigade, taking part in the battle of Monmouth, where it was said to have suffered heavy losses, then went into camp at White Plains, in July, 1778, and during the following year served along the North River and in the western part of Connecticut. One company in this regiment was commanded by Capt. Richard Mayberry, and on its roll we find the names of many men from Cumberland County. There were also many other Cumberland County men who served in other regiments, and later on some of these men, or their descendants, were to be found in Harrison and adjoining towns.

But the men of Maine were active on the sea as well as on the land, and in the first year of the war, privateers began to be fitted out to prey on the English merchant vessels, and to resist some of the incursions of the British. Prominent among these privateersmen was Capt. O'Brien of Machias, then the extreme easterly outpost of the colonists, whose exploits so exasperated the British that Admiral Graves, then commander on the North American station, sent out a squadron of four vessels under Capt. Mowatt to "overawe" the colonists; and Mowatt bombarded and destroyed the town of Falmouth (now Portland) in Oc-

tober, 1775, compelling many women and children to seek shelter in hastily constructed huts at the beginning of a severe northern winter. Among these was Edward Preble, then only fourteen years of age, who was later famous as a captain in the American navy.

The harbors and inlets of the coast of Maine was such a favorite resort of these privateers, and of other American cruisers, that in 1779, the British determined to establish a military post near the mouth of the Penobscot River, in order to command these harbors and inlets. Bagaduce Neck, now Castine, was the point selected for the fort, and about nine hundred men were sent from Halifax to erect fortifications, Gen. McLane being the commander. The Americans fitted up a fleet of nineteen war vessels under Commodore Saltonstall, and sent them against McLane. Accompanying this expedition were twenty-four transports, and Cumberland County furnished a regiment that went on these transports, under the command of Col. Jonathan Mitchell of North Yarmouth. There were about one thousand of the troops in all, and four hundred marines and soldiers were landed on June 28th, and attempted to dislodge the enemy. A brilliant engagement resulted, and it is said that the enemy's works would have been captured if it had not been for the "stubborn wilfulness of Commodore Saltonstall." But nothing decisive resulted, and on August 14th, a British squadron appeared, and after a brief engagement routed and destroyed the American fleet. The soldiers made their way through the woods "to the Kennebec River, a distance of about thirty leagues, suffering great hardships and privations."

At the close of the Revolution, Massachusetts still retained possession of the whole territory known as the "District of Maine," comprising what were known as the "three eastern Counties of Massachusetts," — York, Cumberland, and Lincoln. These Counties being separated from the remainder of the State by New Hampshire, "it was felt

by some of the inhabitants that a separate government might possess many and great advantages." The situation, as viewed from both sides, is succinctly set forth as follows by McLellan:

"Just emerging from the long, hard struggle with the mother country, the State debt was large, and of necessity taxes must be very heavy for quite a number of years to come; to the poor man this of course meant a good deal, particularly as thousands were already overwhelmed with debt. The seat of government was at a distance, and the expense of the journey such that, partly on account of this, in the year 1772, Gorham voted *not* to send a Representative to the General Court on account of poverty. For many years towns were accustomed to pay the expenses of their Representatives. Another thing of which they complained was, that in order to get papers necessary for evidence they were compelled to go to Boston where the records of the Supreme Court were kept; that it was a great expense to the poor, on whom it generally fell, to return executions so far; that no Supreme Court was held in Lincoln County, and only one a year in York and Cumberland. Many of the honorable, wealthy, and influential men also advocated the measure as being for the benefit and special interest of the entire community.

"On the other hand, the opponents of the measure, among whom were also to be found many men holding office, claimed that the people of Maine were ungrateful, that they had always received the best of care and many and great favors from the State Government, and that the power and force necessary to protect the District would be greatly weakened, if not altogether destroyed, by a separation at this time."

Disputes with the mother State were frequent, and soon after 1783, steps looking towards independence were taken. This tendency toward separation was increased by the fact that the inhabitants of Maine were Democratic in their

political sympathies, and tolerated with difficulty the rule of Federalist Massachusetts. In the War of 1812, the District was left illy protected, and the whole territory east of the Penobscot was occupied by the British, and this tended to widen the breach still farther.

As early as 1785, on New Year's day, appeared in Falmouth (now Portland) the first number of the *Falmouth Gazette and Weekly Advertiser,* the first newspaper to be published in the District of Maine, and it was founded for the purpose of assisting the erection of the State of Maine, and in September, in the first year of publication, there appeared in it a call for a "Conference" upon the proposal of having a separate government. This call was without date or signature, but in response thirty-three delegates, representing twenty towns, met in Falmouth, on October 5th, 1785, and, after due discussion, it was voted to appoint a committee of seven, with Gen. Peleg Wadsworth as chairman, to draw up a circular to be sent to the different towns and plantations in the District, requesting them to send delegates to another convention, and in response to this request another convention was held on January 4, 1786, at which the matter was discussed at length, and a long statement of facts and grievances drawn up. The convention also voted that another convention be held at the same place the following September.

The third convention was duly convened at Falmouth on September 4, 1786, with the same officers that served at the preceding meetings, and resolved that the statement of grievances, as put forth by the last convention was in the main as represented, and that the only remedy lay in the District having the power to make its own laws. A committee was appointed to draw up a petition to the General Court asking that Maine be set off into a separate and independent State; and the committee was also to prepare an address to the several towns in the District, asking them to assemble and act upon the subject, and make

returns of their votes to the convention when it should re-assemble. On the re-assembling of the convention on January 31, 1787, it was found that 1,004 votes had been cast, of which number 645 favored separation and 359 were opposed. The petition to the Massachusetts Legislature was not sent until the following year, and it ended in failure.

Other attempts were made in 1791, 1792, 1795, and 1797, all ineffectual, and in 1792, a vote taken in the various towns resulted in a majority against separation. Little more seemed to be done until after the War of 1812, when the subject was brought up afresh, and the General Court voted that a vote be taken in the towns and plantations of the District on the question: "Shall the Legislature be requested to give its consent to the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts, and the erection of the said District into a separate State?" If five-ninths of the votes favored separation, a convention of delegates to be chosen at the same time was to meet in Brunswick, and proceed to form a State Constitution. The vote was taken on the first Monday in September, 1816, and the result was, 11,969 yeas, and 10,347 nays, and so the measure lacked the necessary five-ninths of the votes. Harrison had become a voting power at that time, and had nearly one hundred voters, but did not seem to take a very lively interest in the matter, as the vote was twenty-three in favor and fifteen opposed. The convention of delegates met the same as if separation had received the number of votes needed, and, being very largely in favor of a separate State, adopted the report of a committee in which it was attempted to show by a system of reasoning that would shame some of the modern politicians, that five-ninths of the votes were really in favor, but the General Court declined to give heed to any such proof, and dissolved the convention.

The next attempt was made in 1819, and it proved to be the final one. About seventy towns petitioned the Legislature on the subject, and on June 19th, a law was passed

consenting to a separation, provided that the measure should receive a majority of fifteen hundred votes. On the fourth Monday in July, the vote was taken, and resulted in a majority in favor of separation much larger than was required by the law, thus settling the long fought contest. The vote of Harrison at this election was forty in favor of separation to two opposed, showing that less than half of the voters had taken sufficient interest to appear at the polls.

The next step was for the people of the corporate towns to choose delegates to a convention to be holden in Portland, for the purpose of forming a State Constitution. Col. Amos Thomes was the delegate from Harrison. The convention met on October 11, 1819, and a committee of thirty-three selected from the different counties was chosen to draft the constitution, John Holmes, one of Maine's most distinguished sons, being the chairman of the committee. The constitution was completed and signed on October 29, and submitted to the people on the first Monday in December, when it was ratified by a very large majority, Harrison casting nineteen votes in its favor, with none opposed. Thus ended finally a contest of thirty-seven years standing, and it seems to have been settled without leaving hard feelings behind. Governor Brooks of Massachusetts alluded to the matter in his annual message, speaking in almost affectionate terms of the harmony that had prevailed between Massachusetts and her "foster child," and closing as follows:

"But the time of separation is at hand. Conformably to the memorable act of June 19th last, the sixteenth day of March next will terminate forever the political unity of Massachusetts proper and the District of Maine; and that District, which is bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh, will assume her rank as an independent State in the American Confederacy."

Congress admitted the new State to the Union on March 4, 1820, and as March 15th was the date of the termination of its connection with Massachusetts, Maine became an independent State on March 16, 1820. It is said that the separation of Maine from Massachusetts was hastened by the contest over the admission of Missouri to the Union, it being necessary to have a northern State to admit in order that the balance of power be preserved. The new State had a population of 298,335, thus showing an increase of nearly 70,000 in ten years, notwithstanding the ravages of the "War of 1812," and the fact that the celebrated "Ohio Fever" is estimated to have taken from ten to fifteen thousand from our population. There were 236 towns, embraced in the counties of Cumberland, Hancock, Lincoln, Kennebec, Oxford, Penobscot, Somerset, Washington and York.

Since Maine became an independent State in 1820, most of her history is well known to the casual reader, but the events of the "Madawaska," and "Aroostook" wars are somewhat obscure in history, although they came very near to be "stern realities" for a time. Historical authorities are by no means agreed as to the facts in regard to these events, but the following brief statement seems to be correct:

By the vague and indefinite wording of the Treaty of Peace, of 1783, between the United States and Great Britain the northeastern boundary of Maine became a matter of dispute, each side claiming a large tract of land. In 1829, the matter was referred to the King of Netherlands for arbitration, and he tried to please both parties by "splitting the difference," and making a line about half way between the two lines, thus endeavoring to establish a line which did not satisfy either party, and which Maine would not accept, nor the United States Senate ratify. When the "surplus revenue" was distributed in 1837, the United States agent that went to Madawaska to take the census and distribute the money was twice arrested, which led to the calling out

of the militia by the State authorities, and threatening conditions for a time. A message from President Van Buren caused the freeing of the agent, and the averting of serious trouble, thus ending the "Madawaska War."

Again, in 1839, the plunder of valuable timber lands by trespassers from New Brunswick led to the attempt by Maine forces to drive away the timber thieves and destroy their camps. There was a collision, Governor Harvey of New Brunswick at once announced that British soil had been invaded and called out the militia. Maine volunteers rushed to the spot, the State Legislature appropriated $800,000, and a draft of 10,343 militia was ordered at once. War was imminent, and in short order, 10,000 Maine troops were marching towards the "seat of war" through deep snow and freezing gales.

The National Government was roused, and Congress at once passed an act authorizing the President to raise 50,000 troops, and appropriated $10,000,000 to defray the expense. Gen. Scott and his staff proceeded at once to Augusta, he being "charged with maintaining the peace and safety of the entire northern and eastern frontier." Although he had 30,000 troops at his immediate call he did not "let loose the dogs of war," but acted as peacemaker; and through his efforts a settlement was made which brought peace, and caused the release of all prisoners. Both sides made mutual pledges, the militia disbanded and returned to their homes, and the bloodless "Aroostook War" was ended.

This settlement was only temporary, however, and the boundary was not finally settled until 1842, when the "Ashburton Treaty" was drawn by Lord Ashburton and Secretary Daniel Webster. By the terms of this treaty, Maine released to the British authorities a large tract of land, said to have been of "but little value," in return for which the National Government received "land of more value" elsewhere, and paid the State of Maine $150,000 for the surrender, and $200,000 for the expense incurred in "defending the integrity of American territory."

CHAPTER II.

SCRAPS OF EARLY TOWN HISTORY.

MR. Fernald, in his "Historical Address," has given the history of the formation of the town so fully that anything more in relation to it would be but little more than repetition, therefore we will begin our relation of town history by telling of some of the doings of our forefathers immediately after the new town was incorporated, as set forth by the records.

POWDER HOUSE. — In the olden times when there was militia and trainings it seems that each town had to keep on hand a store of military stores, such as powder, flints, camp kettles, and balls, and powder houses, or magazines, had to be constructed in which to keep these stores, though it seems that they were sometimes deposited elsewhere, as I have before me as I write an ancient memorandum in which it is stated that powder, balls, flints, and kettles have been deposited in the meeting-house in Otisfield. One of the early needs of Harrison seemed to be a magazine, and on June 10, 1808, it was voted "to raise $45 to procure a magazine." It appears that the magazine was not "procured," and on April 10, 1810, it was voted "to raise $125 for a magazine and other town purposes." On November 20, 1817, it was voted "to build a house to deposit the town's stock of powder in; said house to be eight feet square and six feet high, with a hipt roof, to be built with hewed timbers six inches thick; to clapboard said house with split clapboards, to shingle the rough, and to paint said house with Spanish Brown."

It seems that this powder house was duly built as voted, and that it "was set in Samuel Scribner's pasture," that being opposite to where W. H. Briggs now lives, and so far from the road that its top was barely visible. This house was standing within the remembrance of many of our inhabitants, but has since gone to decay.

Pounds. — After the building of the first Town House in 1807, it seems that one of the most important things that the town had to grapple with was the care of stray cattle, and from some of the votes that we find recorded it appears that all cattle were allowed to run at large at times, though the voters were inclined to make the owners restrain the swine and horses.

In olden times every town had a "pound," that is, "an enclosure for confining cattle or other beasts when taken trespassing, or going at large in violation of law," and there was a "pound keeper" to care for the imprisoned animals, as well as "field drivers" and "hog reeves" to gather them in. These officers are unknown at the present time, and the pounds have gone out of existence, except as the old ruins are seen, like the remains of some small fortification.

As early as 1811, our voters began to legislate in regard to stray stock, and at the annual meeting of March 11th, of that year it was voted "to build a pound 25 feet within board, of round logs locked together, and that it be 7 feet high." Tradition has it that the pound was built as directed, but it seems that it did not prove to be very substantial, and on November 2, 1818, the town voted "to build a pound, and set it on Morrill Hobbs's land by his gate adjoining the country road; that it be of rock, 28 feet square within the walls; the walls to be 3 ft., 6 in. thick at the bottom, and 1 ft., 6 in. at the top; to be 5 ft., 6 in. high, and to have a hewn timber 12 in. square on top of the wall. The door, 3 ft. wide to be built of plank framed into posts, one post to have an iron gudgeon set into a stone sill; the other side post for the door to shut against to set in like

manner." — Also voted that "said pound be built this month;" and to "give Morrill Hobbs $50 if he build and complete it according to this vote."

It appears that this pound was built according to contract, and that it proved so solid and substantial that its ruins are to be seen to this day, even to the remains of the 12 in. timbers that were placed on the top of the walls.

It seems that from time to time attempts were made to have the town vote to allow stock to run at large, and on March 19, 1821, it was voted that "horses and swine be not allowed to run at large." At the same meeting it was voted "to have Capt. Foster's hog yard for a pound at the south part of the town, and that Capt. Foster be pound keeper for the lower end of the town." April, 1823, it was voted "that horses and swine shall not run at large." March 1, 1824, it was voted "not to prohibit neat cattle from going at large on the common and highway not under the care of a keeper." On April 3, 1825, it was voted that "Amos Thomes's barn and yard shall be a pound for the present year," and a similar vote was passed in 1827.

Town Houses.—Mr. Fernald has told us that the first town house was built in 1808, at a cost of $100, but there is an error in the statement as to where it set. It seems that it set very near to the corner, and on the westerly side of the road, and it is said that the spot can be seen at the present time. It appears that the house was such as to satisfy the desires of the voters until 1825, when the matter of building a new one was brought up in the town meeting held on April 16th, and the records show the following votes:

"Voted, To build a town house near the mouth of the road leading from Mr. Thomas Cummings's to Esq. Oliver Peirce's, on the east side of the country road leading by the said Peirce's house."

"Voted, To build the house 15 rods, or near that distance, south of Oliver Peirce's dwelling house on the east side of the country road."

"Voted, To accept the spot of ground of Oliver Peirce, Esq., at his proposals, which are as follows, viz.: The town to have the use of one-fourth of an acre so long as said town shall wish to occupy said spot for a town house to stand upon, they to relinquish his proportion of a tax to build and support the same."

"Voted, To build the town house 28 feet wide, 36 feet long, and 10-foot posts."

"Voted, To build the house, finish the outside, underpin the same with split stone not hewn, lay the floor, and block up the cross sills; the said house to be finished accordingly on the first day of November next. The committee shall be authorized to make a plan of the town house and notify the Selectmen, and they shall call a meeting to vendue the house which is to be built, and also to vendue the old house."

There seemed to be some strange delay, and no meeting was called until September 12th, and in the proceedings of that meeting we find the following votes:

"Voted, To build a town house."

"Voted, To vendue the building of the town house to the lowest bidder."

"Voted, To reconsider the vote passed April last, by which the house was to be finished, November 1st, and to build and finish the same on or before the first of September next."

"Voted, To have the outside of said house finished, the floor laid, and the house underpinned agreeable to the vote of April 16th, last."

"Voted, To finish the inside of the town house by raising the floor one third of the length of the house at each end, with as many rows of seats, well laid, as can conveniently

be placed upon that part of the floor which is raised; and ceil the inside of the walls with good merchantable boards to be halved together; and build a convenient desk for writing and doing town business in, to be ten feet long and as wide as necessary for convenience, to be raised two steps; to have five 24 square windows, two in front of the house, one on each end, and one on the back side; to have window shuts on the outside of good merchantable boards, to be hung with iron hinges; that the timber for the town house shall be according to the dimensions which the committee shall give to the undertaker."

"The building of the town house was struck off to Jacob Emerson at $257." It was voted that "the house shall be built and finished in a workmanlike manner to the acceptance of the committee chosen to inspect the same," Naphthali Harmon, Benjamin Carsley, and Amos Thomes being the committee. The old house was sold to Simeon Caswell, for $15.25. It appears that the house was built and accepted, was used for all town purposes, as well as for holding many town fairs, until 1871, when it was torn down after the town had voted to build the present house at the Village.

The Surplus Revenue. — Harrison's portion of the "Surplus Revenue" which was distributed by the United States to the several States in 1837, was a bone of contention for four years. It seems that a special meeting was held on March 30, 1837, to consider the subject, and decide what should be done with the town's proportion. It was voted that the town should receive its proportion of the said money, and Philip Eastman was chosen as the agent "to demand and receive the said money;" and it was also voted "to let the money, and expend only the interest for the use of the town, and that the money be let in sums of not over $100, nor less than $25." George Peirce, Wentworth Stuart, and Philip Eastman were the committee to let the money, and the said committee was to appoint its

own treasurer and make a report of its doings at each annual meeting. It was voted, "That an article be inserted in the warrant for the next annual meeting for town business, to see what they will do with the interest arising from this money." A special census of the town was taken by the Selectmen which showed that there was a population of 1,135, and this special census was used for the division of the surplus.

It appears that there was a great desire on the part of some of the citizens to have that surplus revenue "for their own use and behoof forever," and on July 5, 1837, a special meeting was held, "To see if the money shall be divided equally among the inhabitants, and let each head of a family have his or her proportion by making security to the town." It was voted, "That the committee be released from the vote not to let the money in sums of less than $25, and that the next installment be let in sums as small as $10 to any townsman giving good security."

At the next annual meeting, held on March 5, 1838, when the article in relation to the interest came up it was voted to divide the same among the several school districts.

On April 30th, of the same year, a special meeting was held to see if the surplus should be divided among the inhabitants of the town, and it was voted not to divide it.

On October 1st, of the same year, a special meeting was held at the request of Philip Caswell and others, "To see if the town will vote to divide the surplus among the inhabitants of the town per capita," and the records tell us that the town decided "not to divide the money per capita by a vote of 87 to 58," and that the meeting was adjourned to the second Monday in September, 1839, at five o'clock P. M., evidently with the intention of stopping the calling of further special meetings in relation to the matter.

This move seems to have been effective, and nothing more is heard about the matter until the annual meeting in 1839, when it was voted, apparently without opposition, that the

interest should go for the support of common schools, but at the annual meeting in 1840, a fight was made against letting the interest go for the support of the schools, and it was voted, "That the interest be divided per capita, and be credited to each person to whom payable on his or her tax for the present year, and those not taxed, or out of town, to receive their proportion out of the treasury."

Those who were so desirous to possess this money "for their very own" were so elated at their success in their fight for the interest that the contest for the principal was renewed at the annual meeting in 1841, and it was voted, "To distribute the surplus revenue, so called, among the inhabitants of the town entitled to a proportion, and to those out of town entitled to a proportion, according to the census taken in 1837, by which the money was drawn into the town."

"Voted, To choose a committee of three to collect and distribute the surplus revenue money, and that they be authorized to accomplish the same in such manner as they may deem proper, in as short a time as they can, not exceeding one year from the first day of April next; and Philip Eastman, Wentworth Stuart, and John Dawes were chosen as that committee."

"Voted, That the committee collect the interest on the surplus revenue money up to April 1st next, and pay out principal and interest two dollars per head, and pay the balance into the treasury."

The original surplus received by the town was $2,322.

It may be interesting to know that in the September following the meeting at which the inhabitants voted to enrich themselves by paying out the surplus revenue per capita, there were demands against the town which could not be met, and at a special meeting called for the purpose it was voted to hire $300 to meet those demands.

Caring for the Poor. — The records show that the olden methods of caring for the poor were entirely different from

the humane ones that have been practiced for many years, and are very suggestive of a species of slavery. Below are given some of the votes found recorded on the old records:

March 1, 1819. "Voted, To put out two of George Edwards' children to some suitable place, or places, as the Selectmen think proper, and to provide a house for Edwards and family as soon as convenient."

April 5, 1819. "Set up George Edwards and family at vendue to the lowest bidder. Oldest child bid off by Morrill Hobbs at 65 cents per week; youngest by Morrill Hobbs, at 75 cents per week; Edwards and wife and one child bid off by Ahira Sampson at $1.70 per week."

October 30, 1819. "Voted, To pay Abraham Burnham $1.00 for support of Mrs. Brown's child till next March meeting, exclusive of cloath and doctor's bills."

April 1, 1820. "Voted, To put Mrs. Brown's child at James Watson's at four shillings and four pence per week, exclusive of doctor's bills. Mrs. Edwards was bid off by Enoch Whitney at 75 cents per week, he to have the use of her cow, bed, etc.; Olive Edwards was struck off to David Potter Kneeland at 43 cents per week; Mehitable Edwards was struck off to Hiram Willard at 9 cents per week. All of the above money to be paid quarterly."

March 5, 1821. "Voted, To set up poor at vendue. Mrs. Edwards bid off by Philip Caswell at 58 cents per week; Olive Edwards, by Daniel Moody at 35 cents per week; Mehitable Edwards, by Capt. Kilborn at 18 cents per week; Sally Edwards, by Solomon Libby at 8 cents per week; Polly Brown and youngest child, by Joshua Howard at 37 cents; and Selectmen to dispose of Mrs. Brown's two oldest children at their discretion."

September 10, 1821. "Set up Mr. Cates and wife to the lowest bidder. Bid off by John Brackett at $2.50 per week till next March Meeting."

March 22, 1824. "Mr. Cates and wife struck off to Phinehas Thompson at $1.90 per week, to be victualed and clothed until next annual meeting, and proper attendance.—Relief Brown struck off to Joseph Fogg at 20 cents per week, to be victualed and clothed, and proper attendance. — Jane Gooding struck off to James Watson at 34 cents per week, to be comfortably cared for, the doctor's bills to be paid by the town."

April 4, 1825. "Voted, To vendue the poor in the usual way. * * * That it be left to the discretion of the Selectmen to bind out Relief Brown if they think it best. * * * That to be left to the discretion of the Selectmen to take care of Jane Goodwin, or to bind her out."

Later on, in 1835, we find a case where one Samuel Willey "agrees and promises comfortably to support, maintain, and provide for Abigail Hanscome and Patience Hanscome, daughters of Mr. George Hanscome, late of Harrison, deceased, he to provide all necessary meat, drink, lodging, and apparel, and to defray all necessary expenses for their support in sickness and in health during their natural lives," pledging himself, his "heirs, executors, or administrators to well and truly perform the conditions aforesaid," and mortgaging his farm to the town as security for the performance of the contract.

Such votes as some that are recorded above sound very strangely when viewed in the light of present ideas in regard to the caring for the town's poor, and would hardly be sanctioned by our present voters. But our forefathers had different ideas, and were evidently influenced by the desire to conduct the business in such a way as to cost the town as little as possible. Although they virtually sold the services of those unfortunate people at auction the same as slaves were formerly sold, yet it was in accordance with the usages of the times and usages that have been in vogue to some extent even within the memory of the writer. Happily all this was changed many years ago, and methods which are much more humane and creditable now prevail.

A Comprehensive Oath of Office. — Benjamin Chadbourne was the Constable of the Town of Harrison for the year 1819, and his oath of office was as follows:

"Whereas you, Benjamin Chadbourne, are chosen Constable within the Town of Harrison for one year now following, and until another be chosen in your place, do swear that you will carefully intend the preservation of the peace, the discovery and preventing all attempts against the same, that you will duly execute all warrants which shall be sent unto you from lawful authority, and faithfully attend all such directions in the laws and orders of courts as are, or shall be, committed to your care; that you will faithfully, and with what speed you can, collect and levy all such distresses, rates, assessments, and sums of money, for which you shall have sufficient warrants according to law, rendering an account thereof, and paying the same according to the direction in your warrant; and with like faithfulness, speed and diligence, you will serve all writs, executions and distresses in private causes betwixt party and party, and make returns thereof duly in the same court where they are returnable; and in all things you shall deal faithfully whilst you shall be in office without any sinister respects of favor or displeasure. So help you God."

SAD EVENTS IN HARRISON.

In the history of Harrison, but few events of a tragical nature have occurred to shock the sensibilities of the public. One of the saddest occurrences which have been recorded was of an accidental nature. It happened many years ago, and but few of our citizens remember it. The account herewith printed is copied from the Portland *Courier* of May 1, 1831. The young man whose untimely death is described was a brother of Mrs. Rachel (Haskell) Thomes, first wife of the late Marshall Thomes. He was a son of Daniel Haskell of Windham.

"Drowned in Harrison, April 25th, Daniel M. Haskell, aged twenty-five. His death was most sudden and melancholy and occurred under the following circumstances: He was engaged with another person upon one log in the mill-pond in endeavoring to raise another log from the bottom, when that on which they stood commenced rolling and precipitated them both into the water; the other person swam to the shore, whilst he being unable to swim, and before assistance could be rendered sank to rise no more. Thus was his fair dawn of life, whilst his cloudless sun was nearing its meridian, in a moment veiled in the shades of death. * * * In this death the world sustains a great loss, for with much intelligence and energy of mind he combined the most spotless morals and goodness of heart. So kind and obliging was his disposition that he won the hearts of all who knew him. Though he had many friends we believe he had not an enemy in the world. As the stars of heaven shine brighter at the close of day when the shades of evening gather over the earth, even so do his virtues beam with brighter lustre from the darkness of the silent tomb: and long shall it be ere there shall cease to be found in memory's waste, a green spot watered by the tears of affection for him who is gone."

"Yet though his form now moulders into dust,
His soul on viewless wings to heaven shall soar,
To seek its home in mansions of the just,
Where friends shall meet to part again no more;
Where tears and grief and death itself shall cease,
Where all is love and happiness and peace."

Another event of a most afflictive character to the family of Joseph Gilkey, and which caused sincere grief to a wide circle of neighbors and friends, was the loss at sea of two of his sons, Charles and James B. Gilkey, who had been in California for a few years and were passengers on board a steamship from Central America to New York, which was lost in mid-ocean and all on board perished. These young men were about twenty-nine years of age, and were of most excellent character. A headstone in the cemetery of the old Free Baptist church records the simple story of their death, said to have occurred September 12, 1857.

On September 5, 1874, occurred a distressing accident, by which one of the brightest and best of the young men of our town was instantly killed. Clarence Skillings, a twin son of Ambrose and Maria Skillings of Bolster's Mills, while riding towards Norway Village along the shore of beautiful Pennessewassee Lake and having a loaded gun in the wagon, under the seat, seeing a duck or some other game animal near the road, he sprang from the carriage and seizing the gun near the muzzle, he quickly drew it towards him, with the barrel pointing towards his body. The crossbar of the seat caught the lock, by which the piece was discharged, and he was shot, the charge of shot piercing his heart, causing instant death.

Clarence was twin brother to William, and they were at that time sixteen years and eleven months old. They were both excellent scholars, and much beloved by a large circle of schoolmates and friends.

CHAPTER III.

PROPOSED NEW TOWNS.

AS early as 1829, some of the inhabitants of the territory contained within the original Town of Harrison began to grow uneasy in regard to their situation; and some residing in the limits of other towns cast longing eyes upon a part of Harrison's territory as being needed to help in the making up of a new town. In the year above mentioned, the matter of forming a new town which would include considerable territory from the southerly part of Harrison as then constituted, began to be agitated, and the proposition was duly set forth in a petition to the Legislature signed by John Chute and others, inhabitants of Otisfield, Harrison, Raymond, Sebago and Bridgton, as follows:

"Respectfully represents the petitioners, that, in the location of the several towns in which they reside, they are desirous of making such alterations as will, out of the several portions hereinafter particularly described, constitute a new town. To comprise the said town they represent that the public convenience will be fully answered by connecting the following tracts, namely: All that part of Otisfield lying southwest of Crooked River; all that part of Raymond situated southwest of the same Crooked River, and said line continuing from the mouth of said river on Songo River to Sebago Pond, including the thousand acres, so called, which has never been incorporated into any town; eleven tiers of lots from the south part of Harrison next adjoining Otisfield, in their course from Crooked River to Long Pond in a straight line; five tiers of lots in Sebago,

on Bridgton line to Peabody Pond; from thence on the west line of said tiers a straight course to Sebago Pond, taking the part next adjoining Otisfield and Raymond; four tiers of lots in Bridgton, in the southeast part of the town, pursuing the north line of the fourth tier to number thirty, fourth range, of the second division, including said number thirty in the fourth range, and thence south to Sebago line, on said line of lots, and from thence on Bridgton line westerly to Sebago line above described."

The petition then goes on to show the many inconveniences which the petitioners in each town then suffered, in part as follows:

"The many inconveniences which your petitioners suffer in the present location of the several lines of the above mentioned towns, have induced them to this petition, some of which they will now set forth. That part of Otisfield which it is proposed thus to establish into a new town, is the greater part of it fifteen miles distant from the centre of said town, thereby occasioning to the inhabitants thereof in their attendance on the business of the said town, an unreasonable and burthensome travel, and thereby rendering the exercise of their municipal and other franchises almost valueless, and to enjoy which they are now compelled to pass through the towns of Raymond or Harrison. The town of Harrison in the section above described is very narrow, not exceeding two miles in width, and with regard to the centre of business is most disadvantageously situated. * * * * *

"All your petitioners are now enjoying in a very limited and partial extent the advantages of religious worship, schools, and town meetings. Their taxes are necessarily expended in such manner as to afford them but little municipal advantage or permanent good. These evils, they verily believe, will in a great measure be remedied by the establishment of a new town, and in addition thereto many advantages will result therefrom. This connection will

afford a suitable and convenient centre for the transaction of corporate business, and facilitate the enjoyment of their privileges of Schools and Houses of Worship. The proposed route of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal passes through the centre of the new town, and will, when completed, aid the interests of your petitioners by affording them advantages which could not be attained in their present situation."

This petition was signed by John Chute and 25 other citizens of Otisfield, 18 citizens of Sebago, 5 of Raymond, 2 of Bridgton, and the following from Harrison: Curtis Jordan, Simon Lord, Stephen Wilkinson, Warren Gammon, William Gammon, Reuben Doughty, Moses Fogg, Benjamin Sanborn, Timothy Ayres, Henry S. Thompson, Levi Willard, Samuel Lord, Samuel York, Joseph Pitts.

As all who are familiar with the location will readily see, this proposed new town was Naples. Harrison was to lose quite a large piece of territory from the southern part, something which was not relished by much the greater part of the inhabitants, and on November 28, 1829, a special town meeting was held, "To see what instructions the Town would give its Representative respecting the petition now pending for the formation of a new town." At this meeting it was voted to remonstrate against the proposed town, but it appears that, for some reason the matter did not come before the next Legislature, as nothing further appears on the records until December 25, 1830, when another special meeting was held for the same purpose. Jacob Emerson was chosen Moderator, and the meeting was adjourned one week. At the adjourned meeting a remonstrance was adopted, of which the following is the most important portion:

"The Town of Harrison was composed of parts of the towns of Otisfield and Bridgton, lying between Long Pond and Crooked River, and is much inferior to either of these towns, both in territory and value; yet the petitioners for

a new town have prayed for a much larger portion from this town than from any other so compactly situated as this. Of the inhabitants living in that part of the town included in the proposed limits of the new town, many are utterly opposed to any alteration whatever, but wish to remain unmolested as they now are.

"Much inconvenience must arise concerning a school district which will be divided almost in the centre by the division line of the new town. The quantity of territory prayed for amounts to nearly one-fourth of the territory and about one-fifth of the value of the whole town, but without an equal proportion of paupers or bridges with the remainder of the town to support; and the taxes in Harrison are extremely onerous, yet they must unavoidably be increased if the town be dismembered, without producing the corresponding advantages to those taken from this town.

"Under such circumstances, we cannot but view any attempt to divide the town with extreme anxiety and concern, and hope that after proper deliberation on the question so much of the prayer of the petitioners as relates to this town will be dismissed from further consideration of the Legislature. But after a patient and full investigation of the circumstances connected with the prayer of the petitioners aforesaid, it shall be adjudged just and proper that this town should contribute a part towards the formation of the new town, then we shall be under the necessity of consenting to a loss of six tiers of lots, so that the line dividing the town shall run from Crooked River in a westerly direction over Plaisted Hill, so called, to Long Pond. But if the prayer of the petitioners must be granted to the full extent, the remainder of the Town of Harrison will be so extremely small that it will be the wish of the major part of the inhabitants that the town be divided, and be annexed to the towns of Otisfield and Bridgton whence it was formerly taken."

The movement for the new town was not successful till 1834, when the Town of Naples was created by the Legislature, but Harrison secured the compromise asked for in the remonstrance, only six tiers of lots being taken from the southerly part of the town, and the line between the two towns passing over the top of the Plaisted Hill.

In 1832, a movement was started to form another new town from parts of Bridgton and Harrison, which was regarded as a serious menace to Harrison, and evidently caused considerable excitement at the time. The petition, which was signed by Ira Crocker and 120 others, set forth the desires of the petitioners as follows:

"The undersigned, legal voters of the towns of Bridgton and Harrison, respectfully represent that their interests and convenience will be promoted by the formation of a new town which shall include those portions of the said towns of Bridgton and Harrison hereinafter described, and of which a plan is herewith presented, viz.: Beginning at the northeasterly corner of Bridgton, and running thence westerly on the north line of the said town to the centre of the main stream running from Stearns Pond in Sweden, thence down the centre of the said stream, and down the centre of Crotched Pond, and the centre of the main stream running from Crotched Pond to Long Pond; thence running across Long Pond to the easterly side of it; thence running by the shore of the said Pond to the southerly line of Lot No. 30, in that part of Harrison which was formerly Bridgton; thence following the southerly and easterly line of land which composed the farm of the late Grinfill Blake, Esq., to Anonymous Pond in Harrison, including the whole of the said farm; thence across said Pond to the easterly line of the first range of lots in said Harrison; thence on the said line to the southerly line of Waterford; thence on Waterford line to the bounds first mentioned.

"And your petitioners would represent that in the formation of a new town comprised within the limits aforesaid,

it will contain two flourishing villages, the one in Bridgton, and the other in Harrison, not now more than one mile apart, at the head waters of Cumberland and Oxford Canal, whose local situation gives them a unity of interests, and constant intercourse in business. That these villages are now distant from the places of transacting public business in their respective towns; that the centre of the contemplated town contains a flourishing Academy; that there is now a militia company in that part of Bridgton included in our petition; that it will be a compact town, a large majority of the inhabitants of which have mutual interests and mutual views in regard to their municipal concerns.

"And your petitioners would further represent that the Town of Bridgton contains a large extent of territory, as by the plan of said town will appear, being more than twelve miles in extent; that by granting our petition but a small portion will be taken from said town, and that from its northeasterly extremity; and that a large and respectable town will still remain; that from so extensive a territory there must frequently happen a jarring of interests and consequent difference of views in regard to their internal concerns.

"It will further be seen by the plan of the Town of Harrison that your petitioners include but a very small portion of that town, which for reasons before mentioned will be very conveniently connected in the formation of a new town. That for several years past there has been a parish legally organized, consisting of individuals in each of said towns of Bridgton and Harrison having public worship regularly on the Sabbath at the village which will be the central part of the new town.

"We therefore pray that a new town may be incorporated which shall include the premises before described, having all the rights and privileges in similar cases usually granted."

It must be granted by all familiar with the situation that the above petition was most ingeniously worded, and was a

strong presentation of the side of the petitioners; but there were able men in Harrison at that time who were not inclined to stand idly by and see the best part of its territory taken to help form a new town. The town was deeply stirred, and a special town meeting was immediately held. John Dawes was the moderator, and the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That in our opinion the formation of a new town agreeably to the request of the petition of Ira Crocker and others, would be very injurious to the interests of this town, and that we will remonstrate against said petition.

"Resolved, That we instruct our Representative, Charles Washburn, Esq., and he is hereby instructed, to oppose the formation of a new town according to the petition of Ira Crocker and others, and that our Agent notify him of the same."

"Oliver Peirce, Esq., was chosen Agent on the part of the Town of Harrison to appear before the Legislature at Augusta to show cause why the prayer of the aforesaid petitioners should not be granted."

The following remonstrance was adopted by the meeting, and a copy furnished to the Agent to lay before the Legislature:

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine in Legislature assembled: — The undersigned, legal voters of the Town of Harrison, beg leave to remonstrate against the petition of Ira Crocker and others praying for the incorporation of a new town to include a part of the towns of Bridgton and Harrison, as far forth as the same, if granted, would affect the Town of Harrison, for the following reasons, viz.:

"*First.* — The Town of Harrison, as your Honors will perceive by the plan herewith transmitted, is a small town when compared with the towns in general through the State, and our tax, including State, County, school, and taxes for

other charges, are very high, as our Agent is prepared to show you; and the piece petitioned for from this town contains a flourishing village which is gaining in wealth much faster than any other part of the town, and forms a considerable part of our valuation; and is also the only place in town where there is a licensed retailer, or innholder. It is the principal place of business in town, being at the head of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal, and it is the only place in town where there can be a village of any consequence for many years.

"*Second.* — There are roads now laid, and others contemplated through other parts of the town, which will be quite expensive to make and keep in repair, and which will be much more for the convenience and benefit of said village than for any other part of the town of the same value.

"We therefore request of your Honors to give us a hearing as above, and as in duty bound will ever pray."

The above remonstrance is given in full, and is most certainly a model of brevity, when contrasted with some similar papers found on the records. It possibly, even, omits some things which might have added to the strength of the argument in favor of the town. But the case was in able hands, Mr. Peirce being an efficient and resourceful man, and our Representative, Mr. Washburn, a clever lawyer. They could be trusted to supply anything that might be needed to add to the strength of the case. The Legislature refused to grant the prayer of the petitioners, and the Town of Harrison remained as it stands today, with the exception of a few minor changes that have been made for the accommodation of certain individuals.

Congregational Church

CHAPTER IV.

CHURCHES IN HARRISON.

MR. Fernald was able to make only a very brief reference to the church organizations, several of which have had an existence from the earlier years of the town. It is but fitting that the history of such important factors in the welfare and growth of the town should be given as fully as it is possible to obtain it at the present time.

Congregational Church.

Rev. Cassander C. Sampson of Tilton, N. H., a native of Harrison, the youngest son of Thomas R. Sampson, and brother of Howard L. Sampson, has made the history of this church a special study, and has succeeded in collecting a large amount of valuable material, giving the record of the organization as fully as it can be given, and we cannot do better than to quote from him.

On the Sunday previous to the Centennial Celebration, this society thought it would be proper to hold services fitting to the occasion, and Mr. Sampson was invited to deliver the sermon. It contains such a mass of historical matter of great value in such a work as this that we feel it is not necessary to offer any apology for reproducing the larger part of the sermon; in fact we feel as if we should be derelict in our duty if we failed to put so valuable a document into as permanent a form as possible.

The copy of this sermon was kindly furnished by the Rev. Mr. Sampson, and carefully revised by him. The editors of this History feel that their thanks are due to the author

for furnishing so much valuable matter in regard to the churches of our town, which must have cost him much valuable time to collect.

Sermon of Rev. Cassander C. Sampson,

Delivered in the Congregational Church, Harrison, Maine, on Sunday, July 30, 1905.

Text: — "As a wise master-builder, I have laid the foundation, and another builder thereon." 1 Corinthians 3: 10.

In reviewing the history of the Congregational Church in Harrison, I shall speak more at length of the founders of the church and their work. Before the organization of any church in Harrison, the town made some provision for the religious needs of its people. In 1809, it voted $30 for the support of preaching, and similar votes were passed in 1815 and 1817. In 1812, it instructed the selectmen to build a pulpit in the town house. About this time it came into possession of a fund for preaching — it being its share of the proceeds from the sale of a lot of land reserved by the settlers of Otisfield for the use of the ministry; this it expended annually. One year it voted that Elder Ebenezer Bray should preach out the money then on hand, and the next year that Ebenezer Bray should preach out half the money and Valentine Little the other half. There is nothing to show that any Congregational minister preached in town during these years, (unless Valentine Little was a Congregationalist), but we are told that a devoted Congregational layman "held meetings on the Sabbath, and read and expounded the word of God to the edification and instruction of those who heard him."

As the population and resources increased, the religious people of the town began to form their respective denominational centers. Within the space of a little over a year,

and almost in the same neighborhood, three churches were organized: the Congregational, February 15, 1826, at the house of Oliver Peirce, Esq., where Frank B. Ward now lives; the Free Will Baptist, June 3, 1826, in the barn belonging to Shepherd Hawk, on the place where Mr. Melville R. Wilbur now lives; and the Baptist, March 26, 1827, at the house of Samuel Scribner, on the place where Mr. Robert Purkis lived for many years. The Congregationalists numbered 11, the Free Will Baptists, 17; and the Baptists, 12; making the combined number of the three churches, 40. The Methodist churches were formed later, and the Christian church later still.

Our church, the oldest in town by four months, was constituted at the above mentioned date and place, by a council called by its original members for that purpose, and at once elected James H. Chadbourne, deacon. Of Deacon Chadbourne it is said: "He was many years a justice of the peace, several years town clerk, and served in many other positions of trust. He was a man of candor, practical sense, executive ability and firmness; a real gentleman of the old school, and was highly esteemed by his townspeople." The other ten members were Dorcas Chadbourne, Deacon Chadbourne's wife; Sukey Peirce, mother of our late brother, Hon. George Peirce, and wife of Oliver Peirce, Esq., who became a member later; Roxana Stanley, whose husband, Edward Stanley, was afterward member and deacon of the church; Abigail Perley, grandmother of Deacon Sumner Perley and Mrs. Blake; Hannah Whitmore; Joanna Whitmore; Aaron and Hannah Kneeland, grandparents of our townsmen, Mr. Frank Kneeland; Charles Walker, grandfather of the Charles Walker so favorably known as "old Deacon Walker," of the F. W. Baptist church, and great grandfather of Charles Lincoln Walker; and, the last on the list, Sally Caswell, who was the mother of our late brother, Newell N. Caswell, and whose husband, Marquis D. Caswell, — "Uncle Mark," — united with the church a few years later.

As to how it fared with the little church the first six or seven years of its existence, we have scant information. They had no minister, but worshipped with other congregations of Christians, and seldom listened to a preacher of their own denomination. Some of them were despondent of the future, but as a body they were resolute, and their circumstances compelled them to me self-reliant. In spite of unfavorable conditions their numbers increased; young people joined them, many of whom were children of the first members. In 1829, they united with the Baptists in erecting what was afterwards known as the old Baptist meeting-house, at the four corners this side of Summit Hill. A year or two later, after earnest prayer and mature deliberation, they invited the neighboring ministers to come in and hold a four days meeting; as a result of which several became Christians. There seems to have been a general revival of religion in town about this time, in which our church shared, and quite a number were added to it; so that at the installation of its first pastor the eleven members with which it started had increased to nearly fifty.

Seven years after their organization, they joined with a church in Otisfield in extending to Rev. James P. Richardson an invitation to settle with them in the gospel ministry, two-thirds of his time to be spent in Otisfield and one-third in Harrison. He accepted the call, and was installed over the two churches, October 22, 1833. This arrangement was not maintained without some sacrifices, both on the part of the church in Otisfield, and of Mr. Richardson; as the Otisfield church wanted him all of the time, and the yoking of the churches, of course, increased Mr. Richardson's labors. Mr. Richardson, however, loved pioneer work, for which his genuine piety, his large heart, and his practical wisdom admirably fitted him; and he thoroughly identified himself with the interests of this church. It was during his ministry that our present house of worship was built. Though in connection with the Baptists they had recently

built a church and the two denominations had occupied it in perfect harmony, "the good of the cause of Christ" seemed now to require their removal to the village. The village, of late, had attained to increased importance by the opening of the Oxford and Cumberland Canal, which gave it a waterway to the outside world, and made it a port for the surrounding towns. Some of the leading families of the place were Congregational. Years before this, even before our church was organized, Grinfill Blake, Esq., — traditionally known as "old Squire Blake," though he lived only to the age of forty-three — had set apart the land upon which this house stands for the purpose for which it is used. His three sons, Harrison, Grinfill and Francis, his daughter Zibiah, the wife of Charles Washburn, Harrison's first lawyer, and his daughter Eunice were then living here. Mr. and Mrs. Washburn were already members of the church, and the others became such not long afterward. Dr. Rodgers the physician, and his wife were members, Mr. and Mrs. George Peirce, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Robie were also here. The growing importance of the village and the Congregational families of the place were doubtless the considerations that led to the change of location. Those living in the interior of the town felt the inconvenience which it would bring to them, but they cheerfully acquiesced in the arrangement for the common good; they constituted, however, an important part of the church, and for many years the annual church meeting and the church conferences continued to be held at the house of Oliver Peirce. No particulars in regard to the building of the meeting-house have come down to us, but it was dedicated December 29, 1836. Its dedication formed the opening service of a Union Conference, which met here at that time. Mr. Richardson, who had labored hard for the erection of the house, preached the sermon. Soon after, at his own request, he was dismissed from the pastorate of the church, that he might devote all his efforts to the work in Otisfield, where he re-

mained pastor for many years. He was at once succeeded here by the Rev. Joseph Searle, who was installed over the churches at Harrison and North Bridgton.

The church being now established in a meeting-house of its own, with all the stated means of grace, we may regard the founders' work as complete; had they built wisely?

It would hardly be permitted at the present day that forty persons in the same rural community should simultaneously form themselves into three evangelical churches. * * * Wherever (in New Hampshire) the religious needs of a community are fairly met by the church, or churches, already on the ground, the members of this organization are pledged to use their influence, each in his own denomination, against the formation of another church in that place. It is hoped, moreover, to enlarge the scope of the organization so as to effect a union of churches wherever too many exist. I understand that Maine has followed a similar plan for several years. This represents the spirit of today, but it was not the spirit of seventy-five years ago, and we cannot blame the men of that day for not acting in advance of their age. Those who organized those three churches were not narrow bigots; they were men and women who, according to the best light they had, were earnestly striving to promote the cause of true religion. Their thought is well expressed by Mr. Richardson in his dedication sermon, in which he says: "Each denomination in this town has now its separate place of worship, where according to the dictates of their own conscience they may worship the God of their fathers. This is as it should be. Think not, my brethren, that this is calculated to produce alienation among those who ought to love as brethren — far otherwise — it is that which is calculated to produce the most beneficial effect."

* * * * *

The work of the founders of this church is justified by its results. For more than thirty years it was the only church

in the village. While it has never been a strong church, its spiritual work has not been unimportant. In Mr. Searle's ministry, nearly forty were received to the church on confession of faith — largely as a result of a great revival in 1839. Many of these became, in later years, pillars of strength. Mr. Searle had been settled as pastor of the churches at Harrison and North Bridgton, but after four years he was dismissed from the pastorate at North Bridgton; continuing at Harrison till his death, which occurred a few months later. The next three pastors were installed over the Harrison church alone. This made it hard financially, both for the people and the minister. Mr. Pearl was criticised for engaging in secular employments, but in his letter of resignation, which breathes a sweet Christian spirit, he claims that it was impossible to provide for his growing family without some outside employment; and Mr. Chute in resigning says: "I have been convinced that it will be better for me and for you that I give the place to some one who is so situated that he can live and labor here for the salary that you can comfortably raise." There were some additions during the pastorate of these two men, and evidently good seed-sowing; for under Mr. Packard, who followed them, on one Sunday in June, 1852, seventeen young people joined the church on confession. Of these a few remained here to greatly strengthen the church; the larger part, however, went away to bless other churches and other communities. Mr. Packard was obliged to resign on account of his wife's health, and for a year the church was without a pastor; then Mr. Dodd came. After being here a year, the church at North Bridgton united with this church in his support, and the same arrangement held under his successor, Mr. Palmer. They were both good preachers, and during Mr. Dodd's ministry several new members were added. After them Mr. Ellis for one year supplied here and at Naples; then Mr. Sheldon supplied this church for a year. From 1863 to 1867, the church had preaching for only a

few months in each year. For two successive winters, Mr. Clough, a student from Waterville, a Baptist, supplied. After him Mr. Watson, who had formerly taught here and was now studying at Union Theological Seminary, supplied during a summer vacation; and the following summer another Congregational student, Mr. Dickerson, supplied. The church seemed now to have reached its low water mark. Many of its strongest supporters had moved from town, and no one had come in to take their place. Yet the church had not lost its vitality; the Sunday-school and the prayer meetings were maintained the year around, and souls were born anew. * * * * *

In 1867, this church united with the Free Baptist Church, then worshipping at its house on Maple Ridge, in support of the Rev. George W. Howe, a Free Baptist minister, who preached at the two churches on alternate Sundays. This arrangement continued for a year, when our church again formed a union with the North Bridgton church, a union which has lasted to the present time.

The church had now entered upon a new period in its history. Heretofore it had been the only church in the village; now it shared the ground with the Free Baptists, and later joined with the Baptists, who maintained services for a few years. As compared with the time which immediately preceded, it was to be a period of renewed prosperity. For five years it had not had continuous preaching by ministers of the Congregational faith, and for twelve years there had been no additions, either by confession of faith or by letter. Since then the church has been constantly supplied with preaching, and there has been greater permanency in the pastorate. Previous to 1868, no minister stayed as long as five years; since then the length of pastorates has averaged seven years. During this period it has had five pastors — good men and true: Rev. Ernest G. Borchers, three years; Rev. Nehemiah Lincoln, sixteen years; Rev. Henry A. Freeman, four years; Rev.

Arthur G. Fitz, nearly ten years; and the present pastor, Rev. Fred E. Winn, who has been here since 1903 — and everybody hopes he will be here many years to come. The church building has been much improved and beautified. There have not been such extensive revivals of religion as marked the earlier years of the church's history; yet quite a number have, by uniting with this church, declared their faith in Christ. The work of a church is not to be determined, however, by statistics. Its work in developing Christian character and giving tone to the community cannot be estimated. What would have been the effect on this community had there been no church here for those thirty years in which this church was alone in the field? What would be the effect of removing the churches now here? Like the little stream that flows through our village, and furnishes power for its industries, our church has never been of large dimensions. Sometimes it has run low, and sometimes has needed to be supplemented by other sources of power; yet it has had an important part in promoting the welfare of the people. It has been a river of the water of life.

We remember, however, that we are but one such life-giving stream. Could it have been done, the most fitting thing at this time would have been that a union service should be held, at which some one competent for the task should deliver an address on the religious history of the town, giving each church its due share of attention. It is a matter of congratulation that the churches of this village, without jealousy or unchristian rivalry, stand together in the work of their common Master.

The only justification for going back into the past is that we may get a fresh start for the future; that, inspired by the spirit of our ancestors, we may do a greater work than they. We do not need to go back to their ideas, but we do need to have their faith in God and their devotion to his cause. * * * * * We still have for our guid-

ance and inspiration the divine life of Him who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many. I recently heard this statement: "In giving his son, God declared that man must be saved at any cost." When the church shall fully enter into the spirit of divine sacrifice, and, in humble reliance upon God, shall say with God and Christ, "Man must be saved at any cost," it will gain victories such as it has never yet won.

There seems to be need of adding but little to the historical matter relating to the Congregational Church, (and, incidentally, to the other churches in the town), which the foregoing sermon contains, but a full list of the pastors of the church, and the time that each one preached, is appended:

James P. Richardson preached one-third of the time from Oct. 22, 1833, till July 18, 1837, he being at that time a resident of Otisfield, and preaching the remaining two-thirds of his time in that town.

Joseph Searle was the first settled pastor, preaching from July 18, 1837, till his death on Dec. 3, 1841.

Cyril Pearl, Jan. 10, 1843, to Sept. 22, 1846.

Ariel P. Chute, Feb. 24, 1847, to Aug. 15, 1849.

Charles Packard, Feb. 7, 1850, to Dec. 27, 1852.

John Dodd, Jan. 1, 1854, to Jan. 1, 1858.

Edward Hawes, Sept. 1, 1858, to Oct. 5, 1858.

Edward S. Palmer, Jan. 1, 1859, to Jan. 1, 1861.

T. L. Ellis, May 1, 1861, a few months.

Ernest R. Borchers, Jan. 14, 1869, to Sept. 24, 1871.

Nehemiah Lincoln, May 15, 1872, to Nov. 19, 1887.

H. A. Freeman, April 5, 1888, to April 5, 1892.

Arthur G. Fitz, Sept. 22, 1892, till his death, March 3, 1902.

Fred E. Winn, April 7, 1903, and is still the pastor.

We have been fortunate in securing so much historical matter relating to this, the oldest church in town, and regret very much that the history of the other churches can-

Baptist Church

not be procured so fully. We give the details of their history as fully as we could obtain them.

Baptist Church.

This church, (formerly known as the Calvin Baptist Church), was organized at the house of Samuel Scribner, on March 26, 1827, with the following members:

Ebenezer Bisbee,	Nathaniel Burnham,
Eunice Bisbee,	Edward Lowell,
Louisa Bisbee,	Martha Lowell,
James Gray,	Hannah Scribner,
Anne Burnham,	Sarah Scribner,
Ellis Burnham,	Sarah Willard.

This society erected a church building at the four corners near where Mrs. S. K. Wight now lives, in 1829, it being the first meeting-house built in Harrison. This house was originally built for the joint use of the Baptists and Congregationalists, and the latter named society held meetings there for one-third of the time until their house was erected at the village in 1836.

In 1879, the society deemed it advisable to remove its headquarters to the village, and the old house was torn down, and a part of the timbers used in building a new meeting-house at that place. The house was destroyed by fire on May 14, 1907, having been unoccupied for many years.

The following named persons have been pastors of this church:

Ephraim Harland,	David Jewell,
John Haines,	A. Snyder,
Reuben Mills,	Andrew Hopper,
William P. Grant,	John C. Andrews,
Robert C. Starr,	N. G. French,
M. Lawrence,	Frank Davis,
Jacob Bray,	William Beavens,
Levi Burnham,	George R. Hovey.

The last six were pastors of the church after it worshipped in the new house at the village.

The following named persons have been deacons in this church:

Ebenezer Bisbee,
Edward Lowell,
Reuben Burnham,
Alanson Cary,
William P. Harmon,
David Jewell,
Philander Tolman,
Samuel Abbott,
Howard M. Thompson.

Free Baptist Church.

This church, known at that time as the Free Will Baptist Church, was organized at the barn of Shepherd Hawk, on the place where M. R. Wilbur now lives, on June 3, 1826. Four ministers were present at the meeting for organization, viz.: Jonathan Clay, Andrew Hobson, Z. Jordan, and Clement Phinney.

ORIGINAL MEMBERS.

Clement Phinney,
Sarah Phinney,
Samuel Lewis,
Abigail Lewis,
Phebe Lewis,
Seth Carsley,
Harriet Carsley,
Benjamin Rich,
Charles Walker, Jr.,
Rebecca Newcomb,
Polly Gray,
Betsey Fernald,
Polly Wardwell,
Sally Willard,
Eunice Dawes,
Betsey Springer,
Nancy Sanborn.

This church had no meeting-house for more than ten years after its organization, and services were held at school-houses, and at such other places as were available. The church records state that services were held at the "Harrison Meeting-house," which must have been the town house, as the old town records refer to this house in several places as a meeting-house.

Free Baptist Church

In 1836, the meeting-house now standing on Maple Ridge was erected by this society, and the dedication was on September 15th, of that year, a four days meeting being held at the time, at which the following ministers were present and took part: John Stevens, A. Rollins, Clement Phinney, A. Wheeler, and J. Moor. The society continued to worship in this house till 1871, when it was deemed expedient to move to Harrison Village, on account of the greater part of the members living in that vicinity. The meetings were held for a time in the Congregational Church, and then in Gray's Hall, till the completion of the new meeting-house at the village. The Free Baptist Church at this place was built in 1871-2, and was dedicated in February, 1872. Nearly four hundred different persons have been identified with this church since its formation. The old house on Maple Ridge has been unoccupied since the church removed to the village, except as occasional services have been held by some of the resident preachers.

PASTORS.

Clement Phinney,	J. C. Osgood,
Joseph Phinney,	Stephen Hutchinson,
E. G. Eaton,	James Libby,
George W. Whitney,	David Libby,
C. M. Swett,	E. H. Hart,
Orin Bartlett,	E. C. Cook,
George W. Howe,	W. P. Curtis,
L. W. Raymond,	J. F. Harriman,
John L. Smith,	E. Z. Whitman,

Sidney Wakely.

Methodist Church at Bolster's Mills.

This church was organized in 1841, with the following members:

Stephen Waterhouse,
Lydia Waterhouse,
Jonathan Stiles,
Jeremiah Stiles,
Mary Stiles,
Sally Stiles,
Phebe Knight,
Johnson Knight,
Elizabeth Knight,
Merrill Knight,
Rebecca Knight,
William Brackett,
Sally Brackett,
Susan Brackett,
Abram Green,
Joseph Green,
Lydia Green,
Dennis Lovewell,
Alvin Rice,
James Hanson,
Thomas Jackson,
Nancy Turner,
Beulah Britton,
Hannah Fogg,
Jonathan Wardwell,
Samuel Wardwell,
Betsey Wardwell,
Benjamin Stevens,
Sarah Stevens,
Ruth Cobb,
Bathsheba Chute,
Laurana Fisk,
Eleazer Sawyer,
Hiram Richardson,
Dolly Richardson,
Dorcas Walker,
Abram Lombard,
Elizabeth Dunham,
Jemima Stone,
Hannah Shedd,
Catherine Hanson,
Dorcas Hall,
William Twombly,
Alice Twombly.

PASTORS.

Alpheus B. Lovewell,
William A. Stuart,
John Batchelder,
Thomas J. True,
W. N. Richardson,
Levi Eldridge,
Gershom F. Cobb,
F. C. Ayer,
C. Mugford,
E. Gerry,
M. R. Hopkins,
Benjamin Foster,
Joseph Milliken,
F. J. Soule,
J. W. True,
E. K. Colby,
Asa Green,
S. Ranks,
J. Downing,
L. B. Knight,
John Gibson,
S. B. Brackett,
Leonard B. Green,
Sylvester D. Brown,

Delano Perry,
Alva Hatch,
Nathan D. Senter,
Joseph H. Snow,
Charles W. Abbott,
John Robinson,
Cyrus Purington,
W. B. Eldridge,
——— Lewis,
B. F. Fickett,
D. A. Tuttle,
Thomas Whiteside.

The Methodist meeting-house at Bolster's Mills, was erected in 1841, and has within a short time been thoroughly repaired, re-modelled, and modernized. Services are held regularly each Sabbath, this society joining with the South Harrison society in the maintenance of a preacher. It is the only religious society in that part of the town, and includes parts of Harrison and Otisfield. Though small, it contains several earnest workers.

South Harrison Methodist Church.

This society is older than the one at Bolster's Mills, having been organized in the early years of the town's history, but, unfortunately, little is positively known in regard to its history, as the records were totally destroyed when the church was burned in 1883, and the living members have but few private records that can be referred to. It is known that the lot for the church was bought of Major Jacob Emerson, who was a leader in the society, and for many years a zealous member of the church. The meeting-house was erected in 1836, and stood a little distance to the westward of the present edifice. For many years there was quite a flourishing society, and among the members were Maj. Jacob Emerson, Col. Amos Thomes, Stevens Ingalls, Moses Fogg, Jonathan Lakin, Henry L. Buck, Ezra T. Ingalls, Benjamin Strout, Capt. Benj. Foster, Benjamin Foster, Jr., Amos P. Foster, Artemus Woodsum, and many of the members of their families. Deaths and removals,

and the inroads of other societies, weakened this church organization very much, and the climax of its troubles came in October, 1883, when the meeting-house was destroyed by fire, together with all of the contents, including the records and library, the fire evidently being the work of an incendiary.

The feeble society, left without a home, and apparently unable to build another, struggled along as best it could for nearly twenty years, part of the time joining with the Christian Church in union services at the house of the latter society, and part of the time holding services in the school-house, which the town allowed them to occupy. At length, some of the leaders made a determined effort towards the erection of a new house, and by the aid of many outsiders, and the M. E. Conference, the present edifice was completed so that it was dedicated on October 2, 1902, Rev. Roscoe L. Greene, the son of a former pastor of the church, preaching the dedicatory sermon. The house is small, but it makes a very comfortable home for the little society, which, though small, succeeds by earnest effort in maintaining regular church services.

South Harrison Christian Church.

This was the last religious society to be organized in Harrison and was brought into existence largely through the efforts of Rev. G. T. Ridlon, who for many years labored in Harrison, preaching regularly for some time at the Old Calvin Baptist meeting-house, and having, if we mistake not, a regularly organized society there for a time, known as the First Christian Church of Harrison. His preaching at South Harrison caused a lively religious revival, and created such an interest that it was thought best

to create a new church organization, quite a large number having signified a desire to enter into such a society. On May 5, 1870, the Second Christian Church of Harrison was organized, having the following

ORIGINAL MEMBERS.

John Johnson,
Lovisa Johnson,
Charles W. Foster,
Abbie L. Foster,
Daniel Thompson,
Eunice A. Thompson,
Eliphalet W. Davis,
Marietta Davis,
David Fogg,
Maria Fogg,
Peter W. Jordan,
Addie Adams,
Clark Lewis,
Almedia Lakin,
Thomas P. Lakin,
Elizabeth Harmon,
Edmund P. Carsley,
Ellen W. Wetzler,
Moses W. Page,
Georgia M. Page,
Benson M. Davis,
Nancy Emerson,
George W. Lewis,
Frances D. Lewis,
Henry W. Lewis,
Ella A. Harmon,
Jennie S. Lewis,
Ezekiel Lakin,
Elizabeth E. Lakin,
Josiah Lakin,
Cyrus K. Foster,
Mary E. Foster,
Annie M. Lakin,
Clara E. Lewis.

The next move was to erect a church edifice, which was shortly done. It was quite an undertaking for the small society, but the members took hold in earnest under the inspiring leadership of Mr. Ridlon, and pushed the work with all possible dispatch, the house being completed so that it was dedicated on January 3, 1872. The building is now standing, opposite the residence of Daniel Thompson, and has been unoccupied for several years. Mr. Ridlon continued to preach for the society for a time after the erection of the house, and was followed by James M. Hodgdon, and Zebulon Knights, as regular pastors. But the interest began to subside, and members died and moved away, to such an extent that the church organization became inert after a time. It was once re-organized in accordance with

the provisions of law, but the material was not sufficient to maintain a live society, and there has been no attempt to hold a church meeting for several years.

Of the six meeting-houses now standing in town, four are occupied regularly each Sabbath, there being three regular pastors, one of whom is a resident of North Bridgton, the Congregational societies of the two villages joining in maintaining religious services, the same as they have done much of the time since the early days of the town. Two meeting-houses have been unoccupied for many years, and a third empty church edifice was burned at the village in the great fire of last year, and the lot has been sold to the Public Library Association.

The religious societies whose histories are sketched above are all of the organizations that have ever become permanent in Harrison, or that have attained sufficient permanence to be able to maintain religious services for a series of years; but there has been much preaching from other denominations, and at times there has been quite an interest in some of them. At one time there was a regular Universalist organization at Bolster's Mills, with Rev. John Dore as a settled pastor, and regular services were held for some time at that place, and Mr. Dore also preached many times in different parts of the town. A leader in the Bolster's Mills society was James M. Edwards, who was a prominent citizen of the place at the time. Later in life he became a zealous Spiritualist. A lady preacher of this denomination held occasional services at Bolster's Mills, and attracted considerable attention.

Second Adventists have preached in all parts of Harrison at various times in its history, and there have been many firm believers in the doctrines of this denomination, including some who were formerly members of other churches, but they never became numerous enough to attempt to form a church. The popularity of preaching

different from that of the old time preachers came as a protest against the doctrines that they preached, and here, as elsewhere, it has been effective in modifying the pulpit utterances. The more liberal doctrines of the present day have largely done away with the preachers of other than those of the regular denominations, and at present there is preaching by the pastors of the Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist Churches, and very seldom by any one else. It can hardly be said with truthfulness that a majority of our people are church-goers, but all that do attend do so at one of the three churches named above, and this is because it is generally believed that our preachers are endeavoring to make men better, and are not devoting their entire energies to the building up of some special doctrine, and the tearing down of rival churches.

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

THE early settlers of this country seemed to have constantly in mind the fact that the cause of education and religion should be in some way provided for. Some of the ways in which this was done may seem strange to us, and the sums that were available for the support of the common schools may appear entirely insufficient for the maintenance of even one school, but we should remember that our forefathers had but very little which they could give, and that the best education of those early days was very primitive when compared with that which every intelligent child is obliged to acquire at the present time. Considering the situation and the means at their command, perhaps we should wonder that so much was done as is shown by all reliable histories.

We are informed that; "In granting townships for settlement, either as bounty lands to soldiers, or otherwise, in early times, the General Court of Massachusetts held the grantors to conform in all things to the laws relating to education and schools." These were the first things for consideration when a new settlement was to be made, and all grants were made with the express condition that one share of the township so granted should be set off for schools. In the year 1700, the General Court of Massachusetts passed an "Act Respecting Schools," and Section 1 of that Act is as follows: "It being one chief project of Satan to keep man from the knowledge of the Scriptures,

as in former times keeping them in unknown tongues, * * * to the end that learning may not be buried in the graves of our forefathers, in the church and commonwealth, the Lord assisting our endeavors; It is therefore ordered by this Court and authority thereof that every township within this jurisdiction, after the Lord has increased them to the number of fifty householders, shall then forthwith appoint one within their town to teach all such children as shall resort to him, to write and read; the instruction to be paid for by the parents, or by the inhabitants in general, as a major part of those who order the prudential concerns of the town shall appoint. The teacher shall be Orthodox, and no minister of any town shall be deemed, or held, to be accepted as Schoolmaster of that town. No person shall presume to set up, or keep, a school for teaching children in reading, writing, or other sciences, but such as are of sober and good conversation, and have the allowance of the Selectmen. When the town has one hundred householders, or more, there shall be kept a grammar school, whose teacher shall have the approbation of the Minister of the town."

As we are informed that this law, without material alteration, was in force for a long term of years, it is probable that it was on the statute books when the townships of Bridgton and Otisfield (from which Harrison was made up) were first granted to settlers, and that a part of each township was reserved for the use of schools. Our town records show that there was a sum of money due from Bridgton to Harrison for the support of schools after the latter town was incorporated, and that this money was the subject of frequent conferences before a final decision was reached. At the annual meeting in 1808, Nathaniel Burnham was chosen as "an agent or trustee for said town, to receive said town's proportion of the principal of school money now at use in Bridgton, and to put said money at use in such manner that the town of Harrison may have the

income of said money once a year annually." In 1811, Nathaniel Burnham, Samuel Willard, and Samuel Scribner, were chosen as "a Committee to take care of the public money due from Bridgton." Other votes are recorded that probably relate to this matter, but the records fail to show when the business was settled, or how much money was received.

It appears that when Harrison became a separate town no action had been taken in Otisfield in regard to disposing of the land reserved in the original grant for the support of schools, and in 1810, the following petition was sent to the General Court of Massachusetts:

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled:

The petition of the subscribers, committees chosen by the towns of Otisfield and Harrison respectively, humbly shows that in the original grant of the township of Otisfield, in the County of Cumberland, that there was reserved in said township, three 64th parts to be disposed of as follows, to wit.: one 64th part to be given to the first settled minister in said town of Otisfield, one 64th part to the use of the ministry in the said town of Otisfield, and one 64th part to the use of the schools in the said town; that since the incorporation of the said town of Otisfield, a part thereof has been taken off and incorporated into a separate town by the name of Harrison; that the 64th parts aforesaid granted to the use of the ministry and the schools are now lying within the said towns of Otisfield and Harrison, and so situated as to be of little or no value for the purpose for which they were granted,—

Wherefore your petitioners pray that an act may be passed authorizing said towns to sell and dispose of the lands aforesaid given to the use of the ministry and schools in such manner that a permanent fund may be established for the benefit of said towns from said lands granted for the use of the ministry and the schools aforesaid:

And that David Ray, Zebulon Knight, Enoch Spurr, Robert Anderson, and Daniel Holden, all of Otisfield; and Naphtali Harmon, Samuel Scribner, Samuel Willard, Benjamin Foster, and Nathaniel Burnham, all of said Harrison, may be constituted trustees to sell said lands, and generally to manage and govern said fund in such manner that the interest arising annually therefrom may be applied to the use of the ministry and the schools in said towns of Otisfield and Harrison.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

Dated at Otisfield, 22 May, 1810.

NAPHTALI HARMON,
SAMUEL WILLARD,
NATHANIEL BURNHAM,
Committee of Harrison,

THOMAS WESTON,
ROBERT ANDERSON,
DANIEL HOLDEN,
Committee of Otisfield.

It appears that the General Court took favorable action on this petition, and granted the prayer of the petitioners, although the town records are silent concerning the matter. At a special meeting held on April 3, 1815, it was voted to accept the report of the trustees of the ministerial and school fund, but the report was not spread on the records by the Clerk. In 1817, the town voted "to lay out the money arisen from the school fund for schooling the present year." The first definite information given by the records in regard to this fund is in the record of the annual meeting for 1831, when the trustees of the ministerial and school fund reported in detail a fund of $1,035.44, said fund being in the hands of twelve individuals in sums varying from $18.60 to $203.25, and all secured by good notes. In 1843, appears another report showing the same

sum at interest, secured by fourteen different notes. Nearly, if not quite, the same amount is now contained in the fund, which is invested in bank stock, and the part which is set aside for the use of the schools yields an annual income of $42. Of course this is a small sum at the present time when compared with the total sum expended for schools, but in the early days it was large enough to be a godsend to the cause of education.

At the first town meeting held in town after incorporation, the Selectmen were chosen as School Committee, and at the special meeting held on September 30, 1805, the sum of $50 was raised for the support of schools. It was voted, "That every school district shall build their own schoolhouse," the school districts alluded to evidently being the ones that existed within the boundaries of the present town before it was set off from Bridgton and Otisfield, as none had been created by vote of the town. On April 7, 1806, the town voted $75 for the support of schools, and to accept the school districts as they were divided by the Selectmen. This division as recorded divided the town into six districts, and no further change was made until 1812, when it was voted, "To set off William Gammon, John Gammon, Levi Gilson and Peter Gilson, from their former school districts into a district by themselves, together with their families and property." In 1814, two new districts were created, one containing "Samuel Willard, Benjamin Chadbourne, Leander Harmon, Ebenezer H. Scribner, Benjamin Willard, Joel Simmons, Joshua Howard, Naphtali Harmon, John Woodsum, and Joel Whitmore, with their families and estates," and the other "Wentworth Stuart, John Skillings, Isaac Hall, Allison Libby, Lemuel Fogg, John Fogg, and Richard Fogg, with their families and estates." No further change was made until 1818, when Simeon Caswell, Philip Caswell, Benjamin Rich, Daniel Jumper, Edward Lowell, and Josiah Whitney were "set off into a new district." In 1819, another new district was

created, two were united in one, and several families changed from one district to another, and from that time constant changes in the limits of the school districts were the "order of the day." There were comparatively few annual meetings at which some changes were not made, and it was not unusual for special meetings to be called for this purpose. There was no stability whatever, and the resident of one district today might live in another one tomorrow. Any town meeting, where an article in the warrant would permit, might wipe districts out of existence, create new ones, or change the limits of existing ones in any way that a majority might chance to vote, and the doings of one meeting might be reconsidered and wholly set aside by another one held as soon as legal notice could be given. Among many singular votes in regard to school districts appears this: In 1850, the town was asked to set off certain persons at "Barrow's Mills," into a new district and the following vote is recorded on the matter: "Voted, that the District at Barrow's Mills receive the money in their limits the same as last year, and that William P. Bucknell *goes where he has a mind to.*"

As stated above, it was voted at a special town meeting held during the first year of Harrison's existence as a town, "That every school district shall build their own schoolhouse," and in 1811, a similar vote was passed; and it may be well to say for the benefit of those who are too young to be familiar with ancient laws and customs that each school district was obliged to build its own schoolhouse ever after as long as the "district system" was in existence, receiving no assistance whatever from the town. In 1812, it was voted that, "A part, or all, of the inhabitants of the town shall build a chimney in the town house, and improve the same for a schoolhouse," and this vote was substantially repeated at another meeting held in May of the same year. Whether "all, or a part, of the inhabitants of Harrison" acted in accordance with this vote,

the records saith not, but it is presumed that they did, as the town voted in 1819, "not to have a school in the town house any more."

The sum of $50 was raised for schools in 1805, and this was increased to $75 in each of the two following years. In 1808, the town seemed to have a spasm of economy and refused to raise anything, but this was partially atoned for on the following year by an appropriation of $100. This was such a generous sum that it proved to be sufficient for two years. After this date the amount was gradually increased until it was $300 in 1820. The total amount raised in the sixteen years ending with 1820, was $1,750, or an average of less than $110 per year. In 1815, it seems that the interest on the school fund was first available, and this probably increased the available amount by the addition of some $40 per year. From 1821 to 1850, the appropriation by the town was gradually increased until it had reached $500, and the average amount for the thirty years was a little over $400.

During the first sixteen years it appears that there were from six to twelve school districts, or an average of nine, and, if the money had been equally divided, each would have had a little over $12 per annum, and a little over $16 after the school fund was available. During the next thirty years there was an average of twelve districts, thus giving to each an average of about $36.50 annually. As the money was not divided equally among the districts, but according to the number of scholars in each, some of them received considerably less than the sums named, while others had a larger sum. It is almost inconceivable that schools could have been maintained for such sums for a length of time sufficient to have been of much benefit, since the schools of the present time cost about $10 per week, not reckoning the cost of books and repairs. But schools were maintained in every district for at least one term per year, and scholars who were bound to learn as much as possible obtained a

very creditable education, and one which in many cases formed the basis of learning that has enabled them to fill positions of honor and trust in this and other States.

It must be remembered that the schools of those early days were carried on in a much different manner than those of the present, and that the amount that was paid in taxes for the support of schools was only a small part of what our forefathers really contributed to the cause of education. Each family boarded the teacher free for a portion of each term, and the wood was another free offering. The boys had to prepare all of the fuel, and take their turns at building the fires. Nothing was paid for janitors' services in those days, and all of the cleaning that was done was free. The schoolhouses were built by the residents of each district without help from the town, and all repairs were made in the same way. Books, and everything else that was used in the school-room, were furnished by the parents. In addition to all this, it was not an unheard-of thing for the schools to be lengthened by means of money paid by private subscription. While there were many in those days who did not realize the actual value of education, there were others — and their numbers were not few — who made many sacrifices for the cause, and whose noble efforts, put forth under the most adverse circumstances, were worthy of sincere praise.

The schools of the past were much different from those of the present, and were very primitive, even within the recollection of middle-aged people. The writer has a most vivid remembrance of some of the schools which he attended in his early boyhood, when teachers "boarded round," and wood was furnished free, — or at a ridiculously low price, — and was in some cases of such poor quality that the pupils came very near to freezing in the attempt to burn it. He well remembers how sheer necessity, in one case, compelled various raids on a certain "stump fence" belonging to the man who furnished the wood, and

of how the fence was riddled and ruined, but a good fire was the result. The school-room where this occurred would hardly be used for a hog-pen, by a progressive farmer at the present time, and the attempt to warm it in zero weather, even with the best wood furnished by stump fences, was usually very near to a "dismal failure."

Each family was obliged to furnish its scholars with all the books that they had, and all other necessities of the school-room, and the supply was meager indeed in comparison with that of the present. The "Four R's" was about all that was taught, and that in the most antiquated manner. There was little uniformity of school books, and many a book found its way into the school-rooms that never had the sanction of the School Committee. Most of the scholars plodded along in the same way, getting a smattering of education, just sufficient to enable them to cipher some, read a little, and to have a very indefinite knowledge of the world about them and what had happened therein. But occasionally there would be some who would surmount all obstacles, and make progress that was wonderful under the circumstances. Really, the progress made in education in those days was marvelous. It seems almost impossible that schools were maintained to the extent that they were, and that the scholars of those days made the advancement that they did.

As far as the records show, the Selectmen had charge of the schools until 1822, when the first Superintending School Committee was elected, consisting of Grinfill Blake, Charles Walker, and Joel Whitmore. In the same year, school agents were first chosen, the following persons having the honor to be the first ones to serve in that capacity: Thomas Cummings, Cushing Dawes, Samuel Scribner, Robert Lamb, Seth Carsley, Jr., Benjamin Foster, Naphtali Harmon, Moses Allen, Benjamin Carsley.

The town continued to elect the agents at the annual meetings until 1850, after which date they were chosen

by the school districts in "district meetings." Each district was to a certain extent a small republic, and the meetings, which were held annually, were town meetings on a small scale. These meetings were called by posted warrants, specifying the business to be transacted, the articles being usually something after this form:

1st. — To choose a Moderator to preside over said meeting.

2nd — To choose a Clerk for the ensuing year.

3rd — To choose an Agent for the ensuing year.

4th — To determine when the School shall begin.

5th — To determine whether the School shall be taught by a Master or a Mistress.

6th — To determine the manner in which the Teacher shall be boarded.

7th — To determine the manner in which the wood shall be furnished.

8th — To transact any other business which may legally come before the said meeting.

The Agent was the most important officer, and was empowered to transact all of the business of the district, including the hiring of the teachers, and arranging for the schools, excepting that it was the duty of the School Committee to examine and certificate the teachers, and have a general oversight of the schools. No teacher was allowed to take charge of a school who was not duly certificated, and the Committee could dismiss teachers for incompetency, or expel scholars who were unruly. Some one of the members was supposed to visit each school twice in each term, the same as the Superintendent does now, but the reports show that they failed to do so in very many cases.

Wood was usually furnished by the lowest bidder, and in the early days it was delivered in sled lengths, and the boys had to work it up, unless the citizens were patriotic

enough to furnish it "free gratis." Later, cordwood lengths was the accepted form, and still later it was prepared for the stove and put under cover, as at present.

The boarding of the teacher was one of the curious features of the old times, the board being set up at auction, and "knocked down" to the lowest bidder. The moderator was the auctioneer, and no one was prohibited from bidding on account of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude," nor did it make any difference whether the bidder resided in palace or hovel. The teacher had no choice usually but to board with the family who put in the lowest bid, and the results in some cases can be "better imagined than described." This was the first advance from the system of "boarding round," already spoken of. Board by the lowest bidder was the prevailing system for many years, but at last the people began to regard it as a "relic of barbarism," and it was gradually abandoned, the agents arranging for board in good places, or the teacher allowed to procure a boarding place wherever she saw fit.

Some, in particular, of the old time schools would seem very strange in these modern times. The physical strength of the teacher was a qualification that was fully as important in many cases as the literary qualifications. Many of the schools in winter were composed to quite an extent of lusty boys in their teens, many being "man-grown," and it was deemed very important that the master should be able to handle them in good shape.

One of the old time teachers was our late respected townsman, Joshua Howard, and he was a very successful one, too. His method of punishment in a school taught by him at Harrison Village well illustrates the manner of government in schools in those days. The seats and desks in the old schoolhouse were made of substantial planks, and were of the form almost invariably used in those times, the front ones being quite low. Early in the school, one of the largest boys transgressed to such an extent that he

was promptly called into the floor by Mr. Howard, who had in his hand a good, heavy ruler, or "ferule," such as scholars in those days were quite familiar with. The boy obeyed the call, expecting to be punished in the usual way of blows on the hand, and perhaps thinking that he should resist if it hurt him too bad. What was his surprise to be told that he might get down on the floor and crawl under the front seat. He proceeded to do so, probably thinking that it was rather a funny performance, and he was of the opinion that it was a little too funny when Mr. Howard proceeded to apply the big oak ruler to the part of his person that was the most prominent when he started on his way under the seat. The ruler was applied in dead earnest, the teacher being a big, strong man. The pupil hustled with all of his might, but he was so low down, and was held so securely in place by the low plank seat, that he could not make a very speedy passage, and when he got through he doubtless found himself in a condition so that he seated himself very carefully. Many of the large boys found it necessary to make the passage under that seat during the winter, and it is very safe to say that they did not often linger on the way.

The District System was probably the best that could be devised in those early days, and had many good features, chief among which seemed to be the fact that it was thoroughly democratic, and got as close to the people as possible. To very many it seemed to the very last to be exactly the right thing for the people to hold their little school meetings at which the officers of the district were chosen, and arrangements made for the schools which were to be for the sole benefit of the community that was doing the business. Each district seemed to be a small republic, and the principle exemplified seemed to be the one upon which our system of government was constructed. But the system was found to have its faults also, and these appeared to be worse and worse as the people became more

liberal and progressive in educational matters, and became able to look beyond the foundation principle, (which was right), to some others which seemed to them to be wrong and unjust.

The available school money in the town was apportioned to the several districts in proportion to the number of scholars in each, and the result was that some districts had money sufficient for two or three long terms of school, while others had only enough for one short one. Of course this made the school privileges very unequal, and was in direct opposition to the republican principle of equal rights to all. This inequality became so very manifest that a law was passed giving the school boards the right to use a certain percentage of the school money to increase the length of the schools in the small districts, and in 1875, this amount was increased to twenty per cent of the whole amount. Still the injustice and inequality continued to a greater extent than seemed right. The larger schools were much the longer, and hardly two schools in town were of the same length. Statistics of 1875 show that one district had thirty weeks of school, while another had but nine, and no two schools were of the same length. Years following showed some improvement over these figures, owing to the working of the law already spoken of, but the report of 1884, showed a variation in length of from sixteen weeks in one district to twenty-seven in another, and in 1885, the variation was from fourteen to twenty-eight, or one school of twice the length of another, with varying lengths in the others.

Another evil of the system was the difficulty of securing suitable schoolhouses. The districts were obliged to build their own houses, and the cost of building a good house was so large a burden for the taxpayers of a small community that it was not an easy matter to persuade them to assume it. The result was that the scholars were forced to attend school in houses entirely unfit for the purpose.

Various changes were made in the limits of the districts, as has already been stated, this being the only remedy that seemed to suggest itself to the minds of our most progressive educators. In 1868, the Superintending School Committee, consisting of Silas Bullard, S. Loton Weston, and David Frost, made a determined effort to reduce the number of the districts, and to so change the limits as to reduce in some measure the existing evils. They made a very careful study of the situation, and presented their conclusions in a report that was laid before the voters at the annual town meeting. After stating the conclusions at which they had arrived, and recommending such changes as to them seemed right and just, the report of the committee concludes with the following ringing remarks:

"In the above arrangement we have endeavored to accommodate all parts of the town as far as possible, and we feel that the eight districts as here proposed would be much better in many respects than the fifteen into which the town is now divided. True, some families would be further from school than they now are, but what they lose in that respect will be more than made up by having larger and longer schools. That some change is necessary must be evident to all. The interest of the town demands it; the interests of the parents and the welfare of the scholars demand it; the miserable old huts now used as schoolhouses in some districts and the small schools of not more than six or eight scholars demand it; public policy and the general interests of society demand it."

The report was not adopted, and changes in the following years were only made when the decreasing number of scholars made it impossible to maintain a school in certain districts, and the town was consequently obliged by sheer force of circumstances to consolidate those districts with others. Schoolhouses became such disgraceful affairs that in some of the districts a progressive people could not consent that their scholars should be forced to attend school in them, and a part of the miserable hovels were replaced

by modern houses, although at the cost of a very burdensome tax upon the districts which built them. Others remained which were a standing disgrace to any civilized community.

The evils of the District System became more and more apparent to the progressive educators of our State, and finally it was proposed to apply a drastic remedy by abolishing the "District System," and adopting the "Town System" in its place. This proposed change did away with school districts entirely, and placed the management of the schools in the hands of the towns. Those who proposed this radical change were well aware that the people were not ready for it to be adopted throughout the State, but many of the larger cities and towns were ready to adopt it as soon as the law would allow them to do so. In 1875, the Legislature passed a law giving to all towns the right to make this change. The State Superintendent, the Maine Pedagogic Society, and other prominent and progressive educational men, believing that the proposed change would bring about a great reform in our schools, pushed the matter to the best of their ability. Quite a number of the towns adopted the new system at once, and each year increased the number, the matter being vigorously pressed by those who were behind it, and who thoroughly believed in the advantages to be derived from it. Its workings were eagerly watched by those who were interested in making some kind of a change in our school system. It appeared to be giving good satisfaction wherever adopted, and to be doing about all that had been claimed for it.

Liberal and progressive men in our town, who were interested in the welfare of the scholars, became satisfied that the system would benefit our schools as much as it had those of other towns, and in 1885, on petition of Alphonso Moulton and others, an article was inserted in the warrant for the annual meeting, "To see if the Town will vote to abolish the District System of managing our common schools, and

adopt the Town System in its stead." The Superintending School Committee, — Alphonso Moulton, Horatio H. Cole, and S. Loton Weston — strongly advocated the change, the conclusion of their annual report being as follows:

"This proposition will without doubt be a startling one to many of our voters, who will at first thought regard it as an infringement upon their rights which they will not submit to. We have given the matter our candid and earnest consideration, having investigated the workings of the new system as far as possible, and are most decidedly of the opinion that the proposed change will do more to benefit our common schools than any other measure that can be adopted. Our best educated men throughout the State are in favor of the measure, and it has been adopted in a large number of towns, varying from the largest city to a town with only a few hundred inhabitants. Wherever adopted it has given the best of satisfaction, and has invariably accomplished the reforms which its advocates claimed for it. So far as we can learn, the old District System has not been re-adopted in a single instance after the Town System has been tried. It is not our purpose to argue the question here for we have not the necessary space at our disposal, and without doubt all necessary arguments on both sides will be made when the question is brought up, and we have done what we could to enlighten the people on the subject by distributing what documents we have been able to obtain, and only regret that we had so few. We do not advocate the measure because we think it will give us, or our successors, more power, but because we honestly believe that it will be of great advantage to our educational interests. We are well aware that wonders have been accomplished under the old District System, but this is an age of progress, and many things are constantly being proved to be superior to those which had before been regarded as almost perfect. We ask our fellow citizens to give this matter their candid consideration, and not condemn it unheard simply because it is a new thing, or because they may regard the old system as good enough. Give its advocates a fair hearing, and then decide the question as you may think for the best."

A Long and Interesting Contest.

The friends of the movement did not expect that it would be adopted at the coming town meeting, but thought that it would be a good plan to "set the ball to rolling" towards the reform which they had made up their minds to press each year until a majority vote was secured in its favor. Those opposed to the measure thought that it was a cranky movement which stood no chance of adoption, but when they discovered the unexpected strength which was developed in favor of the measure, they were really alarmed because they thought that they were to be robbed of rights and privileges which they deemed of vital importance, and they fought the measure with desperation, and with a persistence which was only equalled by that with which it was pressed forward by its friends. The contest which was inaugurated at the annual meeting of 1885, was one of the most interesting and exciting that has ever occurred in this municipality, and it was by all means the longest, extending as it did through a series of five annual meetings, and two special ones, and covering a period of eight years. Most certainly this book would be incomplete without a brief history of this contest, in which about every voter in town took such a lively interest.

There was a good turnout at the Annual Meeting of 1885, and matters did not look very auspicious for the adoption of the Town System when the chairman of the Superintending School Committee, who had been a zealous advocate of the change, was defeated by a young lawyer who was opposed to it. It was a set-back to the cause, but did not dishearten its advocates in the least, because it was expected, and when the school question came up the matter was explained by the outgoing chairman of the School Board, and he stated as best he could the arguments in favor of the adoption of the new system, showing that it would equalize the schools in all parts of the town, tend to give us better schoolhouses,

and make the cost of running the schools less than under the old system. Several speeches were made in opposition, the leading speaker being Hon. Obadiah G. Cook. After quite a discussion pro and con, the opponents of the Town System attempted to force a vote at once, and even attempted to "yell down" one of the speakers on the affirmative side. The speaker stood his ground and had his say, and as soon as he was seated, Hon. C. A. Chaplin, who had taken no part in the debate, sprung to his feet, stung to the quick by what he regarded as an insult and an outrage on the part of the district people, and in an able and impassioned speech protested against the "outrage," and presented the "Town System" side in such a way that no effective answer could be made against it. No effort could stem the tide which his speech had set in motion, and, to the surprise of all, the vote showed a majority in favor of abolishing the District System, and adopting the Town System in its place.

This result precipitated the long drawn-out contest of which I have spoken. A special town meeting was called at the earliest possible date, for the purpose of reconsidering the action of the town at the annual meeting. There was then a great hustling on the part of the friends of the old system, and many and various were the arguments that were put forth in its favor. Many of our voters were genuinely alarmed and thought that their cherished rights were being taken from them, and that this was the first step towards consolidating the schools to such an extent that only two or three would be left, to which the people would be forced to convey all of their scholars, and some even went so far as to state that finally there would be left but one, situated at Harrison Village. The right to manage their own affairs was to be taken away from the people by doing away with the school district meetings, and wrongs too numerous to specify were to result from the change.

"There was Mounting in Hot Haste,"

and couriers rode forth to sound the note of alarm to their comrades, like Paul Revere before the Battle of Lexington, and right well did they do their work. Though it was shown that the people were to be robbed of no rights; that schools were not to be consolidated any further than was necessary in order to have them of fair size; that school-houses could be built without the resulting increase in taxation being an intolerable burden upon the people; that the people were to manage the schools the same as before, the business being simply transferred to the town meetings, it was no use, for the people were alarmed, and the tide had set so strongly that nothing could be said to stop it. The town voted at the special meeting to reconsider the vote at the annual meeting, and again was the District System in force as before, and the cherished rights of the people were safe for the time. The majority was not a large one, but the friends of the Town System were content to let the matter rest for that year, though they announced their determination to place the matter before the people at every annual meeting until it was adopted.

In 1886, another trial was made, but the voters were not ready to make the change. In accordance with their declaration the friends of the proposed change kept up the fight, and in 1887, the matter was again brought up, and this time their efforts were crowned with victory, the Town System was adopted, and all necessary votes passed to carry it into full effect. This time the victory was followed by no special meeting, for a law passed by the Legislature of 1885, had effectually barred such proceedings by providing that all towns adopting the Town System must retain it for three years before attempting to make any further change. The district people accepted their defeat with as good grace as possible, but it is safe to say that they made no efforts to make the Town System a success, and that

they looked eagerly forward to the end of the three years of probation.

The new system was put into effect, and none of the dire predictions of its opponents came to pass, while the advantages derived from it were apparent to all who were not blinded by prejudice. All schools in town were of an equal length, the scholars in the smallest school having just as many weeks tuition as those in the largest one; and a somewhat unexpected feature was the fact that there was little decrease in the length of any of the schools, thus proving that they could be run more economically than under the old system. The teachers were now hired by the Superintending School Committee, a measure which had long been advocated by educators, as it seemed right that they should be employed by the ones who alone were empowered to pass upon their qualifications. In short, not a single bad feature was developed, and the friends of the system were much pleased with its workings.

But the most important act in the drama during the three years of probation was the building of the Bolster's Mills schoolhouse. The house at that place had long been a standing disgrace to the town, and especially to an enterprising village. Many attempts had been made by the old school district to build a new one, but it was such a large undertaking for a small community that the people were frightened by the taxes which loomed up before them, and had voted it down every time. Under the new system the town could be asked to build it, the schoolhouses being town buildings the same as the town house, or the buildings on the town farm. The greater portion of the voters who were directly affected had been opposed to the Town System, and now feared that they would not receive any very cordial support from its friends, but their needs were so urgent that the matter was broached in the spring of 1889, and was first brought before the town at a special meeting held on March 18th. The friends of the Town System

quite generally supported the measure, while its opponents as generally opposed it, except in the case of those who were to receive a direct benefit from the new house. The school district people regarded it as an endorsement of the new system, and this they were resolved not to give under any circumstances. There were a few exceptions to this general rule.

The measure was defeated at the first meeting by a small majority, but a consultation was immediately held by those advocating the new house, and it was decided that there was such urgent need of immediate action as to warrant the calling of a second special meeting, and before the voters left the house, an application, duly signed, was placed in the hands of the Selectmen, and a second special meeting was called, to be held on March 26th. It was thought that the matter of cost could be explained in such a manner as to win votes for the measure, and that more voters could be induced to be present, and the result at the second meeting proved the truth of these predictions. The proposition to build was amended so that the house would not cost over $650 and the old house, and in this form it was carried. The Bolster's Mills district had formerly been united with one in Otisfield, the old house being on the Harrison side of the river, and Otisfield, desiring that this union should continue, asked that the house should be made larger than was originally intended, and that they might be allowed to contribute the extra amount that the enlargement upon the original plans might cost. This request was granted by Harrison at a third special meeting, without opposition. The new schoolhouse was built, the tax was paid without distressing any one, and there were very few in town who were not at heart pleased at the result.

But the district people were just as determined as ever, and only waited for the expiration of the allotted three years before making a most determined effort to re-establish their much beloved old system. They kept up the fight

right along, keeping their forces at "white heat" as far as possible, keeping alive the old prejudice by belittling the new system in every possible way. If it was pointed out that none of the terrible things that had been predicted had come to pass, the answer would be that the Town System folks were just waiting until the scheme was firmly established, and, "then you will see."

The three years of probation ended in 1890, and the district forces were promptly in the field with an article in the warrant to see if the town would vote to change back to the old system once more. The contest resulted in the retention of the Town System, and the district people retired from the field, disheartened to such an extent that the next annual meeting was suffered to pass without any attempt to disturb the existing system. The friends of the Town System now fondly hoped that there was to be no further disturbance and uncertainty, but they underrated the perseverance of their opponents. In 1892, the regulation article was again in the warrant, and such had been the work put in by the district forces that they elected their candidate for Supervisor of Schools by a fair majority, and the Town System went down to defeat, the District System being again re-established.

But the end was not yet. The district people, fearing that the article was not quite broad enough to enable them to pass the votes necessary to transfer the school property from the town to the districts, halted in their work for consultation. The other side was quick to seize upon the chance to stop the work when it was but half done, and helped to their utmost to convince their wavering opponents that they could legally go no further, and very soon it was decided to call a special meeting to complete the work. The district people were the ones that called it, but the other side made good use of it by having an article inserted in the warrant, "To see if the Town will vote to abolish the District System of managing our common schools, and adopt

the Town System in its place," and this was the last article, the first ones being those which were to enable the district men to complete the work which they were scared out of at the annual meeting. And then was work begun by both sides, which was kept up without ceasing until the day of trial arrived. The Town System forces claimed that they had been caught napping at the annual meeting, and that their men would be all there at the special meeting.

Such a gathering is seldom seen in a Harrison town meeting as that which filled the Town Hall when Town Clerk Sampson called the meeting to order on March 19th. It was very evident that very few besides the women and children had been left at home. The warrant was read, and Charles E. Stuart was elected Moderator. He was a district man, but the other side had full confidence in his integrity and impartiality, and no votes were cast against him. A motion was made to pass over all intervening articles for the time, and to proceed at once to the consideration of the last one. As the vote on this article was really to decide the whole matter, there was no opposition to the motion. The article was taken up, and then began one of the most exciting battles at the polls, which ever took place in Harrison.

A motion was made that the town abolish the District System of managing the common schools and adopt the Town System in its place, and thus was the vital question brought squarely before the house. Both sides were fully trained, and not a word was said either for or against the proposition, but there was sharp "skirmishing for position." A motion was made that the vote be taken by "polling the house," it being made from the district side. The other side did not care to trust their case to the decision of a "rush" vote, but wanted every man to have a chance to speak for himself without let or hindrance; therefore they called for the check list — demanding it as a right. The district forces fought this with all of their power, but the

Moderator decided that he should be obliged to grant the request, and all acquiesced in his decision.

The latest revised check list was produced, a teller from each side was placed in the desk to make an official record of the result as the Clerk called the roll. All were seated, and unusual quiet for such a place prevailed. The roll-call began, and more than a dozen volunteer tellers throughout the audience were keeping unofficial record of the yeas and nays. The sides were quite evenly divided at the first, but soon the district forces began to gain, and slowly but surely that gain kept up as the alphabetical call proceeded. Further and further ahead did that side go until it was sixteen in the lead when the Clerk had reached T, and the district forces saw almost sure victory ahead. Their jubilance could not be repressed, and the other side was somewhat depressed, though not wholly devoid of hope. They knew that the remainder of the roll-call would help them somewhat, but had but little hope that it would place them in the lead. T and U helped them slightly. There was a long list of names in W, and when the Clerk reached this letter there was a "hush of expectancy" throughout the crowd of voters, and the few spectators who were present. The call began, and one after another came the response, "yes," "yes," with an occasional "no" to break the monotony. The tide had changed, and steadily did the Town System gain until the sides were abreast. It goes ahead; it is gaining as the call progresses toward the end; and those who were so nearly beaten see sure victory perched upon their standard. When the end is reached, the only question is in regard to the size of the majority, for all know which side has won. The tellers announce the result, and it shows that considerably over three hundred votes have been cast, and the Town System is again adopted by a majority of eight votes. The contest was ended, and during its progress both sides had had occasion to laugh, but the Town System people had the good fortune to laugh last.

There was no exulting over a fallen foe. Nearly all felt that the time had come to call a truce, and put a stop to all further uncertainties in regard to the management of the schools; that it was now the duty for all friends of education to work for the success of that system which had been in force for six years, and which had now been endorsed by a clear majority in one of the heaviest votes ever thrown in the town. The new Superintendent of Schools was opposed to the prevailing system of management, and he had been elected largely upon that issue, but he was a patriotic and honorable citizen, and a true friend to education. He threw no obstacles in the way of the Town System, but did his best to make the schools of the utmost possible benefit to the scholars.

The contest was over — not only for that year, but for all time. It had been fought throughout with the utmost determination on both sides. One side was fully convinced that the change would bring about many desired reforms, while the other was equally sure that the opposite would be the result, and that the people would be robbed of sacred rights. But the end had come. A few might have been ready to renew the contest when the next time limit expired, but the State put a stop to all such nonsense. The Legislature of 1893 passed a law abolishing all school districts throughout the State, and there has been no further change. This legislation had no effect on this town, as the work which it called for had been done years in advance of the law. Harrison had the proud satisfaction of marching in the front of the procession, and escaped the degredation of being dragged along unwillingly in the rear.

The Town System has now been in full force for sixteen years, without possibility of change. Its friends have had the chance to propose any radical changes in the way of consolidation which they might have had in view. But none have come. There are now nine schools in town, five of which are outside of the two villages. There were seven

rural schools when the change was first made, the town having been obliged to discontinue two from sheer force of circumstances. Probably there is not a person in the town who will claim that more schools can be profitably maintained. All schools, whether large or small, are of equal length. There are none of the miserable huts which were once miscalled schoolhouses to the disgrace of the town, but all are modern houses which are warm and comfortable, and are kept in good repair. The system of management is working to perfection, and there are very few in town who really desire any change.

But little more remains to be said in regard to our common schools. Matters have run very smoothly since the close of the great controversy over the Town System. There has at times been some contention as to the proper amount which should be appropriated for the use of the schools, but it has been slight, and has always been amicably settled on the spot. The voters of the town have become very liberal-minded in regard to their duties toward the rising generation. In the place of the pittances which used to be doled out in the early days, we are annually appropriating nearly $2,000 for the use of our common schools. The State adds about $650, and the School Fund yields an annual income of $42. This combined sum seems something immense when compared with the cost of our schools in the olden times, but there is but very little disposition to find fault with the way in which it is used. The cause of education is near to the hearts of our voters, and they are inclined to give it a liberal support, and seem to be becoming more so as the years go by. It is understood to be good policy to employ the best teachers obtainable, and that such cannot be obtained at the prices formerly paid, as salaries are gradually advancing on account of the increased demand. The more "liberal-minded" have long striven for thirty weeks of schooling in a year, and it looks at present as if this is assured.

High School Tuition.

In most of the schools it was thought best to limit the course to elementary English, and finally all excepting English was excluded from all of the common schools. Some in town thought that it would be wise to take advantage of the High School Law, and give those students who desired it, the benefit of a High School course. Under this law the State paid one-half of the whole expense of the High School, provided that it was not above $500. The people in the town were none too friendly to the movement, but in 1873, the friends of the High School succeeded in getting an appropriation of $250 for the purpose of running one, or more, as the Superintending School Committee should decide.

The members of the Committee were well aware at the start that they would have to manage matters very shrewdly in order to have High School tuition continued, as people generally would expect equal privileges without regard to location. It was determined to establish a school in each of the two villages, and to divide the town into two "High School Districts," and this was carried into effect. Teachers that were regarded as being well qualified were employed, and a ten weeks' term was taught in each school, the experiment being quite successful. The Superintending School Committee said of the schools in their report: "We believe that these schools were a success, and hope to see them repeated as long as there are children in town who need a better and more liberal education than can be obtained in our short and distantly separated terms of common schools."

Although there was a sharp opposition on account of alleged "unequal school privileges," the town again voted in favor of the High School in 1874, and made the necessary appropriation. The next move on the part of those opposed to the school was to present to the Superintending School Committee a petition for the establishment of a third school at South Harrison. This was not deemed advisable

on account of unsuitable school-room, and the added cost of maintaining another school. The schools were again established at the two villages, and a ten weeks' term taught in each. Sixty-six students attended at Harrison Village, and sixty at Bolster's Mills. The School Committee again warmly commended the schools, speaking of them as "the people's colleges, furnishing admirable facilities for the acquiring of a thorough education."

The failure of the School Committee to establish the third school at South Harrison was "worked for all it was worth" by the opponents of the schools, the petition having been sent for the purpose of defeating further appropriations. It was represented that the schools were run solely for the benefit of the two villages, while those in the rural communities, who were receiving no benefits, were helping to pay the bills, and the refusal of the school at South Harrison was pointed to as conclusive proof of the assertion. At the annual meeting in 1875, the High School appropriation was defeated, and no further attempt was ever made to establish such a school in the town.

No education above the common school grades was furnished by the town after this until 1901, when a contract was made with Bridgton Academy which was so attractive to the town that an appropriation was voted to pay the bills, the State assisting to the exent of one-half of the sum, or $250. All students above a certain grade attended that Academy, having their tuition paid by the town, and this was repeated in 1902, and 1903, with little opposition, and an average of about twenty students annually availed themselves of the privilege. In 1903, the State passed a law "For the Better Education of Youth," which makes it imperative that every town shall furnish High School tuition to all qualified students who desire it, to the extent of not over $30 each. This made no change necessary in the course which we were pursuing, and now twenty-two students are attending Bridgton Academy, and two are at other schools.

CHAPTER VI.

TRANSPORTATION IN EARLY DAYS.

Freight and Passenger Routes.

TRANSPORTATION is an important factor in the business of any place, hence the people always endeavor to provide ways by which it may be done over the most available routes, and the ones which, all things considered, shall be the cheapest. The transportation of the early days was all done by means of teams over the roads, there being no other available way. All freight was hauled by horses or oxen, and at times, especially in the winter, the large number of such teams in use would make busy scenes in the vicinity of the hotels in the country villages, and also on the highways which they traversed. Those highways were not like the smooth roads of the present time, some of them being hardly passable in the summer season, hence the teaming was done as much as possible in the winter months when the deep snows would make a good thoroughfare over the worst highways as soon as they were trodden down. Long lines of those teams used to travel over the roads, even from the back towns of New Hampshire and Vermont, by the most available routes to Portland, which was the market town for "all the country round about," carrying all kinds of country produce, shook, hoops, and various kinds of lumber, on the down trips, and taking back groceries, and all of the various necessaries of life. Many are the tales that the old people used to tell of the exploits of these "Varmounters," and "Co-hoss-

men," as those teamsters used to be called in the olden times. They were a rough and hardy set, full of life and energy, not averse to mischief, as was set forth by various tricks and antics, but in the main, kind-hearted and generous, and ready to do good to all who deserved it.

The first move toward a betterment of the transportation routes was the substitution of boats in the place of teams, wherever available waterways could be found, and the greatest enterprise in this line hereabouts was the old "Cumberland and Oxford Canal," which connected Sebago Lake with Portland, leaving the lake at the foot of "The Basin," at the point long known as the "Head of the Canal," and passing through Standish, Gorham, Windham, and Westbrook for a distance of twenty miles, and entering Portland Harbor through the "Lower Guard Lock," near the Gas Works. This was in its day a "stupendous enterprise," constructed at the cost of $206,000. The upper part of the route was across Sebago Lake (or Pond), through Songo River, "Brandy Pond," "Chute's River," and "Long Pond" to Harrison, which was the head of the route as constructed. It was originally intended that it should pass on through Waterford and into towns farther back in Oxford County, but the capital did not seem to be forthcoming to build it above Harrison. The name, "Cumberland and Oxford," came from the original intentions of the builders.

The upper end of the route, thirty-three miles in length, was smooth sailing most of the way, and the motive power on this part was entirely wind, except in the crooked Songo River, and the channel at Naples, where recourse was had to the long, stout poles, with which the boatmen would push the boats against the current and where the wind was not available. The lake at the Head of the Canal was two hundred and sixty-two feet above tide water at Portland Harbor, and twenty-seven locks were used to make this drop — and the opposite rise. The course of the Canal was varied to carry it through the different villages between

Sebago Lake and Portland, and it passed through "Middle Jam," Great Falls (or North Gorham), Gambo (now Newhall), Little Falls (or South Windham), Mallison Falls (or "Horsebeef"), "Saccarappa," "Congin," and "Stroudwater." The motive power on the Canal was the same that was used on all old-time canals — towing by horses, the animals being taken to the Head of the Canal in the spring, and when not in use, kept in stables provided for the purpose, until the end of the season.

This Canal was opened to the public in 1829, and the first craft to pass through it was a pleasure boat known as the "George Washington," which was built and owned by Wm. A. Rice of Portland. This was converted into a freight boat later on. The first freight boat to go through the Canal was the "Columbus," built and run by Kennard of Great Falls. Boats of various kinds were used on the Canal at different times, but in time they were nearly all constructed in the way that had been proved to be the most available for the route. The type of boat almost universally used when the Canal was at the "Height of Prosperity" is thus described by Chas. O. Stickney, the well-known newspaper writer, to whom we are indebted for many facts used in this chapter:

"It is about sixty-five feet long, ten feet beam, nearly five feet deep, has square stern and rounded bows, nearly perpendicular sides, flat bottom, so as to pass in shoal water, and, instead of a keel, is provided with centerboards to make the boat hug the wind when sailing — at which it is a decided success. It is rigged with a main and fore sail, the mainsail having a hoist of nearly thirty feet, with boom about forty feet, and gaff ten or eleven feet long. It carries no bowsprit and jib. There is a small fore deck. In the stern is a cozy cabin which serves the triple purpose of cook-room, dining-room, and sleeping-room, it being provided with a cook-stove and culinary utensils; a table fastened to the wall with hinges so as to be turned back and buttoned when not in use; and double and single berths

sufficient for five or six persons. The masts are set in jaws, so as to be lowered, like shutting the blade of a jack-knife, when passing under a bridge, or in the Canal."

The boats "cost about $500 each, and usually carried from twenty-five to thirty tons, but sometimes as many as sixty tons." They not infrequently made short voyages across Portland Harbor, and along the coast, and more than one has sailed in safety over the route to Boston and back. In the early days of the Canal, it is said that sweeps, or oars, were carried so that the boatmen could row when the wind was lacking, but this custom was soon abandoned, and the boats were suffered to lie becalmed when there was insufficient wind. An immense business was done at freighting over this route, and it is said that as many as one hundred and fifty boats have run over the route in a single season, but the number was usually not far from one hundred. For down freight they carried lumber of all kinds, wood, staves, cooperage, and all kinds of farm produce, which might come from all the towns which were contiguous to the chain of lakes, great amounts of freight being hauled to and from the wharves at North Bridgton and Harrison, at the head of the route. All kinds of goods sold at the various country stores, and everything used by the people, made up the return loads. Regular tolls were paid on all freight which went through the Canal. Heavy freight was rated by weight and measure, while the bulky freight paid by the cubic foot, or yard. Toll on a hogshead of molasses was forty cents, while that on a hogshead of rum was sixty cents, and it is a fact that the latter was just as common for freight as was the former, it being said that at one time a certain boat had for a portion of its load seven hogsheads of rum, and that it was all unloaded at one small village, and the people were not all drunkards either. The writer well remembers hearing one of the old time boatmen tell of a "Fourth of July Celebration" on one of the boats which well illustrates the situation at that time:

It was in the early days of the Canal. The boat in question lay becalmed on Long Pond on one Fourth of July. The crew had been very anxious to reach Bridgton Center Landing early in the day, but the elements were perverse, and gradually all hopes were abandoned of reaching port in season to see the show that they were desirous of attending, and the crew turned their minds to other matters. They informed the captain that they must have "something to take," for the sake of the day, but were informed that he "hadn't a drop on the boat." One of the crew replied that they were going to have something for a treat, and told the captain that if he would watch sharp he would find out how they would obtain it. The captain was almost horrified to see the man, who was a cooper, approach a hogshead of rum that was being carried to "Merchant Andrews," put it in position, start up the bar across the head, and bore a small gimlet hole through the head. Of course this made a place for the liquor to run through, and the man quietly proceeded to draw out some two quarts of the liquid. He then stopped the hole with a small plug which he had all ready, drove the bar back into position, and, as he had done a very neat job, no mark was left. Sweetening was next called for, but none was to be had, and recourse was again had to the freight. The man next attacked a hogshead of molasses belonging to the same man, knocked out the bung, and proceeded to dip out what molasses he needed, using a large spoon for the purpose. He then replaced the bung very neatly, and that job was hidden. Of course the captain had protested vehemently against this work, but all protests were in vain. The next thing was to mix the "toddy," the ingredients being ready at hand. The captain was very politely asked if he wouldn't have "something to take," and the man who told the story said that he did not refuse the invitation.

The route from Harrison across the lakes, excepting a short distance on the lower end, was the same that is fol-

lowed by the lake steamers of the present day, and has been so often written up by lovers of the beautiful, and traversed by so many thousand passengers, that little need be said in description of it. The men who navigated the boats were a tough and hardy set, and were derisively called "fresh water sailors" by some, especially those who had "sailed the seas," whom they some times encountered in Portland, and with whom they came very near to having bloody encounters on certain holidays when quite a number of them would chance to be in town. But there were fighters in the ranks of the boatmen, and the "sailors" would have been badly punished before they had gained a victory. It is related that several of the sailors were decidedly ugly, and were threatening one of the boatmen that they had chanced to encounter. He was by no means frightened, and told the sailors that they had better look out, for he had made ten bigger men than any of them run on one occasion. "When was that? Just tell us about it!" derisively replied the sailors. "Why, I got into trouble with them, and they set out to lick me. I run like hell, and they all run after me." The ready wit of the reply tickled the sailors, and there was no further trouble.

But everything is not always lovely and pleasant for the boatmen on this beautiful and picturesque route, for ugly storms sometimes arise, and Sebago Lake is not a pleasant body of water on which to encounter a "howling gale" in so frail a craft as one of the old canal boats. Mr. Stickney encountered such a storm in the only voyage which he ever made in a canal boat, and thus describes his experience:

"I can never forget that sensational experience of riding out one of the most formidable gales ever encountered by any craft upon that inland sea. I was not frightened, for I had unbounded confidence in my companions, (Hanson Fields, Eli Plummer, and Charles Cates), yet there was no knowing what might happen at any moment. I looked about for a piece of board or plank, or any available thing

which might serve me as a life preserver, but in vain, so I philosophically resolved to keep a stiff upper lip, and bide the chances. The waves run high, and our boat tipped sideways to an alarming degree, as ever and anon a big wave dashed over the deck, leaving more or less water in the hold. I was interested in watching sturdy Uncle Eli manage our little ship. I see him this moment as plainly as then, as he stands at the helm, his black locks streaming behind his ears, his dark, keen eyes for a moment diverted from the straight look ahead. Now he brings the boat more to the wind as the gale slightly strengthens, and now turns her instinctively a trifle away. He is master of his profession, if not of the elements, and under his skilled guidance we ride out the gale in safety. What was unusual in those days with men of his calling, Uncle Eli was an abstainer from strong drink, and hence his naturally level head was never unsettled by potations.

"And now 'tis the twilight hour, and the faint light of the new moon aids in making the scene one of real grandeur and sublimity, as we approach the dark outline of the north shore. At nine o'clock we run into the mouth of the Songo. Now the scene changes as if by magic. No longer the sound of the wind and waves, but in their stead a death-like stillness. The darkness of the forest on either side of the river is intense, but the stream itself is visible by reason of the reflection of the sky upon its meandering surface.

"The solemn stillness is unbroken, save by the steady tramp, tramp of the boatmen as they walk the length of the gunwale, pushing the craft along with the long, heavy poles, and tramping rapidly back again and again to the bows; while the northern lights, which shine with unusual brilliancy, dance and shoot like phantoms, giving additional weirdness to the scene. I sit on deck until about ten o'clock, then seek the cozy cabin and turn in. I must have slept soundly for when I woke up the sun was shining brightly. * * * I rose and went on deck, and to my great surprise our boat was just heading for the near-by wharf at Plummer's Landing. A few minutes later we were moored to the wharf. My first and last canal boat voyage was ended."

Of course Harrison was much benefited by this Canal, situated as it was at the head of the route, with the wharves and store-houses very conveniently situated in regard to the main village and its places of business, and the business men took all possible advantage, not only in freighting, but many boats were owned and run by Harrison parties first and last, for a great business was carried on for more than forty years, more than six months in the year. There is no way of learning who owned and run the first "canal boat" from Harrison, but it is quite certain that the first boat built at Harrison Village was made by Seth Carsley. It was built in the field in front of the Samuel Gray house, and at a point just to the south of the brook, which would make it very near to where the Willison Cottage now stands. Jethro Libby, Elliot Libby's father, was one of the first to run a boat over the Canal. He owned two boats and continued the business until his death in 1840. Elliot Libby then took his business, and carried it on until his death in 1864. Robert Libby, a cousin to Elliot, commenced boating at about the time that Elliot did, and carried it on for several years, running two boats most of the time. Francis Blake was in the business for several years, and Christopher C. W. Sampson run one, or more, boats for at least twenty-five years. "Captain" Sampson was the one that made the first attempt to run a freight boat by steam. There are many now living who have a lively recollection of the old "Monkeydena," which, though not wholly successful, was the pioneer in the business. Captain Charles Libby run a boat as early as 1857, and Cyrus Haskell one some time in the fifties. S. H. Dawes run a boat for a time, as did also Charles E. Gibbs, one that ran to Harrison. When the P. & O. Railroad was opened to Sebago Lake, in 1870, the use of the Canal was practically abandoned, and in 1873, not a boat ran through it, nor were any repairs made on it. Now hardly a vestige of it is to be found.

Though the Canal was virtually closed at the opening of the railroad, the navigation of the upper end of the route was continued the same as before the change of route, the only difference being that while freight was carried over the lakes in the boats just the same, the route ended at Sebago Lake Station where connection was made with the railroad. The Lake Station was made a great distributing depot, and from it freight went to all points that could be reached over the lakes. The boats were no longer "canal boats," though the name clung to them as long as they floated. Then the trips could be made quicker, and less boats were needed. Next, the narrow gauge road was opened to Bridgton in 1883, and more boats were taken from the route. The opening of the Bridgton road to Harrison, in August, 1898, was the death blow to freighting by boats over the lakes, as the road offered such advantageous rates for the whole year that all freight was transferred to the railroad, and the boats went out of commission. Their "bones" are to be found at various places on the shores of our lake. Occasionally a steam scow finds its way to the Village, but it is after a raft of logs, or on some private enterprise.

Steam Passenger Boats.

The opening of steam navigation, and the establishment of a passenger route from Harrison over the lakes to Standish at "Chadbourne's," and thence by stage to Portland, was quite an event in the history of Harrison. The first steamer was the "Fawn," which was built in 1847, by a stock company. A stage line had for many years been in operation from Waterford to Portland, through Harrison, Bridgton, Naples, Raymond, and Windham, and over the route a four horse coach was driven tri-weekly each way. It was a money-making institution, as the busi-

ness comprised passengers, express, and mails, and for a long time it was very near to a monopoly.

About 1846, some enterprising citizens of Bridgton and vicinity decided to utilize the beautiful water-way by putting on a passenger steamer to run in connection with the stages, which were to run to meet it at each end of the water route, thus giving a through trip from Waterford to Portland, and also reaching North Waterford, Albany Basins, Bethel, and Lovell. A deal was made with the owners of the stage line, by which they became part owners of the steamer, and were to provide the stages which were to be used to extend the route beyond the limits of the lakes. The company was christened as "The Sebago & Long Pond Steam Navigation Company," was duly chartered by the Legislature, and given exclusive rights to the navigation by steam of Long Pond and Sebago Lake, and their tributaries, for the time of ten years.

In 1847, a Mr. Friend came from New York to build the steamer, and the scene of this exploit was at North Bridgton, at a point a short distance above the present railroad station. It was a great event for such a "back country" place, and many were the visitors during the time that the work was in progress. The boat was completed so as to make its first trip late in the summer of 1847, and the day on which the event took place was the "day of days" to "all the country round." The people went from far and near to swell the crowd that was present at Chadbourne's Landing when the "Fawn" made its first landing at that place. An eye witness says that the whole country was depopulated for miles around to make up the immense crowd that was gathered to see such a sight as "ne'er was seen before."

The boat itself was burdened by an engine and boiler many sizes too large for her, and was cranky and ill-balanced. A well-known correspondent in a recent article describes her thus:

"In making a short turn the steamboat would tip sideways thereby lifting one of the paddle-wheels out of the water, on account of which the passengers literally worked their passage when going through the Songo, they being used as ballast to keep her evenly balanced by dint of going to one side and the other as she went round the sharp curves. * * * But ere long, Yankee ingenuity devised an improved substitute in the form of a little deck car laden with iron chain, which was pushed back and forth on the deck on a crosswise track, which had the distinction of being the first narrow-gauge railroad ever run in that vicinity."

Harrison was well represented in the officers and crew of the "Fawn." The veteran navigator, Capt. C. C. W. Sampson, was the pilot and commander, and was at his station during the whole of the time that the boat was run, which was nearly ten years. Newell N. Caswell was the engineer, and the clerk and purser was Thomas R. Sampson, afterwards for many years a popular merchant, and town clerk. "Uncle" Daniel Scribner was fireman for many years, and was succeeded by a man named Waterhouse. The steamer paid well for one or two years, but the construction of the Grand Trunk road, with stage lines that served much of the territory that formerly found an outlet over the lake route, was a hard blow to the enterprise, and eventually resulted in its ruin. The boat cost $8,000 to build in 1847, and it was sold to Hon. George Peirce, on April 18, 1855, for $1,885, the tackle, furniture, and other appurtenances being sold to the same party for enough to make the total sum of $1,951.60. The boat was torn to pieces, and the engine and boiler sold to parties at Moosehead Lake, and hauled over the road with horses. It is said that it is still in operation in a steamer on the lake.

The boat was said to be of very light draught on account of the shoal water on Songo Bar and some other places. At one time water was quite low on account of prolonged

drought. One morning the boat had a good load of passengers, a well-known stage driver named Seavey being on board, and looking after the welfare of the passengers who were to ride into Portland with him. Seavey suddenly remarked that he was mighty glad that there was a good heavy dew the night before. One of the passengers, thinking it a strange remark, asked why he was glad. "Because I shall not have to get off now, and tow this old craft over the bar," replied Seavey.

Another anecdote in connection with the old "Fawn" was long remembered at the expense of the engineer. There was a maiden lady named Mary Emerson, a sister of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and a resident of Waterford, who was a frequent traveler over the route. She was very peculiar, and Mr. Caswell had a great horror of her. In the engine room was a chest that sat against the boiler, and furnished a good seat for any one that was cold. Miss Emerson seemed to be always cold, for she spent the greater part of her time while on the boat, in sitting on that chest. Mr. Caswell determined that he would try to frighten her away when next she took her favorite position. Soon she was again a passenger, and planted herself on the chest as usual. As soon as Mr. Caswell was at liberty, he approached her and said: "Miss Emerson, do you know that you are in a very dangerous place? If the boiler should happen to burst you would be instantly killed." Miss Emerson evidently mistrusted what Mr. Caswell was trying to do, and quietly replied: "Mr. Caswell, I am prepared to go at any time when the Lord calls, and it makes no difference where I am." She remained on the chest till the boat reached Standish, and Mr. Caswell did not very soon hear the last of his trying to get rid of Miss Emerson.

After the "Fawn" so suddenly went out of existence there was a long cessation of any attempt to run passenger boats over the lakes, and it was not until 1869, that a little

propeller steamer, named "Oriental," was built by Capt. Thomas Symonds of Portland, who was impressed with the fact that there had been a great increase in the amount of travel since the days of the "Fawn," and believed that the business might be made to pay if rightly managed. The "Oriental" was put upon the route in 1869, running from Harrison to Sebago Lake Station, where connection was made with the railroad, thus saving the long stage ride which had been a prominent feature of the old route into Portland. On the first trip of the "Oriental" over the lakes, Capt. Abram Shaw of Standish, was the pilot, and he continued to run over the route in that capacity for many years in the little steamer and her successors.

Capt. Symonds continued to run the "Oriental" about a year with indifferent success, and then sold out to Hon. Charles E. Gibbs of Bridgton, who was connected with the steamboating business for many years thereafter. Nelson J. Wales of Bridgton, bought an interest in the "Oriental," and was her captain and manager, and continued to act in that capacity on the new and elegant side-wheel steamer, "Sebago," which the company soon put upon the route. Business increased to such an extent that another side-wheel steamer — a twin boat to the "Sebago," and known as the "Mt. Pleasant" — was put on the route in 1873, the "Oriental" having been burned at her wharf at Harrison in 1871, and the two boats were both running daily during the season, until the "Sebago" was burned in 1873, at Bridgton Landing, where she lay on the ways in winter quarters. Mr. Wales had previously sold his interest to Mr. Gibbs, and he alone was the company for several years. A new screw propeller steamer, the "Hawthorne," was built to take the place of the "Sebago," and was the only steamer on the route when the property next changed hands, the "Mt. Pleasant" having been discarded as unseaworthy.

The steamboat property was transferred in 1892, to the S. D. Warren Company, and they in turn sold it to Charles

L. Goodridge of Deering, a grandson of Benj. Goodridge, one of the pioneers of Naples and a prominent business man of that town. Mr. Goodridge increased the facilities at once by adding another steamer, and later built still another one, so that three good boats are now on the route, one being used for excursions, and for making the daily trip to Raymond from the railroad. The route has been extensively advertised, and is noted far and wide as one of the most beautiful inland water-ways in the whole country, and each year seems to add to its popularity. Connection is made daily with the elegant summer resort hotel at Naples, the Bay of Naples Inn, and with the fine hotels at Bridgton and Harrison; a stage line also connects the steamers with Waterford. Thousands of passengers go over the route each year, and in the height of the season large excursion parties come up from Portland on the boat and return by the railroad.

Of the large numbers of people from all over the United States who travel over this route each year, all seem to be enthusiastic in its praise, agreeing that one must journey a long distance before he can find its equal. The great stretch of landscape that is constantly in sight while crossing Sebago, keeps one constantly on the alert lest something be missed from the view; the wonderful Songo with its many picturesque crooks and turns is unrivalled for its quiet beauty; and Long Lake, with one pretty village at its foot and two more at its head, with the beautiful mountain scenery only a short distance away, makes a picture that is not soon forgotten by the tourist who is a lover of nature.

CHAPTER VII.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

MERCHANTS.

IT is extremely difficult at the present time to give anything more than a brief and somewhat incomplete history of the stores that have been kept at Harrison since its settlement, and of the many merchants of various kinds that have done business within its borders. All seem to be agreed that the first store in town was kept by Capt. Benjamin Foster in South Harrison. Capt. Foster was one of the earliest settlers in the town, coming probably before 1800. The store was on the westerly side of the Edes's Falls road, a short distance to the south of the present residence of Herman Thompson. It was in close proximity to the farm buildings of the proprietor, which have long since gone to decay, leaving only the nearly filled cellar and a few other marks to indicate the presence of buildings in the past.

Ridlon says in his "Early Settlers:" "This store was the place where many stories were told and much ardent spirit was imbibed;" and further on in the same book, in the sketch of Capt. Foster, he says: "The store was the place where many curious scenes were enacted. Being near the course of the river the drivers resorted thither where they could wet the inside to correspond with the outside."

Probably the extracts do no injustice to the place, nor do they indicate that it was immoral or disreputable, as such things were viewed in those days. River driving was a great event each year, and Capt. Foster's store and

residence were the headquarters of the men when in the vicinity. Without doubt ardent spirit was kept for sale in that store the same as it was in nearly every grocery store at the time. River drivers in those days were generally addicted to drink, and doubtless what they got at the captain's store caused some hilarious scenes, which in our times might cause wholesale arrests. Probably the store added quite a little to the income of the proprietor for a time, as he must have had a monopoly of what trade there was over quite a territory, and at certain seasons there must have been considerable.

Many are the stories that have been handed down by tradition in relation to some of the happenings at that little store, and at his dwelling, which was a public house at all times, and more especially so in river driving times. One in regard to what was done to the negro doctor is a good sample:

It seems that at one time the captain's house was full of river drivers and others, among them being a notorious character of those times known as "Doctor Coodle,"* a man who was always at the head of all kinds of "deviltry." Another character of those times was a certain negro "doctor" who used to travel over the country. It happened on this particular night that the colored man applied at the captain's for "entertainment for man and beast." "The shades of night were falling fast," outside it was dark and stormy, and, though the house was crowded, it was not thought best to turn away the "doctor." As soon as he caught sight of the darkey, "Coodle" marked him for a victim, and laid his plans accordingly, having plenty of ready helpers.

No sooner was the darkey through with his supper than the sport began, the rivermen proceeding under the leadership of "Coodle" to make life miserable to him in ways which they were all too ready to devise. "Coodle" pre-

*His real name was Wood.

tended the utmost friendship for the negro, who was about half drunk and a ready victim. Finally matters became so hot that the old darkey resolved to brave the elements, and drive on in the storm to some other shelter where he might find more congenial company. He called for his horse, and "Coodle," as a part of his pretended friendship, volunteered to see that he was brought to the door.

Now it happened that Capt. Foster had among his stock a very frisky young bull. "Coodle," with the help of willing assistants, proceeded to saddle and bridle the bull instead of the darkey's horse, and took him to the door, there being help enough to keep him in subjection. The doctor was informed that his horse was ready. It was terribly dark outside, and the half drunken negro failed to detect the difference between the bull and the horse. "Coodle" was ready with his very "friendly" help, and assisted the doctor to mount his waiting steed while the helpers kept him as quiet as possible. The doctor was safely seated in the saddle, his saddle-bags were put in place, and the reins were carefully placed in his hands. As he gathered up the reins he said to his pretended friends: "I thanks you all for your kindness, and I now bids you all good night, gemmen." The bull was released, and as he felt himself free he gave a wild bellow of fright, whirled about and rushed for the barnyard with tail erect. Frightened almost out of the few wits that remained the old doctor clung for dear life, but nothing short of a cowboy of the plains could ride such a steed, and in short order he was flung into the mud and filth, while the frightened bull dashed away to be caught later and divested of what was left of his trappings. As good luck would have it the doctor was but little injured, but the fright probably had the effect to make him a sober man for a time.

Foster's store was the pioneer, but it was only a little later on when Oliver Peirce had a small store in the cor-

ner, just above his residence, which was where Frank B. Ward now lives. As early as 1824, or possibly a little earlier, the first store was kept at the Village by Joel Whitmore, in a small building between the Morse corner and where the "brick store" stood later. This brick store was a landmark at the Village for many years, standing near where the Reform Club Hall was later. George Peirce was in trade in the "corner store" as early as 1827, the store probably having been built by him, and was for many years known as the "Peirce store." The Blakes were in business as early as 1830, the early history of their store having been quite fully given in Mr. Fernald's address, which appears in the account of the Centennial Celebration in the first part of the book.

We have been unable to learn the date of the erection of the "brick store," or who built it, but Capt. William Lindsay was probably the first trader in that store. He was there in the early thirties, and remained there for several years, there being no known change till George F. Foster began to trade there in 1843.

Alanson Cary, Mrs. Harrison Blake's father, had a small store in 1835 or 1836, just across the bridge, it standing where the Sampson horse sheds stood later. The building was removed in after years, and is a part of the house where Levi Harmon now lives. About the time that Cary was in trade Jacob Powers was keeping store in the Luther Blake building, being there as late as 1838. William Libby was there for a short time a little later on. Henry Robie built a store about 1834, which building is now the blacksmith shop. He entered into trade with a partner, the firm being Robie & Parsons. They closed up their business in 1838, and Robie went back onto his farm.

Ezra Cary traded in the Maybury stand (opposite the "corner store") as early as 1835, Charles Robie of Gorham — brother to ex-Governor Robie — being his partner for a time. Later he sold out to Robie, and he continued to

run the business as late as 1838. George F. Foster, son of Capt. Benj. Foster, was in trade in the "brick store" in 1843, and a little later on he bought a stable that stood where the Charles Sampson house now stands, moved it across the street, and fitted it up for a store and dwelling house, keeping store in the lower part and living in the upper part. The building is now known as the Herbert Rowe house. Mr. Foster sold out to Lot C. Nelson of Bridgton in 1852, and he remained in the same store for a short time, and then moved across the street into the "corner store," and remained there until he sold out to J. H. Illsley in 1854.

Johnson Warren came here in 1845, and first began business in the "corner store." Later he moved into the Henry Robie store and traded there until his new store across the bridge was finished in 1847, when he moved into that, and continued in trade there until sometime in 1850. Thomas T. Peirce was in business in the "corner," or "Peirce" store for several years, closing out about 1852.

When the Blakes first went into business the store was run by Grinfill and Francis Blake, sons of Squire Grinfill Blake, the firm name being G. & F. Blake. After a time Francis bought out Grinfill's interest and continued in business alone until 1854. About a year before this he went into business in Portland, and moved his family there, though still continuing his business here under the charge of Thomas R. Sampson. In 1855, Silas Blake bought one-half interest in the store, and the firm was then Francis Blake & Co. until the next year, when Silas Blake bought out his partner and was the sole proprietor of the store until his death which occurred in 1868.

Thomas R. Sampson came from Portland in 1847, and went into trade in the Maybury stand. After trading alone for about a year he took one Augustus Woodbury into partnership, the firm name being Sampson & Woodbury. Soon after they moved into the "brick store," and were in

business there about three years. After running as clerk on the Steamer "Fawn" some two or three years, and also clerking some for other parties, Mr. Sampson entered the employ of the Blakes and remained with them nine years. In 1862, he opened a general store in the Johnson Warren store across the bridge, which was later to be known as the Sampson store. Elliot Libby was his partner, the firm name being Libby & Sampson. In 1864, Mr. Libby died in the South, and Samuel Gray became a partner in his place, the firm being T. R. Sampson & Co. Mr. Gray died in 1872, and Mr. Sampson's son, Howard L., then became a partner, the firm name changing to T. R. Sampson & Son, and so remained until Mr. Sampson's death in 1885. Howard L. Sampson continued to run the business under the old firm name until 1892, when it was closed out. The store was unoccupied until 1898, when Charles H. Eaton opened a furniture store there and carried it on for a short time. After he closed up his business the store remained unoccupied as long as it stood. It was torn down in 1904, and the site that was so long occupied by the "Sampson store," built in 1847 by Johnson Warren, is now a part of the lawn of Dr. James P. Blake.

Jonathan H. Illsley came to Harrison in 1854, buying out Lot C. Nelson in the "corner store," and continuing to run a general store there until after the death of Silas Blake in 1868. He bought the Blake store in the winter of 1868-69, removed his business there, and continued to trade there until he sold out to Marshall Jordan in 1880. Mr. Jordan carried on a very large business, occupying the whole of the lower floor of the block, and also using a part of the basement for heavy iron and some of the groceries. He died in 1898, and his son, Victor L., who had been a partner for a time in the firm of M. Jordan & Son, took charge of the business, with his brothers, Ernest A. and Walter C., as his partners under the firm name of Jordan Bros. In 1902, a part interest in the

business was sold to Joseph W. and Wilford C. Lamb of Naples, and the firm for a year was Jordan & Lamb Bros. At the end of the year the firm was dissolved by the Lamb Brothers selling their interest to the Jordans, and the firm again became Jordan Bros. In 1906, the grocery and hardware departments of the business were sold to J. T. Kneeland, who had for some time been a clerk for the firm. The store was divided into two parts, Kneeland taking the southerly portion, while Jordan Bros. continued to carry on the dry goods business to a limited extent in the other part. This was the situation when the fire of May 14, 1907, destroyed both stores and all of their contents.

In 1855, Charles Farley, the man who was then carrying on the wire factory, grist and saw mills, etc., in addition to all of his other business entered into trade, opening a general store in the "brick store," which seems to have been empty for a time. But misfortunes in other places, as has been duly set forth in Mr. Cyrus Farley's sketch of his father, caused him to close out his business of all kinds at Harrison, including the store, and return to Portland before the close of 1855. As far as we are able to learn he was the last occupant of the "brick store."

In 1856, George W. Hathaway came here and opened a general store in the Henry Robie store. Mr. Hathaway was a genial, pleasant man, but for some reason his business did not flourish to a sufficient degree to warrant him in continuing it beyond about two years, after which he closed it out and left town. He was the last occupant of the Henry Robie store, which was converted into a blacksmith shop, and has been occupied for that for a long term of years.

Josiah Monroe came from Waterford in 1870, and opened a general store in the "corner store," which had been vacated by J. H. Illsley the year before. Charles Young of Waterford was a partner in the firm, which was Young

& Monroe, but Mr. Monroe carried on the business, and lived at Harrison. After being together for one year Monroe bought out Young's interest, and carried on the business alone until 1874, when he sold a half interest in it to Franklin Walker, one of the owners of the wire factory, the firm after that being Monroe & Walker until they went out of business in 1878, after which Mr. Monroe returned to his old home at Waterford.

Evans A. Kneeland kept a small grocery store for a few years in the small store now occupied by Miss Blanche Bradbury, opening it about 1875. At his death his brother Orlando A. Kneeland, took the business, and shortly moved into the "corner store," which had again become vacant. In 1885, Frank O. Gray bought a half interest in the business, and went into the store, the firm name being Kneeland & Gray. In 1886, Freeland H. Ricker bought out Kneeland's interest, and the firm became Ricker & Gray, and so continued until Gray sold his interest to Ricker, who bought the coat shop building in 1895, fitted it up for a store, and moved his business into it. He continued to carry on his business there until the store and nearly all of the contents were destroyed in the fire of May, 1907. Mr. Ricker at once began the erection of a new store on the spot where the old one was burned, and moved into it in the August following the fire.

William H. Bailey carried on a small dry goods business, in connection with a tailoring business, in the store two doors to the south of the "corner store," from 1892 to 1895, at which date he entered into partnership with Fred B. Wiggin of Portland, under the firm name of Bailey & Wiggin, and they opened a general store in the "corner store." One year later Bailey sold out his interest to James T. Kneeland, and the firm became Wiggin & Kneeland. They continued the business for about three years.

Hollis H. Caswell, son of Newell N. Caswell, had been in the stove and hardware business on a limited scale in

a small store near his father's mill for a short time previous to 1891, but in that year he built his present store, and went into the hardware and grocery business in the new store in 1892. Later he also took the grain and milling business which his father had carried on in a small way, and fitted up the mill with modern machinery. His business has been greatly enlarged since it was first started, and now covers many more branches than it did at first. Extensive additions and improvements have been made in the mill within a short time; and the store has been enlarged, and remodelled to some extent, and is one of the largest and best equipped stores that can be found in a country village.

The Drug Store building — or Odd Fellows Block — was built by Albion K. Morse in 1888, and was first occupied as a drug store by J. F. Moody of North Bridgton. He sold out during the following year to Dr. H. H. Cole, who ran the business until his death in November, 1890. Dr. C. B. Sylvester and Albert W. Dudley then bought the business, and carried it on under the firm name of Sylvester & Dudley. Later they sold their business to Henry A. Sylvester of Bridgton, who retained it but a short time, and then turned it back to the old firm, who carried it on until they sold it to James G. Jones of Oxford in 1900. Mr. Jones remained in charge of the business until his death in 1902, when it was sold to Charles W. Jackson of Portland, who carried it on there until the store and most of the stock was destroyed in the great fire. Very soon after the fire Mr. Jackson bought the Odd Fellows lot, and erected a new store on the site of the burned one, moving into it in August, 1907. He has one of the finest drug stores to be found outside of the cities.

George N. Spaulding, jeweler, who had previously travelled over various parts of Maine, making frequent visits to Harrison, located here about 1900, and opened a store

in the drug store, occupying one side of the store. He remained there until 1903, when he removed to the "corner store," where he carried on quite a business at bicycle repairing, in addition to his watch repairing and jeweler's business. In November, 1905, he moved into the store in the Grange Hall building, which had been especially fitted up for him. He continued to occupy this store to the time of his recent death. John S. Wentworth and his son Lester also have a jewelry store in the building opposite their residence on the northerly part of Main Street. They have carried on the business there for several years on a small scale, the father doing most of the work of late, as the son is constantly engaged in carpentering.

Walter A. Southworth opened a clothing store in the Odd Fellows building in 1898, and occupied it until burned out in the great fire. In the same rooms he also carried on the undertaker's business in company with A. W. Libby, the firm name being Libby & Southworth. During some six months after the fire they had temporary quarters in the lower part of the Grange building, and have recently moved into the new store which has been fitted up for them in the new Odd Fellows Block.

John F. Allen opened a boot and shoe store in 1902, in the Dudley harness shop building to the north of the old Odd Fellows building. He occupied this until 1906, when he moved into a new store that had been fitted up for him in the north end of the Jordan Block, where he remained until burned out in the great fire. He occupied temporary quarters until last November, when he moved into his new store in the new Odd Fellows Block.

The first meat market at the Village was carried on by McIntire & Johnson of Waterford, and was opened in 1879 in the room under the old Peirce Hall. They were succeeded by F. H. Muller, and then came Frank H. Hanson of Bridgton, Orlando A. Kneeland, George S. Pitts, Marshall Jordan, Fernald & Durkey, and Silas C. Pitts,

the present proprietor, who has been in the business for several years.

Probably the first tailor at the Village was Daniel Olney, who married William H. Bailey's sister. He came here in 1844, and remained about two years. Major Wescott came next, and remained until 1860. George Barker was carrying on the business here in 1853. Justus Butler kept a small stock of Yankee notions in the Maybury stand about 1850, sold clocks, and carried on the tailoring business.

The millinery business was carried on here by Mrs. N. H. Towne as early as 1837, and as late as 1854. Mrs. Nathaniel Burnham was in the business here in 1858 (perhaps earlier), and was here as late as 1863. She was in a small building that stood south of the building now occupied by Miss Bradbury. She sold out to Miss Minerva Mason of Bethel, who carried it on about two years. Mrs. Susan C. Smith was in the millinery business from 1859 to 1868, and worked in a small store built on purpose for her, and which was later used by Mrs. Ricker and others. Mrs. Smith sold out to Mrs. Maria Ricker in 1868, and she carried it on for several years, and then sold out to Mrs. Marilla Foster, who was succeeded by Miss Clara Libby of North Bridgton. Mrs. Ricker again took the business after Miss Libby, and after carrying it on for a time sold to C. E. & E. M. Briggs. The building in which the business was carried on many years was burned some years ago. M. Jordan & Son conducted a millinery department in their store for some time in connection with their other interests, and it was continued by Jordan Bros.

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL.

It is difficult fixing exact dates of events which happened nearly a century ago, and it is equally hard to get the particulars of enterprises operated so long ago. The first establishment of any manufacturing after the settlement of the town was the saw and grist mills erected by James Sampson, the pioneer of Harrison Village, some after 1800, elsewhere described. The next mill was erected by Seth Carsley, 2nd (son of Nathan, 1st) father of the wife of the late James G. Whitney, which was in operation in 1826. It stood above the present Ricker's foundry, and is said to have been the building now used by the Rickers for a lumber shed. Mr. Carsley was a machinist in a small way; also a maker of wooden plows, which were quite celebrated in their time. He invented a machine for turning shoe lasts and hat blocks, and went to Washington in his gig in the fall of 1829 for the purpose of securing a patent on his machine. Letters patent were duly issued under date of April 2, 1830, and the document, bearing the autographs of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, is now in the possession of Mr. Carsley's descendants. Charles Burnham worked here at hat making in 1830.

In 1834, Grinfill Blake and Charles Washburn started the wire making business on a small scale. In 1844, Charles Farley came from Portland and bought the wire making factory and business. In 1848, Philander Tolman, an expert workman, became a partner of Farley, under the firm name of Farley & Tolman, and continued the business until 1853, when the firm was dissolved, and Charles and Alfred Farley, sons of Charles, Sr., run the business for a time under the name of Charles Farley & Sons. In 1855, Jacob Hazen bought out the business and entered into partnership with Philander Tolman, as manager, and continued to 1857, when Mr. Tolman, Franklin Walker and John W. Caswell, all experienced wire makers, purchased the

business of Mr. Hazen and under the firm name of P. Tolman & Co., continued wire making very successfully till 1865, when they built a much larger mill, with facilities for doing a more extensive business than ever before, and continued until 1887, when the wire making business was closed; many changes in the processes of making wire in other places causing wire making here to be unprofitable. The firm of P. Tolman & Co. was the largest in successful business (except that of T. H. Ricker & Sons) that has ever existed at Harrison. They were all men of the highest integrity and of fine capacity in all respects for a business requiring good mechanical genius and sound judgment. They passed away near the close of the century. Their histories will be found elsewhere in this volume.

In 1834, David R. Morse moved here from Otisfield, and carried on a blacksmith shop, located at the corner, opposite the present shop of Albert S. Pitts. He also built a shingle mill soon after, and run it a few years. Luther Carman came from Oxford about 1845, and bought Morse's mill, also building a machine shop and foundry. About a year after he came, he sold the establishment to Robert Libby and worked for him as manager. T. H. Ricker came to Harrison from Oxford in 1848, and bought out Mr. Libby. Mr. Carman then bought the three story building opposite David Morse's (the present residence of Postmaster Lang) for a machine shop, and erected a building in the rear for a foundry, which was run by horse-power.

In 1840, John Parsons commenced harness making here and continued in various locations till 1854, when he went South for the benefit of his wife's health. She did not recover, and he afterward located in Augusta, in the dry goods business. He was a good workman, a very industrious and thrifty man and an excellent citizen. He had two children, Maria and John.

Prouty and sons came from Worcester, Mass., about 1852, and for about two years made steel music wire for pianos, under the name of Farley, Tolman & Co. Soon after T. H. Ricker commenced business in foundry work, he took his oldest son, Sherburne H., into partnership. For a number of years their leading business was making improved cast iron plows and horse power casting business, gradually extending their work to the building of stave threshers, stave sawing machines, planing machines, and eventually began the construction of circular saw mills, in which branch, they have had a wide demand for their work. Their first shop was burned in 1858, and was rebuilt at once and C. F. Ricker, another son of T. H. Ricker, was taken in as a partner. Alvin P. Ricker, a younger son, who had worked many years in the shop was made a partner in 1885. T. H., the father and founder of the business, retired, and died in 1885, and Sherburne H. Ricker retired from the firm in 1881; leaving C. F. & A. P. the sole surviving members of the firm, who have continued in the same line of manufacturing as before, under the old name of "T. H. Ricker & Sons."

For about twenty or more years from 1821, when Squire Grinfill Blake came into possession of the mill property at Harrison, the mills were managed by the Blakes, and operated by different persons in their employ. When Mr. Farley became owner of the mills the same manner continued. Daniel Scribner, for years a resident of the town, known as "Uncle Daniel," was employed a number of years to run the grist mill and was a popular miller. In connection herewith it is in order to tell that "Uncle Daniel" was a man of much native wit and possessed a gift for making verses. Some of his impromptu productions are extant.

Mr. Jona. Ross, a venerable farmer from the south end of the town, had brought a grist of wheat to be ground into flour. In the process of bolting the fine flour, the

"middlings" and the bran would be separated and come through, each into a place of its own. While "Uncle Daniel" was grinding the grist, Mr. Ross went out to the store to do a bit of trading, and the miller in the meantime had put up the grist in a meal-bag and having no other grinding to do, deposited the grist in Mr. Ross's sleigh, then locked the mill door and went to his home. But to save his friend any trouble, he wrote with a piece of chalk on the back of the sleigh:

"Now, Mr. Ross, pray don't be cross,
But take your grist and run;
You need not call; you've got it all;
Both bags put into one."

Captain Charles Libby succeeded Daniel Scribner as miller. In 1847, John Wilkins succeeded Captain Libby. Mr. Wilkins owned the house afterward owned and occupied by Franklin Walker and his descendants to the present time. Hosea H. Huntress bought the "water privilege" of Farley and Tolman and built a salt and plaster mill. This was one of the best equipped mills in the State and Mr. Huntress did a thriving business grinding corn and all kinds of grain, salt and plaster till 1862, when he sold the mill to Samuel Gray, and James G. Whitney was employed to run the mill for Mr. Gray. In 1864, Mr. Gray sold the mill to P. Tolman & Co., and they used it as a grist mill until the spring of 1865, when it was removed to make room for the large new wire factory. In the same year Newell N. Caswell bought the mill stones and all other machinery that he could utilize and placed them in his new mill, erected on his site below the bridge close to the pond. That was a very valuable convenience for the people of the town and vicinity. Mr. Caswell did a large custom business as well as grinding a great amount of corn of his own for sale to everybody who wished to buy. He also dealt extensively in other kinds of feed used by stock owners, and grains for poultry feed. After the death of

Mr. Caswell in 1896, Hollis H. Caswell, his son and successor, fitted up the mill with modern machinery, and with excellent facilities for doing a good business in connection with his large mercantile establishment, is prepared to supply almost every want of the community.

Alanson Cary had a fulling mill in the old Newell Caswell building in 1835; it being then owned by the Blakes. Benjamin Clark, cabinet-maker, was in the same building in 1847, and earlier it is thought. He was a very ingenious man and an excellent musician. He had built a pipe organ previous to coming here, and it was brought here and set up in the Congregational Church and used a number of years. He removed from here to Island Pond, Vermont, about 1851. He died in Albany, Maine, at the home of his brother, Daniel Clark, in the sixties. He was an uncle to Mr. F. R. Clark, millman and lumber dealer at Bolster's Mills. Daniel Clark, father of F. R. Clark, made sleighs at the Village at one time, some of which are in use at the present time. He died at his home in 1903, at the age of ninety-one. Cyrus Holden, of Otisfield, succeeded Benjamin Clark in cabinet-making trade. After about two years he removed to North Bridgton and carried on business for a time in company with Geo. H. Brown and Asa Potter, as Holden, Brown & Potter.

In 1853, Lyman Caswell commenced making carriages in the rooms lately occupied by Clark and Holden and worked there at carriage building until his sickness and death in 1859. He was an excellent workman.

Jonathan H. Illsley moved from Ellsworth to Harrison in 1854. He was a harness-maker by trade and John L. Bowden, who had been employed by Illsley in Ellsworth, came soon after and worked for him at the same business. Soon after Mr. Illsley went into trade. (See Merchants). In 1855, Bowden went into business for himself and had a shop on Front street a few doors from the old Peirce store. He was in that business about five years, part of the time in a shop on the site of the new Public Library.

John Simpson came here in 1857, and worked at harness making. He died about 1859, and Samuel Walker, Jr., who had carried on custom shoe making for many years, succeeded Simpson, and carried on harness making in connection with his shoe business, being assisted by his son.

Asa Harmon was here in 1850, and built the first house in the "Cove" the same afterward owned and occupied by Otis Haskell. Mr. Harmon was a noted house builder and erected many dwellings for his own use in a number of localities from Naples to Harrison. He was an active and energetic man and at intervals built several other houses on the Waterford road. He had two shops for shoemaking, one of them moved from North Bridgton, afterward moved to a site near Bear Brook bridge and converted into a dwelling.

In 1867, the Harrison Water Power Company erected a large mill on a fine site a little way up from the mouth of Bear Brook, which was known as the Bear River Woolen Mill. It was stocked with new machinery and leased to William H. Taylor in 1868, for three years. When in the fall of 1872 it was destroyed by fire, the mill was not rebuilt, and after lying idle for years the site and land adjacent were purchased by Pitts & Doughty in December, 1904.

Thomas D. Emery commenced manufacturing clothing in the spring of 1873, over the store of T. R. Sampson & Son. Reuben Hobbs and Almon Kneeland were in company with him, under the firm name of Kneeland, Hobbs & Emery. They were in business together about one year. Then A. K. Morse bought Kneeland's and Hobbs' interest and the firm became Morse & Emery. They were together about two years. Emery then bought Morse's interest and carried on the business alone until 1882, when Marshall Jordan bought an interest and built a large shop east of his store. The business was then carried on there under the firm name of Jordan & Emery about two years.

Dell Gerry bought Jordan's interest and the firm became Emery & Gerry. They were together a short time, then Emery carried it on alone until 1891. Then he moved the plant to Cornish, Maine. He came back in 1897, and carried on the business in rooms over Jordan's store until September, 1898.

Pitts & Doughty do a large lumber business. They make a specialty of barrel staves, also manufacture apple barrels, employing quite a number of men.

HOTELS.

In the olden times the public houses were not known as *hotels* to the extent that they now are, in fact the word was seldom heard in those days. Then the man who kept a public house, or a house where entertainment was furnished "for man and beast," was said to "keep *tavern,*" and was always spoken of as a "tavern keeper." In those days a *tavern* was run all the year round, and not for the benefit of summer visitors as many of them are at the present time. "City boarders," and "summer boarders" were unheard-of terms in the early days of our town, and those who kept the public houses kept them all the year round, and depended on the travel that went over the roads from place to place. In those days everything was hauled by teams. All the means of transportation that were known aside from the common teams were the occasional stage lines. The horse teams that hauled all of

the freight furnished business for the tavern; the people that were daily traveling over the roads with their own "horse and wagon" furnished business for them; and the arrivals of the stages with their heavy loads of passengers were events which were looked forward to, and for which the "tavern keeper" made due preparation.

As far as we can learn "Deacon" Lewis Smith kept the first "tavern" in Harrison Village, and it was in what is now known as "The Old Tavern Stand," which was then just half of its present size, the northerly half of the house having been built on at a later date. The sign which then told the public that "Deacon" Smith kept "tavern" is still in existence, and it shows that the house was opened to the public in 1832. Very soon after this Otis Carter kept tavern in what is now known as the Ricker house, where T. H. Ricker resided many years. John P. Lowell succeeded Carter, and was in the house in 1836. We have good reason to suppose that Reuben Ingalls followed Deacon Smith in the "Old Tavern Stand," or Dawes house, as Ingalls' sign, which is still in existence, bears the date of 1844. At about this time the Odd Fellows were using rooms in this house for their meetings, it being before they had their hall in the old "Temple." A good story is told of how a certain candidate was nearly scared to death by a waggish outside guard. This candidate had paid in his money, been voted on and duly accepted, and the night in question was when he was to pass the dreaded ordeal which was to make him a member of the I. O. O. F. He had been admitted to the ante-room to wait for the time to come. While he was waiting the outside guardian opened a door leading from the ante-room to some room connected with the tavern proper, and spoke very quietly to some one, supposed to be the "girl." Said he, "Heat those irons considerably hotter than usual, for we have got a pretty tough subject to deal with tonight." Of course the candidate was listening "with all his might,"

and heard the words, as it was intended that he should, and his hair almost rose on end. "By thunder!" he exclaimed, "They won't use no such things on me," and he made a flying leap through the outer door, and was gone before the guard could stop him. It is said that he never got up courage sufficient to be initiated.

Mr. Ingalls remained in the house till 1847, after which a Mr. Stevens kept it for a while. After him John Dawes, the owner and builder of the house became the landlord. In 1848, Mr. Dawes built the addition to the house which doubled it in size. He continued in charge of the house till 1854, when Jacob V. R. Kilborn took it, and was its landlord for about three years. Josiah Briggs was in the house before the end of 1856, and remained there until 1858, when he was replaced by Almon Kneeland. The latter gentleman was in charge of the house till 1860, when he bought the Francis Blake stand, which he converted into a public house, and took charge of it in person, remaining as the landlord of the Elm House until his death in 1884. Then his son, Orlando A., was its landlord about a year, and then sold out his business to his brother David, who has been constantly in charge of the house until the present time. "The Elms," as the house is known at present, is well and favorably known to the public, and everybody that stops with "David" is sure to be satisfied, if good treatment will satisfy them.

After Almon Kneeland left the "Old Tavern Stand" George Walker was the landlord for a short time, after which Elisha Newcomb took charge, and was the landlord from 1861 to 1864. Next, Peabody Kneeland was there about two years. John Hale was the landlord in 1865, after which the house was closed to the public, and has since been used as a tenement house.

A few years ago Orlando A. Kneeland bought the Harrison Blake stand — later known as the Silas Blake stand — and fitted it up as a summer hotel, running it as

such for two years. He then gave it up on account of a more favorable chance elsewhere, and John C. Edgerly leased the house, and run a summer hotel for two or three years, known as the "Crystal Lake Cottage," it being situated on shore of "Crystal Lake," which was better known in past years as Anonymous Pond. It is finely situated, and commands a fine view of water and mountain scenery, as those who attended the Centennial Celebration in 1905 can testify, the exercises being held on the grounds adjoining. In 1906 the "Cottage" was sold to A. C. Brooks, who has run a summer hotel there since.

"The Harrison," a summer hotel, was built in 1906 by a syndicate, of whom the Harrison members are F. H. Ricker and John C. Edgerly. The Samuel Gray place, opposite the Congregational Church was purchased, and the new hotel was built in the field to the south of the house. It was put in the charge of J. C. Edgerly, who has run it in 1906-07.

Naming a Hotel.

In the olden times it was customary to have some one name a frame when it was raised, and this "name" was generally in rhyme. The following verses, that were evidently read at the raising of some hotel in Harrison, have come accidentally into our hands. We do not know who the author was, nor upon what occasion they were read, but the manuscript bears ample evidence of age:

Harrison Hotel.

Here on this pleasant site
  A noble frame is raised,—
The timbers came together well,
  I'll give the workmen praise.

Unto the workmen praise is due,—
  The work it is well done,
It is well braced on every side,
  And is both square and plumb.

Now may the owner still go on,
  And finish what's begun,
And furnish it from side to side,
  And fill it well when done.

This is erected for an inn,
  As I do understand;
May he an able landlord prove
  As any in the land.

As trading long has been his lot,
  Should he the same pursue,
May all he deals with pay their scot,
  So he may never sue.

And as he prospers well in goods
  May it always be his care—
The naked clothe, the hungry feed,
  With what he has to spare.

And may he be the poor man's friend
  Whene'er he stands in need—
The widow and the fatherless
  Here find a friend indeed.

Long may the owner prosper here,
  And be forever blessed;
Here may the hungry one find food,
  The weary traveler rest.

And as this is a house of rest,
  May travelers often tell
They long to find that pleasant place
  Called "Harrison Hotel."

A creditable tradition says the foregoing verses were recited at the raising of the house long owned and occupied by the late Timothy H. Ricker, of which Otis Carter was the builder and first landlord.

FIRES IN HARRISON.

While Harrison has had many minor fires it has been extremely lucky in the matter of great conflagrations. Previous to the great fire at the Village in May, 1907, the largest was when the Hamilton barns and outbuildings were burned on the night of August 18, 1883. These barns were situated in South Harrison, and were on the "Thomes farm," which James H. Hamilton purchased of Samuel Thomes in September, 1878. The buildings were situated on the westerly side of the road, and directly opposite to the houses, and consisted of two large barns, a good sized stable, and carriage house, and extensive outbuildings containing hog-pens, workshop, corn chamber, store rooms, etc., all connected together. The "cow barn," so called, was the nearest to the road, and stood end to it. The "ox barn," connected with the westerly end of the cow barn, and faced the road, there being a large barnyard in the angle between the two. At the extreme southwesterly corner of the ox barn was a large shed projecting into the field, and filled with straw and other combustible material.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock of the night of August 18, 1883, Mr. Hamilton was awakened from a sound sleep by the light of fire shining into his room, and springing from bed and looking out he beheld the flames rising from the shed on the back of the ox barn ,and just coming up over the roof of the barn. The ox barn was empty as far as cattle were concerned but the other barn was full, and several horses were in the stable. Hastily donning a few clothes, Hamilton and his two hired men rushed to the barn, their first thought being to save the animals. By quick work all of the cattle were freed, and turned loose into the road to wander at will, and a curious feature of the affair was that one of the hired men worked with such deliberation that he carefully hung up the tie-chains as the

animals were released, although the fire was so close that it had driven across the roof of the ox barn, and was breaking through in the cow barn when the last animal was turned into the road. Next the horses were freed, and Hamilton turned his attention to the house, while the others were endeavoring to save what property they could from the stable and outbuildings, which were packed full. Hamilton was a large, powerful man, and at the start he would dash a large pail of water on the roof of the porch so strongly that it went against the chimney. By this time neighbors began to arrive in goodly numbers, and lent ready hands in securing all property possible, and striving to save the houses from the flames. Harnesses, carriages, and other property were quickly removed from the burning buildings by a part of the men, while the others organized into "bucket brigades," and worked with a will, wetting down the houses, some of them going onto the roof when it was so hot that they were obliged to shelter themselves on the back side, or keep their clothing saturated with water. No attempt was made to combat the fires in the barns, for all knew that it would be useless with the apparatus that there was to fight fire with, it being simply a plenty of water, a goodly supply of buckets and pails and willing hands to handle them. The whole lot of buildings, including some one hundred and twenty-five tons of hay soon became a seething mass of flames, and it was almost a miracle that it was not so hot as to drive the men, but with great heroism, they refused to be driven, and they were assisted by the fact that there was very little wind. The two barns, the large stable, and the long line of outbuildings with the contents, made a fire that did not burn itself out in a short time, and it was 4 A. M. before the men were able to say that the houses were safe, and take a breathing spell. The house had been partly cleared of its contents before it was decided that there was a good chance to save it, and almost as soon as it was declared to be

safe, rain began to fall and the tired fire fighters had to turn their attention to putting the contents of the house back again to save them from being harmed by the rain. This was quickly done, and then closer investigation showed that the house was intact, save a little blistered paint, and that the chief damage on that side of the road consisted of the ruined shade trees in front of the house, which had been a material protection to it. But on the other side of the road the ruin was complete, and the whole mass of farm buildings, with one hundred and twenty-five tons of hay, and a portion of the other contents which there was no chance to remove, were in ashes, and the worst feature of the affair was that it was found upon investigation that the insurance had lapsed only a few days before to the extent that the policies that were in force gave the owner only about $800, while the loss was probably not less than $7,500. One good-sized barn was left, situated some distance from the others and this was fitted up for the shelter of such stock as the owner saw fit to winter with the small amount of fodder that was left, and such as he cared to buy, and it made very comfortable quarters for the much reduced stock. Early in the next spring, work was begun on a new barn, and the result was like the final result of many fires—that it was a benefit in giving the farm much better barn room, it being all under one roof, and the barn when finished, being the largest one under one roof that was then to be found in the State, it being 156 x 50 in size, and constructed in first-class shape. The present owner, J. Howard Randall, has put in a more solid foundation, put in water driven by a wind-mill, and made other improvements, and the barn as it stands has few superiors in the State. The farm has since been sold to Pitts & Merrow, the particulars of which will be noted elsewhere. The origin of the fire was never known, but it must have been incendiary of some kind, all kinds of wild stories were afloat, but no one ever knew the truth.

Since that fire there have been no serious ones until the great conflagration of May, 1907, which though of so recent a date as to be fresh in the minds of all, should be given a space in this history in order that there shall be a permanent record of the most important, and most disastrous event in the history of the town.

The greater part of the business portion of Harrison Village was situated on what might be described as a square, on which were the following buildings: On the back side was the great plant of the C. S. Whitney chair factory, connected with a large saw mill, the whole filled with combustible material, much of it of a large value, and a big stock of sawed lumber in the yard, and also an immense pile of wood, while still further towards the mill pond was the foundry and machine shop of T. H. Ricker & Sons. Standing on the road leading to the mill nearer to the main road was the large house of Postmaster Lang, with the furniture store of C. S. Whitney directly opposite, and the house of Geo. Flint and Pitt's blacksmith shop between that and the street. On the front of the square was the Reform Hall with the post-office on the first floor and the Harrison Public Library on the second, the large store of F. H. Ricker, and the Jordan Block, containing the stores of J. T. Kneeland, Jordan Bros., and J. F. Allen. On the northerly side was the Baptist Church; and directly beyond and almost touching was the large Odd Fellows Block containing the Odd Fellows Hall, the drug store of C. W. Jackson, and the clothing store and undertaking rooms of W. A. Southworth; and still beyond this a small empty building formerly used as a harness store. In the center of the square was the large blacksmith shop and machine shop of G. W. Roes, and just beyond and almost touching it was the engine house and dry house of the chair factory establishment. The Village was without any sort of a fire engine except a small hand affair which was but little more effective than a common fire extinguisher, a small

pump at the mill of H. H. Caswell, and another at the chair factory, which was of no avail in this fire.

At about 7.30 o'clock on the evening of May 14, 1907, fire was discovered issuing from the boiler house and dry house of the chair factory establishment situated in the center of the square, and directly connected with the other buildings of the plant. The first man to reach the burning building attempted to blow the whistle to alarm the people, but found that the cord was burned off, but the alarm was given to the people in the Village and flashed by telephone over all the surrounding country, and not only did the inhabitants of the Village quickly respond, but the people from "all the country round" came pouring into the Village, coming from long distances away. The first to reach the scene saw at once that there was a most serious situation before them, and that no power that was within the limits of Harrison Village could by any possibility save any of the buildings within the limits of the four streets, except possibly the residence of Postmaster Lang, and that this was very doubtful. There was a plenty of water, but nothing but pails and buckets to throw it with that would reach the fire. The only thing to be done was to make the best possible fight to save the buildings beyond the immediate vicinity of the square, and the Lang house which was regarded as of vital importance in preventing the spread of the flames across the street. Mr. Caswell very quickly got his force pump in operation, and found that it would throw water over the front of the Grange Hall, and would drench the house of Ralph Burnham just beyond, he could also reach the front of the Odd Fellows building, but it would not reach the part where the fire would take from the other buildings and the stream was too small to cope successfully with a fire that was well started. Undoubtedly the Grange Hall and Burnham's house were saved by this pump and the heroic little crew that manned the hose and stood by as long as there was any danger in that direction.

Finding that there was good protection in that direction, and that certain buildings were doomed beyond all doubt, the crowd devoted its whole power to what they regarded as the keys to the whole situation, the saving of the Lang buildings, and those of Howard L. Sampson directly opposite the Jordan Block. Fire brigades were quickly organized with buckets, pails and ladders, and went to work. The roof of the Sampson house was almost hissing hot when the men went onto it, and it is said that of the first few pails of water that were dashed over it not a drop reached the ground. It was a hot position, but the gallant crew was not to be driven from their position. Left to its work without opposition, the fire ran with almost incredible swiftness through the whole plant of the chair company, including the saw mill, jumped across the narrow space to the Roes machine shop, and from that to the church on one side, and the Jordan Block on the other.

In the meantime, seeing the terrible danger that menaced the whole Village, the town authorities telephoned to Bridgton for assistance, and after much delay, were assured that help would be sent at once, but the work of destruction went on, and the fire rapidly spread through all the buildings on all sides of the square, except the Lang house which had so far been protected by the efforts of the "bucket brigades." In some of the stores no effort was made to remove the contents, and in others a portion were removed in a damaged condition. A part of the paraphernalia of the Odd Fellows lodges had been rescued, and a part of the books. Pres. Chapman of the Harrison Public Library, went heroically at work to remove the books, and succeeded in removing all but a few that could have been taken at one trip, which trip could not be taken on account of the fire breaking through the stairway as he started up. Nearly everything had been removed from the post-office, the postmaster and his level-headed wife devoting their whole attention to that regardless of their

own home, and guarding the mail in the street until the fate of their buildings was decided. And for a time those buildings were in a most precarious position, and the crucial test was when the great heat from the adjoining buildings, only a few feet away, caused fire to catch in the extreme peak of the gable of the stable. What was to be done? No one could throw water to that height by hand nor from any ladder that could be placed against any point of the buildings. Attempts were made to stave off the boards so that some one could reach through in the vicinity of the fire, but for a time when moments were of all importance they resisted all efforts. But a small crew reached the roof, and a boy from a neighboring town, a mere stripling, proved himself the hero of the occasion by creeping along the ridgepole, hanging almost by nothing and leaning out over the end where he was in great danger of falling to the ground beneath, and dashing water directly onto the flames which streamed almost into his face. The water did the work, and the building was saved, and another hero who was only a small boy, had proved himself worthy to have his name "writ high within the temple of fame."

In the meantime where was the Bridgton Fire Department and its engine? Anxious eyes were vainly watching for its appearance, for, though the gallant fire fighters were doing heroic work in confining the flames to the buildings that had been regarded as doomed from the start, no one knew what might happen, especially if the wind, which had died out at sunset, should chance to start up again. At length the engine was driven into the Village, and a stream was played on the fire to wet down the embers so that a possible rising of the wind should not cause it to break out in some other place where sparks might be driven.

The fight was over, and by midnight all serious danger of any further spread of the fire was past. The results could now be summed up, by what was seen. The whole plant of the chair company was wiped out of existence, includ-

ing an immense stock of finished and unfinished furniture, and not a cent of insurance on the property. The earnings of a lifetime of one of our most enterprising and go-ahead citizens had gone so quickly that the extent of the loss could not be realized until there was time for mature reflection. The Roes blacksmith and carriage shop was destroyed together with all of its outfit of tools and machinery. The Jordan Block, containing the stores of J. T. Kneeland, Jordan Bros., and J. F. Allen on the first floor, and a tenement on the second one, was totally destroyed together with all the stock of the first two mentioned stores. The old Baptist Church was in ashes, and also the fine Odd Fellows Block with their hall and the greater part of the paraphernalia, furniture and records of the Odd Fellow and Rebekah Lodges, and the stores of C. W. Jackson and W. A. Southworth, and quite a portion of their contents, F. H. Ricker's large store and a part of the stock, and the Reform Club Hall, and a few of the library books. The whole story can be summed up in a sentence: Good judges estimated that the total loss was at least $75,000, and the insurance paid to all parties was less than $20,000, so that the actual loss was over $55,000, to say nothing of that which would be suffered from the interruption of the business of the various firms, and the men who were, for a time at least, thrown out of employment. As has well been said it was a staggering blow to the village, and some even went so far as to predict that it was the end of its prosperity. But such ones did not count on the pluck and energy of our business men, for plans for rebuilding were being made before the ashes of the ruins were cold, and they were plans that were not air castles, but were real and tangible as the new buildings now in evidence give ample proof. As the senior partner in the dry goods firm of Jordan Bros had recently secured a position as traveling salesman it was decided that it was not advisable to start into business again, but the other traders secured

temporary quarters, and were in position to serve customers before the end of a week, and in a very short space of time had made arrangements for better quarters than those which had been destroyed. The proprietor of the chair factory was the first man to begin work of rebuilding, though on a much smaller scale for the present. The chair factory plant is conspicuous by its absence, yet the whole site is not vacant. Mr. Whitney has erected a substantial two story mill where he manufactures a novel product, wooden boot heels, as well as doing a general business in long lumber. It is the hope, perhaps not unfounded either, that this smaller establishment is but the forerunner of that larger factory that shall give employment to the same number of men as worked for Mr. Whitney in the years before. The building of Charles W. Jackson is next approached. It is a substantial two story structure which Mr. Jackson occupies for a drug store and a dwelling. The store is a model in all its appurtenances. Its fixtures and fittings throughout are such as would do credit to any city, and the genial Mr. Jackson on a recent day met the writer with not a trace of care to suggest that he was other than most prosperous in his new and sumptuous quarters. At the upper extremity of the square is Mr. F. H. Ricker's new building. Like Mr. Jackson's it is both a store (grocery) and dwelling. Mr. Ricker's former store was convenient, but his present one combines all that made the first desirable and innumerable improvements suggested to the builder by his many years in active business. At a glance it will be seen that in the instances quoted thus far, the village of Harrison profited rather than suffered, at least in the housing of two of its merchants.

CHAPTER VIII.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

ODD FELLOWS AND REBEKAHS.

SEVERAL fraternal and beneficiary organizations have existed in Harrison since its corporation, all of which have been "secret" to a greater or less extent. Only a few have ever gained a permanent foothold, but the underlying principle has always been popular with our people, there having been but very few of our prominent citizens who have not at some time been connected with one or more of these associations, either in this, or in neighboring towns. The war that has at times been made upon all "secret societies" by a very small minority has had but very little to do with the demise of any society of this kind in this vicinity. Indeed an attack of this kind is very apt to increase the membership of any organization that it seeks to destroy.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows is a fraternal benevolent order that has a strong organization at this place, and has been very popular hereabouts for many years, although a lodge has not had a continuous existence here. The first lodge to be established here was Harrison Lodge, No. 20, which was instituted here on October 3, 1844, with thirty-five charter members, as follows:

CHARTER MEMBERS OF HARRISON LODGE, No. 20, I. O. O. F.

Francis Blake,	Cyril Pearl,
Jacob Hazen,	Algernon S. Howe,
Thomas H. Mead,	Samuel Riggs,

Reuben Ingalls,
Hiram Cushman,
C. C. W. Sampson,
Alanson M. Thomes,
Marshall Thomes,
Stephen T. Whitney,
Samuel Scribner,
Benjamin Clark,
Benjamin Walker,
William W. Cross,
Samuel Andrews, 2nd,
Lewis Brigham,
George F. Foster,
Robert Johnson,
Amos P. Foster,
Obededom Brown,
Benjamin K. Carsley,
Robert H. Libby,
William T. Kilborn,
Thomas F. Perley,
George Hall,
Joseph W. Dresser,
John W. Fowler,
Albion Dennett,
Washington Bray,
Charles T. Howe,
Abner F. Knights,
Calvin F. Brigham,
Nathan Hilton, Jr.

This Lodge had various troubles, financially and otherwise, and it became necessary to surrender their charter, which was done in 1849, or 1850. But the principles of the Order had obtained a hold here which could not be broken by the surrender of a charter, and many of our citizens subsequently joined the Cumberland Lodge at Bridgton.

Later on it became evident that there were many in Harrison who would join a lodge there, but would not go to Bridgton on account of the distance. Finally the matter of dividing the Cumberland Lodge and organizing another lodge at Harrison was talked of, and took tangible form in 1888. Cumberland Lodge had become so large and rich that the taking away of the members who wished to go into a lodge here would not make a serious inroad upon its numbers and the withdrawal of the funds which would naturally go with these members would be hardly missed from the treasury. Nearly every member who resided in Harrison or Otisfield favored the project, and a canvass showed that quite a number who were regarded as desirable members were ready to join a lodge at Harrison

soon after it was instituted. The movement was generally regarded as one that would eventually benefit the Order more than the existence of the Cumberland Lodge alone could do, and arrangements were soon made for the division.

As soon as the matter was regarded as settled an arrangement was made with Mr. A. K. Morse for the renting of the hall in the upper part of the new building which he was about to erect, and immediately after the organization the hall was rented for a term of ten years, and the lodge continued to rent it of him until his death.

The hall being completed and furnished, the Grand Officers were summoned. The Lodge was instituted on the evening of March 14, 1889, the following Grand Officers being present:—Grand Master, Henry C. Bagley; Deputy Grand Master, Alfred S. Kimball; Grand Secretary, Joshua Davis; Grand Marshal, George D. Loring. A large delegation from Cumberland Lodge was also present.

CHARTER MEMBERS.

James P. Lown,
George S. Pitts,
John Walker,
Nathaniel H. Seavey,
Alanson Dawes,
Frank Nevers,
Albert S. Pitts,
David Kneeland,
William H. Allen,
Albert F. Chute,
George W. Roes,
William H. Foster,
Henry L. Purington,
Edward Bray,
George Wilbur,
Marshall Jordan,
Alvin P. Ricker,
Charles E. Dawes,
Albert F. Davis,
Joseph H. Purington,
George S. Marr,
Herbert O. Kneeland,
Almore Haskell,
Benjamin S. Skillings,
Theodore M. Tolman,
Thomas P. Sampson,
Charles N. Harmon,
Charles L. Walker,
Ira A. Kneeland,
Frank A. Chute,
Edward K. Whitney,
Charles S. Whitney,
J. W. Weston.

Seven more members subsequently withdrew from Cumberland Lodge, making forty (40) in all.

The following were the officers of the new Lodge:

Noble Grand — James P. Lown.
Vice Grand — Nathaniel H. Seavey.
Recording Secretary — George S. Pitts.
Permanent Secretary — Charles L. Walker.
Treasurer — Alvin P. Ricker.
Warden — Frank Nevers.
Conductor — William H. Foster.
Chaplain — Edward Bray.
Inside Guardian — George Wilbur.
Outside Guardian — Ira A. Kneeland.

After the transaction of the necessary business, including the election and installation of the officers, David E. Caswell, Alphonso Moulton, Adelbert C. Buck, and Harry H. Emery were duly initiated into the rights and mysteries of Odd Fellowship. George E. Tarbox and Abel C. Hinds were initiated on March 29th. Dr. H. H. Cole and Charles C. Doughty had received the initiatory degree at Bridgton previous to the formation of the new Lodge, but took cards of withdrawal and joined the new organization which was known as Harrison Lodge, No. 41. This made a class of eight that took the first degree on April 5th, and the other degrees on April 12th and 19th.

The sum of $20 for each member granted card of withdrawal had been voted by Cumberland Lodge, giving the Lodge the sum of $800 from this source alone. Of course a large sum had to be paid for the necessary furniture and outfit, but the first report of the Treasurer showed a surplus of $121.45, and each report up to the time of the great fire of May 14, 1907, showed an increase in the value of the property of the Lodge.

In 1902, the Lodge bought the building in which the hall was situated, and later made large additions to it in

the shape of a large banquet hall on the third floor, additional ante-rooms on the second floor, and more rooms for stores on the first floor. It was one of the best buildings in the village, furnishing plenty of room for three stores on the ground floor, and good quarters for the Lodge, and also for the Rebekah Lodge, on the second and third floors.

The Lodge received constant accessions to membership, and this was especially true during the years 1905-6. The fund in the treasury increased to such an extent that at the beginning of 1907, there was enough to more than cancel the indebtedness on the building, so that the Lodge was virtually out of debt, and the members congratulated themselves on the prosperous condition of their organization. On the evening of May 14, 1907, fire broke out in the village, and before it could be checked the Odd Fellows building and all of the adjoining property on that side of the street were destroyed. All of the furniture, the greater part of the paraphernalia, and a portion of the records, were also consumed.

It was a terrible blow to the Lodge, and for some time the members were in much doubt as to what course was the best to pursue. Their home and its furnishings was gone, and they had only a comparatively small insurance with which to begin to build a new hall. Of course there was no question as to the continuation of the Lodge, for that was bound to live and the real question to meet was as to what kind of a home its new one was to be. After mature deliberation it was decided to build a structure that should be, not only good quarters for the Lodge, but a building that the whole town would be proud of, and that should be a source of some income from the rental of the stores on the first floor.

The old lot was not large enough for the projected building, and the first step was to dispose of that and buy one that would furnish the required room. Charles W. Jackson, the druggist, bought the old lot, and the Lodge

purchased the Jordan lot, the owners having decided not to rebuild if they could be assured that a suitable building could be erected in the place of their burned block. Other parties in need of rent at once agreed to occupy rooms in the proposed new building to such an extent as to furnish warrant for beginning the work, and it was begun early in the summer under the supervision of a Building Committee, consisting of William H. Briggs, Oliver N. Abbott, and Frank P. Bennett, and was hastened with all possible dispatch.

The building now standing completed on the site of the burned Jordan block is the fruit of their labors, and a noble structure that the whole town, and especially the citizens of the Village, are justly proud of. It is one hundred and twenty feet in length, fronting on the main street, the easterly half being sixty feet wide, and the westerly half thirty-four feet wide. The lower floor contains rooms for five stores and the post-office, the latter having by far the best and most commodious quarters that the Harrison post-office has ever had. Three of the stores were at once occupied when completed by W. A. Southworth, J. T. Kneeland, and John F. Allen, and each one has better quarters than before the fire.

The upper floor of the block is occupied entirely by the Odd Fellow and Rebekah Lodges, and consists of a Main Hall 45 x 38 in size; a Banquet Hall, 34 x 37, with large kitchen adjoining; four large ante-rooms, and a spacious smoking room; all finished and furnished in fine style, and all helping to make up one of the best Odd Fellows Halls in the State. This building was duly dedicated on February 26, 1908, and the occasion called out the largest gathering of Odd Fellows ever seen in Harrison. Grand Master J. R. Townsend, together with eight other dignitaries of the Grand Lodge, was present, and the impressive ceremonies of dedication were carried out in full in the presence of an audience that filled all available space in the

Odd Fellows Hall
Erected 1907

large hall, with many standing in the doorways. Following the ceremonies were able and effective speeches by the Grand Officers, with a Grand Banquet in early evening concluding with the regulation toasts and responses, about two hundred and fifty being seated at the tables. Later a Grand Dedication Ball ended the celebration of the completion of the beautiful home of the Harrison Odd Fellows.

Though this work has burdened the Lodge with a large debt, the members are full of hope and enthusiasm, and have full warrant for being pleased with the situation, as the Lodge has now more members than ever before, and new ones are fast joining. The total membership at the present writing is about one hundred and forty, with a good prospect of a still further increase in the immediate future.

Eleven members have died since the formation of the Lodge, viz.: Marshall Thomes, Edward Bray, Edward K. Whitney, Charles N. Harmon, Newell A. Trafton, Marshall Jordan, Horatio H. Cole, Emery D. Harmon, Frank A. Chute, A. Mellen Thomes, and Benjamin S. Skillings.

The following members have been Noble Grands of the Lodge in the order given below:

James P. Lown,
Nathaniel H. Seavey,
Albert F. Davis,
William H. Foster,
George S. Pitts,
George W. Roes,
Alphonso Moulton,
George E. Tarbox,
Charles B. Sylvester,
Hollis H. Caswell,
Henry L. Purington,
J. Wallace Caswell,
Ralph E. Burnham,
Samuel O. Stuart,
Adelbert C. Buck,
Silas C. Pitts,
James T. Kneeland,
Hermon V. Kneeland,
Frank P. Bennett,
Walter A. Southworth,
Charles C. Doughty,
Oscar L. Tracy,
Frank L. Fogg.

The officers of the Lodge for the present year are as follows:

Noble Grand — Frank L. Fogg.
Vice Grand — Edwin P. Stearns.
Permanent Secretary — J. Will Davis.
Financial Secretary — Fred C. Greene.
Treasurer — Albert S. Pitts.
Warden — William P. Smith.
Conductor — Samuel O. Stuart.
Chaplain — Walter C. Jordan.
Outside Guardian — Marshall H. Pitts.
Inside Guardian — George A. Flint.
R. S. N. G. — Walter A. Southworth.
L. S. N. G. — Oliver N. Abbott.
R. S. V. G. — Hermon V. Kneeland.
L. S. V. G. — Ernest G. Marcque.
R. S. S. — Benj. W. Harmon.
L. S. S. — Ernest L. Davis.

The Rebekah degree for women was not established until some thirty years after Odd Fellowship was founded in the United States, and when Harrison Lodge of Odd Fellows was instituted it was not regarded as of so much importance as it is thought to be today. It is intended to bring the benefits of the Order within the reach of the females of the families of the members, but it is much more than that, for it is an important auxiliary of the main Order, as has been amply proved by what has been done by the lodge at Harrison, which was not established for more than three years after the Lodge of Odd Fellows was founded.

Woodland Rebekah Lodge, No. 42, was instituted on Monday evening, June 27, 1892, by the Grand Officers, with seventy-three charter members, as follows:

CHARTER MEMBERS.

George S. Pitts,
James G. Fogg,
David Kneeland,
Edward G. Tarr,

Chas. C. Doughty,
N. H. Seavey,
Caroline Kneeland,
Lizzie A. Doughty,
Alice M. Bennett,
Marcia O. Seavey,
Vertie T. Sampson,
Lillian L. Seavey,
Gertrude E. Foster,
George W. Roes,
George E. Tarbox,
George E. Ellingwood,
Frank W. Cummings,
Alanson Dawes,
Ira A. Kneeland,
Quincy M. Chute,
H. O. Kneeland,
Annie E. Tarbox,
H. Lizzie Caswell,
Ella E. Thomes,
Ella A. Kneeland,
Nancy J. Stone,
Henry L. Purington,
Jennie E. Kneeland,
Annah Whitney,
Alphonso Moulton,
Adelbert C. Buck,
Alice Pitts,
Edith L. Caswell,
George P. Carsley,
Fred D. Learned,
Almore Haskell,
Frank H. Sampson,
Wm. H. Foster,
Alvin P. Ricker,
Frank P. Bennett,
Albert F. Davis,
Eliza A. Pitts,
Juliette Lang,
Fannie M. Ricker,
Meda A. Davis,
Clara M. Caswell,
Grace M. Seavey,
Lizzie G. Winslow,
Albert S. Pitts,
A. B. Kneeland,
C. H. Ellingwood,
Albert S. Kneeland,
Frank C. Stone,
H. W. Welts,
David E. Caswell,
James Thomes,
Zula A. Kneeland,
Annie M. Ellingwood,
Melissa D. Chute,
Lucy A. Welts,
Clara A. Roes,
Abbie Kneeland,
Abbie F. Purington,
Charles S. Whitney,
Bessie C. Ellingwood,
Etta A. Moulton,
Alice M. Buck,
Hollis H. Caswell,
Hattie E. Harmon,
Charles J. Thornton,
Nellie G. Learned,
Lena M. Haskell,
Abbie M. Dawes.

The following members were elected as the officers of this Lodge:

Noble Grand — Albert F. Davis.
Vice Grand — Lizzie A. Doughty.
Recording Secretary — Grace M. Seavey.
Financial Secretary — Eliza A. Pitts.
Treasurer — Juliette Lang.
Warden — Annie M. Ellingwood.
Conductor — H. Lizzie Caswell.
Outside Guardian — Callie Kneeland.
Inside Guardian — Meda A. Davis.
Chaplain — Ella A. Kneeland.
R. S. N. G. — Nathaniel H. Seavey.
L. S. N. G. — Clara A. Roes.
R. S. V. G. — Marcia O. Seavey.
L. S. V. G. — Edith L. Caswell.

The Lodge started under most auspicious circumstances as far as the membership was concerned, as it was unusually large, and included many ladies of much ability. The membership was so large at the start that some said that it had come into existence full grown, and would hardly gain enough in the future to make good the natural loss, but such predictions showed little knowledge of the material at hand, or of the determined workers that were among the charter members. It has not only held its own from the start, but has added fifty per cent to the original membership, having now upwards of one hundred and twenty-five members, with several more in immediate prospect.

Not only has this Lodge held its own and made a large increase in membership, but it has done effective work in assisting the Odd Fellows, particularly in the way of aiding to fit up and furnish the first banquet hall and kitchen which were built in 1903, and in the work which has been done since the great fire. In that fire the Re-

bekahs were large losers, but so earnestly and effectually have they labored that their own loss has been made good, the kitchen and banquet hall in the new building have been furnished in fine style, and in addition they have purchased all of the carpets in the new building.

The material assistance as noted above is not the only aid that has been rendered the Odd Fellows by this important branch of the Order, for its influence has been felt in the membership of the main Lodge, which is much larger today than it would have been without the aid of the Rebekah Lodge. As in the case of the Odd Fellows, the fire and the great loss which it brought seems to have given this Lodge new life. Not only has it inspired the old members with increased interest, but the heroic manner in which the members have met and overcome their great misfortune has attracted renewed attention from outside, thus bringing several valuable members within the gates. The Lodge seems to have never been more prosperous than at the present time, and it is an organization of which our town is justly proud.

The following members have been Noble Grands in the order named:

Albert F. Davis,
Lizzie A. Doughty,
Etta A. Moulton,
Marcia O. Seavey,
Edith L. Caswell,
Caroline Kneeland,
Genevra Lown,
Jennie Burnham,
Alice M. Bennett,
Abbie F. Purington,
Jennie Burnham,
Rebecca Shedd,
Marcia O. Seavey,
Gertrude Nevers,
Evelyn M. Kneeland,
Clara A. Roes,
Annie D. Whitney,
Gertrude L. Smith.

The following members have died since the institution of the Lodge: Clara M. Caswell, Lizzie A. Doughty, Lillian L. Hill, Genevra Lown, Alice J. Pitts, Eliza A. Pitts,

Grace M. Seavey, Nancy J. Stone, Ella E. Thomes, Callie H. Thomes, Lizzie G. Winslow.

The officers of the Lodge for the present year are as follows:

Noble Grand — Gertrude L. Smith.
Vice Grand — Nellie E. Fogg.
Recording Secretary — Caroline Kneeland.
Financial Secretary — Gertrude Blake.
Treasurer — Clara A. Roes.
Warden — Georgia A. Garland.
Conductor — Carlotta T. Harmon.
Chaplain — Lelia F. Wheeler.
Outside Guardian — Ernest G. Marcque.
Inside Guardian — Vida A. Greene.
R. S. N. G. — Frank P. Bennett.
L. S. N. G. — Grace D. Lamb.
R. S. V. G. — Alice M. Bennett.
L. S. V. G. — Effie R. Pitts.

A curious thing in relation to the Odd Fellow and Rebekah Lodges is the fact that the membership of the two was for quite a long time very nearly the same, and was exactly the same for a time. The wave of prosperity which followed the fire seems to have struck the Odd Fellows first, increasing its membership over the Rebekahs to some extent, as is seen by the numbers as given above. One of the prominent members of the latter organization, while giving the writer some statistics to assist him in writing this sketch, remarked on the fact, and added that the Rebekahs "would have to do some hustling in order to recover their lost ground," and they can be trusted to do it. Of course it is understood that the only rivalry between the two lodges is an entirely friendly one, as both are working for the same end, and assisting each other to every possible extent.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Patrons of Husbandry — or "Grangers" — is an order of comparatively recent origin, the first Grange in the United States having been organized on December 4, 1867. The Order made very slow growth at first, and did not reach Maine till 1873. The organization of Granges in this vicinity did not begin until the following year, Crooked River Grange at Bolster's Mills, the first one to be formed in this vicinity, having been organized in August of that year. The Order has become so powerful throughout our whole land, and has so many members in this immediate vicinity, it is thought best to give it a prominent place in this History.

The early organizers erred in giving undue prominence to financial matters, and keeping the social features too much in the background. Great promises were made as to the saving in money that could be effected by buying direct, and doing away with the middlemen. This greatly alarmed the merchants, who regarded the Order as a menace to their business, and an enemy that must be put down at any cost. This resulted in the Order being antagonized by this class almost to a man. Many farmers, misunderstanding the real purposes of the Patrons, and allowing the old prejudice against secret organizations to influence them, joined in the warfare against the Order, which was very bitter for a time, and many a Grange went down before it.

Time has changed all of these things however. The erroneous teachings of the past have been eradicated, and the Order placed upon its true basis as an organization designed primarily to benefit the agricultural classes by promoting social and educational reforms, and not by antagonizing other classes, or by making war upon any legitimate business. While the members may at times exercise the undoubted right of any class to mass their orders, and

thus secure wholesale rates, the merchants now recognize the fact that the Order is in no way hostile to them, and that many of their best customers are among its members. Enough of the doings of this organization are made public so that all can see that the social and educational features are given special prominence, and that the reforms that are being advocated are such as will benefit, not the agricultural classes alone, but the whole people. There is a changed feeling in every way, and all now regard the Order as one that is beneficial to any community, and where there was at one time nothing but warfare and the most malignant opposition, there is now hardly a sound of anything but friendliness and good feeling.

Crooked River Grange, No. 32.

This was the first Grange to be organized in this vicinity, and was made up of members from Harrison and Otisfield, with its headquarters at Bolster's Mills. Its meeting place has always been on the Harrison side.

It was organized on the afternoon of August 20, 1874, at Stuart's Hall, by State Deputy Charles H. Cobb of Poland, with twenty-two charter members, as follows:

Fernald J. Sawyer,	W. Wallace Andrews,
Amos Small,	Leonard B. Green,
John Lombard,	J. W. Weston,
Isaac H. Stuart,	Elizabeth H. Stuart,
David Frost,	Alma S. Skillings,
Oscar V. Edwards,	H. Lizzie Weston,
Obadiah G. Cook,	Mary E. Sawyer,
Nelson Lowell,	Lucia E. Edwards,
Elias I. Fogg,	Ann Lombard,
S. Loton Weston,	Nancy B. Frost,
Asa Andrews,	Addie A. Andrews.

The following officers were elected, and duly installed to serve for the remainder of the year:

Master — David Frost.
Overseer — W. Wallace Andrews.
Lecturer — Fernald J. Sawyer.
Steward — Amos Small.
Assistant Steward — Oscar V. Edwards.
Chaplain — Obadiah G. Cook.
Treasurer — John Lombard.
Secretary — S. Loton Weston.
Gate Keeper — Nelson Lowell.
Ceres — Addie A. Andrews.
Pomona — Alma S. Skillings.
Flora — Lucia E. Edwards.
Lady Assistant Steward — H. Lizzie Weston.

The Grange rented Stuart's Hall, and the meetings were held there until the new hall was built. This was first occupied on December 3, 1887, having been built by the Grange during the previous season. This hall was dedicated in due form, in accordance with the usages of the Order, on March 8, 1888, Hon. Frederick Robie, who was then Master of the State Grange, being the Dedicating Officer. A large audience was present, several granges being represented. At the Dedication Ball on the following evening State Master Robie led the grand march at the opening with Mrs. Elizabeth H. Stuart for a partner. It is related that, during the progress of the march the ex-Governor facetiously remarked to his partner that he took pleasure in dancing in the country, for he was "in no danger of treading all over his partner's dress."

Very soon after its organization the Grange began to trade in a small way by buying goods and distributing them to the members at the meetings. Later a stock of goods was put into the small building which stood where the Grange Hall now stands, and some one was employed to keep it open on stated days. After the new hall was occupied a good stock of goods was placed in the lower story,

and the Grange run this store until, some years after, it was sold to Freeman H. Pike, who continued it in the same place—it being run largely in the interests of the Grange—until failing health obliged him to close it some years later. After the store was discontinued the Grange proceeded to fit up the rooms which had been occupied by it and a spacious dining room is now in its place. Since that time the Grange has occupied the whole of the building.

This Grange did not have so many troubles, nor encounter so much opposition, as did many of these organizations in the early days of the Order, but there have been some obstacles to overcome. To a limited extent the opposition that was found in all quarters was found here. There were dissensions and differences in regard to what should be the leading objects of the Grange, some advocating social, educational, and literary features, while others thought that financial matters should overshadow everything else. On February 1, 1890, quite a serious inroad was made in the membership by the withdrawal by dimit of twelve members in order that they might join Frederick Robie Grange, No. 307, on Otisfield Gore, others following later. But Crooked River Grange had many members who were loyal and true, and whose devotion to the Grange and its principles never faltered. Opposition from outside only made them the more faithful to the Order, dissensions and differences did not affect them, and when members withdrew to seek a home elsewhere they only worked the harder to fill their places with new members. It can be truly said that this Grange never had any very dark days in its existence, and now, although its territory is somewhat limited, it has about one hundred and twenty members, owns a good hall, and has money in its treasury.

At the organization of this Grange, David Frost was chosen as Master, and served during the remainder of the year. W. Wallace Andrews was elected as Master

at the beginning of 1875, and served in that position for fourteen years. He was elected and installed for the fifteenth term, but was obliged to resign in order to become a member of the new Grange, the headquarters of which were near his home. The Masters since that date are as follows:

1890-1891, George H. Greene.
1892, Albert F. Chute.
1893, George H. Greene.
1894-1895, Harry I. Lowell.
1896-1898, George H. Greene.
1899-1900, Samuel C. Barrows.
1901-1902, Harry I. Lowell.
1903-1904, Henry E. Jillson.
1905-1906, Nathan C. Pinkham.
1907, Lyman Shedd.

Lakeside Grange, No. 63.

Lakeside Grange, No. 63, was organized at the Town Hall, Harrison Village, on Wednesday evening, December 2, 1874, by State Deputy David Crockett of Durham, with twenty-one charter members, as follows:

Alphonso Moulton,
George H. Cummings,
William H. Robbins,
George S. Pitts,
Charles H. Lakin,
Henry C. Packard,
Marshall Thomes,
Henry L. Buck,
Llewellyn A. Trafton,
Nathaniel H. Seavey,
Albert Gray,
Mrs. Etta A. Moulton,
Mrs. Sarah E. Cummings,
Mrs. Fannie O. Packard,
Miss J. Augusta Greene,
Mrs. Dorcas Thomes,
Mrs. Virene Lakin,
Mrs. Mary E. Foster,
Mrs. Abby L. Milliken,
Mrs. Mary H. Davis,
Mrs. Fidelia Gray.

After Deputy Crockett gave the members the necessary instructions in regard to the work, the following officers were elected:

Master — George H. Cummings.
Overseer — Charles H. Lakin.
Lecturer — Nathaniel H. Seavey.
Steward — Henry C. Packard.
Assistant Steward — William H. Robbins.
Chaplain — Henry L. Buck.
Treasurer — Marshall Thomes.
Secretary — Alphonso Moulton.
Gate Keeper — Llewellyn A. Trafton.
Ceres — Mrs. Dorcas Thomes.
Pomona — Mrs. Virene Lakin.
Flora — Mrs. Etta A. Moulton.
Lady Assistant Steward — Miss J. Augusta Greene.

At a meeting held at the same place on the following evening, Deputy Crockett, assisted by Alphonso Moulton, installed the officers elect, after which the following committees were appointed:

Executive Committee — Albert Gray,
Henry L. Buck,
Marshall Thomes.
Relief Committee — Charles H. Lakin,
Nathaniel H. Seavey,
Mrs. Dorcas Thomes,
Mrs. Sarah E. Cummings.

After one or two meetings the Grange leased the "Odd Fellows Hall" in the "Old Temple," of S. H. Dawes, and continued to hold meetings there during the whole of its existence. Members were added in goodly numbers for a time, until its total membership was upwards of eighty. One of the ante-rooms adjoining the hall was fitted up for a store, and a small lot of groceries put in, which were

dealt out to the members at the meetings, as called for. At a later date arrangements were made with Mr. Edward Bray, who was one of the leading members, so that a regular store, with a fair sized stock of goods, was kept by him in the rooms adjoining his paint shop as long as the organization was in existence.

But the opposition spoken of above was more than usually active here, and this, combined with other causes, proved too strong for this Grange. After flourishing for a time it began to lose members, and gradually dwindled away. Some of the members made a heroic fight for life, but were obliged to "succumb to the inevitable," their numbers becoming so few that the meetings could not be maintained. Some eight or ten of the members joined other granges, but the others gave up entirely, though some of them never lost their love for the Order. The meetings were discontinued, and the Grange went completely out of existence for several years, the old Grange Hall became uninhabitable, and the Order was almost forgotten by a large part of the people in the community.

But this organization was flourishing elsewhere, and some of our enterprising farmers never lost sight of that fact. Mr. W. O. Breed of Hillside Farm, Mr. Quincy M. Chute, and others, succeeded in enlisting the attention of the State Officers in the latter part of 1901. Deputies W. S. Larrabee of Auburn, and L. D. Corser of Bridgton, were sent here to work up an interest if possible, and so well did they succeed that Lakeside Grange was reorganized on Friday evening, December 13, 1901, with twenty-five charter members, as follows:

Samuel H. Dawes,
William O. Breed,
Herbert A. Libby,
Joseph W. Foster,
Henry C. Packard,
Ira A. Kneeland,
Quincy M. Chute,
Benj. W. Harmon,
Frank Kneeland,
Albert S. Kneeland,

William H. Bailey,
George P. Carsley,
Mrs. Samuel H. Dawes,
Mrs. William O. Breed,
Mrs. Rose F. Libby,
Mrs. Louisa H. Foster,
Mrs. Ella M. Packard,
Mrs. Melissa D. Chute,
Miss Carlotta A. Trafton,
Miss Edith H. Russell,
Joseph Pitts,
Frank B. Ward,
Mrs. Mabel Carsley,
Mrs. Ella A. Kneeland,
James Fleck.

The following were the first officers of the new Grange:

Master — William O. Breed.
Overseer — Quincy M. Chute.
Lecturer — Mrs. Louisa H. Foster.
Steward — Benj. W. Harmon.
Assistant Steward — Joseph W. Foster.
Chaplain — William H. Bailey.
Treasurer — Albert S. Kneeland.
Secretary — Mrs. Ella A. Kneeland.
Gate Keeper — Ira A. Kneeland.
Ceres — Mrs. William O. Breed.
Pomona — Mrs. Melissa D. Chute.
Flora — Miss Edith H. Russell.
L. A. Steward — Miss Carlotta A. Trafton.

The first difficulty encountered was in securing a suitable place for the meetings. Temporary quarters were procured in the upper story of the Peirce Block, owned by William H. Bailey, who fitted up a vacant rent for the purpose. These rooms sufficed for some time, though the construction of more suitable quarters was agitated to quite an extent. The Grange made no perceptible growth for about two years — gaining a few new numbers, but losing as many of the original ones. But the leaders in this enterprise "knew no such word as fail," and worked steadily on. At length some, who had long hesitated in regard to casting their lot with an organization of whose ultimate success there was so much doubt, were induced to

take the chances, and to lend a helping hand. A boom started at once, and rapid growth followed, the membership increasing from thirty-two to ninety-six in a little more than a year.

The quarters became suddenly crowded, and Mr. Bailey fitted up the old Peirce Hall for a meeting place. This answered for a time, but the crying need of a new hall became more and more apparent as the new members continued to come in. The members were fairly driven to procuring larger and better quarters in order to prevent the Grange from going to pieces on account of the lack of a suitable place for the meetings. After much discussion they resolved to do a job that would be a credit to the Grange, and that would be regarded with pride by all of the citizens at the Village.

The building and dedication of the new Grange Hall was one of the great events of the Centennial Year. The site selected for the building was the most convenient and accessible that could be found in the Village. It was dedicated in due form on Saturday, December 2nd, which was the anniversary of the organization of the old Grange thirty-one years before. State Master Obadiah Gardner was the Dedicating Officer, and made a stirring address, as did also State Lecturer W. J. Thompson. There was a big "Grange Dinner," and the literary exercises made a prominent feature of the program. A lengthy poem read by the Lecturer of the Grange contained much Grange history and many matters of local interest. It is given in full at the close of this chapter.

This Grange seems now to have become a permanent organization, has made a large increase of membership since the dedication of the hall, the total number being one hundred and thirty-three. Its meetings always call out a large attendance, and never fail to be interesting. The new hall, which many hesitated in regard to building, on account of the large debt which it would be necessary to incur, has become the headquarters of entertainments

of all kinds, and is paying beyond the most sanguine expectations. All classes recognize in the Grange an organization that is striving to make the world better, and to make the homes of the people happier and more attractive. They recognize the fact that it has given to Harrison Village a fine hall that supplies a long felt want, and are ready at all times to lend it a helping hand in all of its enterprises for the uplifting of the common people.

The Masters of the old Lakeside Grange were as follows: George H. Cummings, Nathaniel H. Seavey, Alphonso Moulton, Howard M. Thompson. As the records of the old Grange have been destroyed it is impossible to give their different terms of service.

The following are the Masters of the new Grange since its re-organization in 1901:

1901-1903 — W. O. Breed.
1904 — George H. Greene.
1905 — Quincy M. Chute.
1906 — Alphonso Moulton.
1907 — Walter C. Chadbourne.
1908 — John W. Nevers.

The officers for the present year (1908) are as follows:

Master — John W. Nevers.
Overseer — J. Arthur Chadbourne.
Lecturer — Ethel E. Thomes.
Steward — Lewis F. Briggs.
Assistant Steward — Harry E. Smith.
Chaplain — Clarence Yeaton.
Treasurer — James P. Blake.
Secretary — Mrs. Bertha M. Nevers.
Gate Keeper — Lewis N. Howard.
Ceres — Mrs. Etta A. Thomes.
Pomona — Mrs. Melissa D. Chute.
Flora — Mrs. Lilla Marr.
Lady Assistant Steward — May L. Purington.
Chorister — Mrs. Lucia Lakin.

LAKESIDE GRANGE, AND ITS NEW HALL.

A Poem read at the Dedication of the New Grange Hall at Harrison, on December 2, 1905.

BY ALPHONSO MOULTON.

When, more than thirty years ago,
  This Grange first saw the light,
The opposition was so strong
  For life it had to fight.
For a few years it lived along,
  Then pined away and died,
And its remains were laid away
  In grave both deep and wide.

The years passed by, and then there came
  A resurrection morn,
When, by the help of Patrons true,
  The child again was born.
It was rather weak and sickly,
  In size so very small,
That room there was in plenty
  In Bailey's little hall.

Now, of a good man for Master,
  They sorely were in need,
And, after due consultation,
  They chose good Brother Breed.
He was so faithful to his trust,
  And did his work so nice,
That, as the leader of the Grange,
  He was elected thrice.

Still the Grange was weak and puny,
  And struggled hard for life,
But true and faithful Patrons
  Were helping in the strife.
In Faith, in Hope, with Charity,
  They labored long and well,
And of their final victory
  'Tis pleasant now to tell.

The next Master was a Greene one,
  But he proved, all the same,
That he was green in nothing,
  Excepting just his name.
With dignity he filled the place,
  With just a little fun,—
And if he would have stood again,
  He'd surely been the one.

The Grange had now begun to grow,
  As any one could see,—
In fourteen months its members
  Were multiplied by three.
Surely this was a wondrous start—
  The growth was very swift,
But everything seemed then to help
  To give the Grange a lift.

We twice outgrew our quarters,
  And knew not what to do;
A larger hall would cost much cash,
  And lots of labor, too.
A new one, such as we needed,
  Would plunge us deep in debt,
And such rash and hasty action
  We dared not take as yet.

Could we not fix up some old one
  That would answer quite as well,
That would furnish quarters roomy,
  And house us for a spell?
We'd thus avoid a dreadful debt,—
  A fearful bugbear to us,—
And have a place in which to meet,
  Which for a time would do us.

The "Sampson Store," the Baptist Church,
  The "Old Grange Hall" as well,
Were all examined by the Grange,
  And owners asked to sell.
Yes, all of these, the "Temple," too,
  Were passed in our review,
But of them all, to make a hall,
  No one of them would do.

We looked around us, and we saw
  Where other Granges dwell;
They for themselves had built their homes,
  And paid for them as well.
And were we less enterprising,—
  Were we not just as smart?
Did not we simply lack the nerve
  Required to make a start?

One pleasant day about this time,
  One Thompson came to town, —
The Lecturer of the State Grange,
  And man of much renown.
He told us how to build a hall,
  And how to pay the debt,—
How other Granges had done this,
  And were prospering yet.

He inspired us all with courage,
  And calmed our many fears,
And showed us how a debt, though large,
  Is less than it appears.
Brother Chute was the new Master,
  And when he took the trust,
He quick decided that the Grange
  Must build a hall, or "bust."

A lot was bought, but soon we found
  That it would never do;
In size it was so much too small
  We had to purchase two.
And soon the work we did begin,—
  Went at it with a dash,—
Some gave labor, others lumber,
  And others gave some cash.

The workmen all were faithful men,
  And never tried to shirk;
Though one there was whose name was Marr,
  He never marred his work.
Still another, a good brother,
  Was something of a Guy,
But he kept always busy,
  And tried to satisfy.

And a busy man was Nevers,—
  Yes, our John W.,—
If you came in to look about,
  He'd seldom trouble you.
Still one more there was, named Foster,
  Who came in at the last,
And always did his work quite well,
  Though not extremely fast.

And some there were came from the ranks,
  Who helped along the work,—
So very earnest were they all
  They labored like a Turk.
Some there were who did the stone work,
  And others laid the floor;
No matter how much some brothers did,
  They'd willingly do more.

Chute and Thomes and Yeaton
  Were heroes in the strife,
While others buckled on the armor,
  And worked for dearest life.
The work went on so glib and well
  It filled them all with joy,
And some who thought they couldn't work,
  Would loudly shout "ster-boy."

Now, of this crew so tried and true,
  One Edwards was the boss,
And to find work for all to do
  Was seldom at a loss.
And he could do all kinds of work,
  Lay floor, or lay the brick,
Could set scenery on the stage,
  Or make plastering that would stick.

The sisters, too, have writ their names
  All glowing on the page,
For they have raised a goodly sum,
  To help fit up the stage.
If any thought we'd have no light,
  They all may calm their fears,
For Sister Thomes has given cash
  To buy the chandeliers.

Stuart's crew did all the painting,
  And needless 'tis to tell,
With Charles and Leman helping Sam,
  The work was all done well.
The job is all so very good
  It does attract attention,
And so, to give the credit due,
  Of it I here make mention.

The name and symbols of our Grange
  Were painted in the gable,
By "Cad" Mead, the noted painter,
  Who is so amply able.
The letters, and the emblems, too,
  Emblazoned there by Mead,
Are all so very clear and plain
  That he who runs may read.

I ought not to pass unnoticed
  Our fine sidewalk committee,
Which was surely quite a large one
  For so small a city.
They were always there on duty,
  No matter what the day,
And gave a heap of good advice
  Without a cent of pay.

Friends, the work is here before you,
  And very near complete,
We all are feeling satisfied,
  And think it very neat;
And most surely there is reason
  Why we should be quite proud
Of a hall where we can meet,
  And entertain the crowd.

The building fine which we have here,
  The object of our pride,
Has store and dining room below,
  And kitchen large, beside;
With hall above that's fairly large,
  And stage of ample size,
With scĕnery upon the same
  That will delight the eyes.

There's room in plenty for our work,—
  Yes, e'en the goat can prance,
And candidates all take a ride
  Whene'er they shall advance.
Now all the rites can be explained,
  And everything made plain,
And let us hope, in cramped-up rooms
  We ne'er shall work again.

For the shows and entertainments
  A place is here provided,
With situation that is good,
  As all have now decided.
It is a hall, in want of which
  The Village long has stood,
And here it has the building now,
  Substantial, strong and good.

With services appropriate,
  And rites that may seem strange,
Today we dedicate this hall
  For use of Lakeside Grange.
May it be used for purposes
  To benefit mankind,
And shelter naught in future days
  To leave a sting behind.

Brothers and sisters, Patrons all,
  Let us united stand,
And there shall be no better Grange
  In all this wondrous land.
If we are faithful to our trust,
  And do our duty well,
Of how next year will end in glory,
  The story we can tell.

We've started on a road all bright,
  And smiling skies are o'er us;
If we will just exert our might,
  And do the work before us,
Let Wisdom ever hold the reins,
  And Union guide our band,
Then our loved Grange will surely be
  A power in the land.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

The histories of other towns tell us how intoxicating liquors were sold in early times by the merchants the same as groceries and other articles — absolutely without restriction — and Harrison was no exception to the general rule. In early times nearly every one drank to some extent, and considered it to be right to do so. Old men who used to go on the boats of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal have told us of the hogsheads of rum that used to frequently form a part of the cargoes. It seems that the first thing that was done to restrict the sale of liquor in any way was to require the merchants to obtain a license for its sale, the license to be issued by the town authorities, and our town records show numerous cases where these licenses were issued, in some cases to men who in after years were rigid temperance men. If the old account books could be resurrected very many of them would show by the charges in the accounts that liquor was dealt out as openly as molasses.

An old story, which was often told by the older people tells of a certain merchant prominent at one time at the village whose books contained an account against a certain customer in which a repetition of the following charge formed the chief items: "To a herring, a cracker, and a glass of rum." Sometimes the last charge for the day would read: "To a herring, a cracker, a glass of rum, and horse home." It seems that the merchant finally tired of making so many charges, and began to sum up the day's business in one charge, like this: "To three herring, three crackers, and three glasses of rum." The customer made no objection to any item in the account till he came to one of these, when he stoutly declared that he never bought so many at any one time. Other account books contained larger charges for liquor than those against this

man, and they were not objected to, either, for they were just as legitimate as any other charges.

But a change came when the temperance movement swept over the State, and such things as those mentioned above are regarded as almost impossible by many of the present generation. Temperance found many ardent advocates in this town, and many of our leading citizens were very prominent in advocating it, and in advancing the cause in every possible way, — by talking, lecturing, and voting in its favor, and in favor of stringent laws for suppressing the sale of intoxicating liquors, and forming societies and clubs for its advancement.

Several temperance organizations have been started here at different times and some of them flourished for a time, and had a large membership, but for some reason all have been short-lived. Harrison has always had zealous temperance men and women since the movement was first started, and they have been earnest in their efforts to establish these societies, and to make them permanent, but their labors have always been in vain as far as permanency was concerned. Without doubt much good has been done by these associations in stemming the tide of intemperance, and reclaiming the intemperate, but none of them obtained a permanent existence, there being nothing of the kind in the town at the present time.

But the good seed was sown, and strict temperance in the use of intoxicating liquors is now advocated by nearly all fraternal societies, some of them going so far as to bar from membership all persons engaged in the sale of liquor, and to expel members who may be proved guilty of such an offense. The work that was made a specialty by the temperance societies and clubs seems to be thus being done by other orders, which unite it with other worthy purposes, and this is, perhaps, a prominent reason why our people have no use for organizations which have but one grand object in view.

The first temperance organization in town, after the dying out of the old Temperance society of 1831, and Washingtonians of 1840, was known as the "Temperance Watchmen Club," of which the Hon. Philander Tolman was the leading spirit. It was organized about 1850, with headquarters at the village, and there was at least one other organized later on, it being at South Harrison. The "Club" at the village seems to have soon become a numerous and influential body, and some now living will tell us of the meetings which were held, and the work which was done. There was a feeling, however, on the part of some of the members that the "Clubs" were being used too much for political purposes. Whether there was just ground for this feeling we cannot say, but there is little doubt that this had considerable influence in bringing about the ultimate downfall of the club here, and in other parts of the State, as well as of other temperance organizations which came into existence later on.

In the summer of 1851, the Harrison "Temperance Watchmen Club" signalized its existence, and showed that its leaders had much energy and "go-ahead" in their make-up, by projecting and carrying to a successful termination, the greatest Fourth of July celebration ever held in this town. It was a more than "Nine Days' Wonder" at the time, and certainly deserves a permanent place in the historical annals of this town. Hon. Philander Tolman was very active in getting up this celebration. For some reason it was strongly opposed by some of our leading men, but Mr. Tolman showed his accustomed energy in the matter, sparing neither time nor money, and overcoming all obstacles that were thrown in the way. Though he was the leading spirit in the movement, his efforts were ably seconded by other energetic citizens of Harrison and North Bridgton, and in the end all seemed to have fallen into line, and joined heartily in making it a grand success.

At that time there were no buildings in the vicinity of "the cove," and it was all a forest. It having been determined to hold the celebration at this place, a small clearing was made where J. Wallace Caswell's house now stands, and there the tables were set for the big dinner. Another clearing was made near where Levi Harmon now lives, and in that place the stand for the speakers was erected. The Fourth was a very rainy day, but the Fifth was clear and pleasant, and the saying that a postponed meeting is never a success was proved to be untrue in this case.

Charles O. Stickney of Bridgton, the well known newspaper man, was then in his childhood, and chanced to be present at this celebration. He has retained in his memory a vivid recollection of the affair, and seems to have also made some notes at the time. Within a short time he has written up the "great event" for one of the city dailies. He has kindly furnished us with a copy of this article, and from it we condense the following account of the "big celebration."

A FAMOUS OLD-TIME FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

I am going to chat about a famous old-time observance of the "Glorious Fourth" up here in Cumberland county, which I attended when a boy, and of which I have vivid memories. It was a big time, and many to it — several thousands, in fact. That old-time celebration was a big thing in every sense of the word. It was big in the number of people attending it, big in inception and culmination, big in enthusiasm and enjoyment. In one respect it was big with fate, for to that celebration is due the introduction into local life of that important feature, the brass band.

This affair took place in 1851. It was a joint celebration by Harrison and North Bridgton, and was held at the head of Long Lake, beside Harrison Village. The mention of that memorable affair calls up graphic pictures of the scenes thereof to the writer. Of the great throng assembled from near and afar who took part in that famous observance there are some living today, and of this surviving contingent those whose eyes scan this story will look adown the vista of fifty-four years and join again the patriotic army of peaceful invaders by whom Harrison Village that day was occupied.

That year (1851) was in the heart and heat of a general temperance awakening, and the celebration was largely representative of the temperance elements, especially in the processional feature, it being chiefly made up of various organizations whose shibboleth was: "Touch not, taste not, and give not to thy fellow man the accursed drink!"

It was to have taken place July 4th, but it rained hard all day, causing a postponement to the 5th. The Charlestown Brass Band, which had come by stage coach from Portland, forty odd miles, on the 3rd, broke up into twos and threes, and these squads were entertained at the houses of citizens of "Harrison Flat" and "Head of the Pond," as the two villages were then called. It was the first time a brass band was ever in this region, and the people vied with one another in showering upon the members attention and hearty hospitality. Some of the instrumentalists, such as played the cornet, bugle, alto horns, etc., relieved the monotony of that dark rainy day by giving selections, to the great delectation of their entertainers and callers.

But, to the general joy, the 5th was as fair and lovely as the 4th had been foul and dismal, and at an early hour the people began to pour into the "Flat" from all points of the compass, not excepting the lake, some coming in boats.

Promptly on time, that object of intense curiosity, the Charlestown Brass Band, was on hand at parade headquarters, in stunning uniforms and elegant equipment, the cynosure of every eye. The services of this excellent band had been secured by the committee through the personal office of the late Capt. Abram Savage of North Bridgton, the once noted old-time singing master and prominent Mason, two of whose sons, Lyman and Frank, were members of it. The captain had been to Boston and heard several bands of that city and vicinity, and to his musical ear, influenced no doubt to some extent by parental pride, he decided that this one was "the best of them all," and so reported on his return. * * * * *

The grand parade was formed on Harrison's main street, and extended north and south more than a quarter of a mile. I well recollect how the Marshal of the day, the late Col. James Webb of North Bridgton, rode down between the two ranks, as they stood facing each other a few feet apart, and shouted in stentorian tones: "Straighten out your lines — keep your lines straight! Steady there!" Then he rode back to the head of the column and ordered the ranks to face to the front by twos. This was promptly done, and next came the command, "Forward, march!" The band struck up a stirring air and the long column began to march through the principal streets, thence to a pine grove at the head of the lake, where the exercises were to be held.

At that time there was no local paper published in this region, (and not till seven years later, when the *Bridgton Reporter* made its advent), and no representative of any city paper was present to embalm for posterity the story of the day's doings, but from a brief entry in my juvenile journal I am able to state that "the procession moved in the following order:"

Marshal, Col. James Webb.
Aids, Horace Billings and George Farnsworth, Mounted.
Charlestown Brass Band.
Watchmen Clubs in Numerical Order.
Juvenile Temperance Cadets, Secret Societies and Other Bodies.
Citizens Generally.

In the intervening half century—an era fraught with dramatic vicissitudes and tremendous events to this nation —I have seen many a magnificent pageant, but as seen by my dilated juvenile eyes the memory of that procession transcended them all—it was by all odds "the greatest show on earth." The marshal, gaily uniformed, rode his mettlesome gray steed with the firmness and grace of a veteran dragoon; Horace Billings, at that time Bridgton's tanner and business king, was mounted on his favorite gray driving horse, for which he had paid $500, a princely sum in those times; while Mr. Farnsworth, if I rightly remember, rode a handsome black horse. And the spectacle of those three officers, with military hats and red sashes, moving side by side on their richly caparisoned, prancing steeds; the full uniformed band, with perfect alignment and exact step, discoursing soul-stirring music; the temperance "Watchmen" clubs, wearing regalia, and with beautiful banners; the juvenile "Cadets" in white duck pants and dark coats, and adorned with white crossed sash with blue rosette; the other organizations wearing regalia and badges and bearing the national flag; and the long retinue of the "common people," likewise marching in two ranks — well, well! it was a sight for the gods! I can never hope to see its like again! When, on my return home to Bridgton I entered in my diary a brief record of the great event, I, in a burst of patriotic ardor, gave vent to my pent-up feelings in the following original prologue:

Like our sires before us,
We will swell the chorus
Till the heavens o'er us
Shall rebound the loud hurrah!

The literary exercises took place on an improvised high platform in the shady grove. General Hodgdon of Standish was president of the day; George S. Farnsworth of North Bridgton, read the Declaration of Independence; Rev. L. Stevens of Norway was the orator of the day, and the band interspersed the program with choice selections. Parson Stevens' oration was a good one, as Fourth of July rhetoric and eloquence was gauged in those days, being well worded, but abounding with popular spread-eagle platitudes, which went to show that the great and mighty uncle Samuel, if his coat-tails were trod on, would at once proceed to lick the offender before breakfast, even if it were the most mighty nation, except ours, on the face of the globe! Of course the British lion's tail was tightly twisted, and the soldiery and citizens who loyally supported the cause of England in the Revolutionary struggle were shown to have been fiends incarnate, compared with whom Judas Iscariot was a gentleman and a scholar.

The program concluded, the crowd adjourned to the near-by, gaily decorated pavilion, where a sumptuous dinner was served.

A comical incident occurred soon after the hungry banqueters had begun their attack on the menu. Col. Webb rode up in hot haste, and, evidently alarmed lest the religious introductory feature had been omitted, gave the command

"Grace before meat will now be said by the chaplain!"

To which President Hodgdon, his mouth full of cold chicken, sung out:

"That's already been attended to, Colonel!"

Among the toasts offered was this one by President William Baker of Bridgton Academy, in which the lion's tail got another twist:

"The Fourth of July! It 'rained' over us; which no British monarch has done for half a century."

By and by the column again formed and it marched back to the village proper, where it was dismissed. The festivities of the day were supplemented by a "grand display of fireworks." There was no accident to mar the enjoyment, and the celebration was in all respects a decided success.

The chief actors in that jollification are no more. Colonel Webb,—who furnished six sons for the civil war, including the late sheriff of Cumberland county, Isaiah S. Webb—died quite a number of years ago; Mr. Farnsworth died more recently; and Horace Billings passed away in May last, at the age of ninety years. * * * * * Alas! they are for the most part a vanished throng.

CHAPTER IX.

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS.

WE have no records extant of any agricultural organization in Harrison previous to the fair of 1858, nor of any meeting of farmers for the discussion of farm topics, or for any other purpose whatever, but the great and wonderful success of that exhibition seems to have been the means of starting a great interest in agricultural matters. Very soon after the fair—perhaps that was the starting point—there seems to have been a move toward the organization of some kind of a "club," or "society" of farmers, and a call was issued for a meeting of "the citizens of Harrison for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural and Mechanics Club," and the meeting was held at the office of A. A. Strout, Esq., at Harrison Village, on December 1, 1858. Benjamin F. Peirce was Chairman of the meeting, and Joshua Howard, Secretary. Almon A. Strout, Edward K. Whitney, and John Dawes were chosen as a committee to draft a constitution, after which the meeting adjourned one week.

For some weeks the work of organizing seemed to move slow, and at the next meeting the committee reported that they were not ready to submit a constitution, and the only business that was done was to discuss the following resolution: "Resolved, That the organization of an Agricultural and Mechanics Club will be of great benefit to the citizens of this town." The record says naught in regard to the decision of the meeting, but at the meet-

ing held at the same place on December 15th, the committee reported a constitution, and it was formally adopted as "The Constitution of the Harrison Agricultural and Mechanics Club." The preamble is evidently the production of A. A. Strout, chairman of the committee, who was then just beginning the practice of law in Harrison, and is as follows:

"We, the citizens of Harrison and vicinity, desirous of advancing the interests of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, of exciting emulation, of enlarging our information, and of availing ourselves of the advantages of united effort in making improvement in these important branches of industry, do form ourselves into a society, and adopt the following as our Constitution."

The constitution itself was evidently drawn by a practiced hand, and in many respects was a model document. With the exception of two or three slight amendments in regard to the time for the election of officers, it remained intact as long as the Club was in existence. Almon A. Strout had been chosen Secretary at the previous meeting, in the place of Mr. Howard, who for some reason was unable to serve, and, following the adoption of the constitution, it was voted that he be authorized to receive names for membership, and that the permanent officers of the society be chosen at the next meeting.

The organization of the Club was perfected at the meeting held at Mr. Strout's office on December 29, 1858, by the choice of the following officers:

President — John Dawes.
Vice Presidents — Ezra T. Ingalls, Joshua Howard.
Secretary — Almon A. Strout.
Treasurer — Reuben Hobbs.
Executive Committee — Edward K. Whitney,
Charles T. Thomes,
Cyrus Haskell,
Stephen W. Blake,
Samuel Thomes.

Thus was brought into existence a somewhat famous farmers' organization, which for many years attracted much attention both at home and abroad, and was a pioneer in the matter of holding town fairs in this part of the State. Several weekly meetings were held at the various school-houses in the winter following the organization, and the very brief reports found in the records indicate a large attendance, and some very lively and interesting discussions, the topics being strictly agricultural.

The records of the Club are very incomplete and broken, and in places are badly mutilated by the deliberate cutting out of leaves for some unknown reason, but enough is left to show that the same officers were re-elected at the beginning of 1860, and that Nathaniel P. Harmon and Marquis D. P. Caswell were added to the Executive Committee. At this annual meeting it seems that the practice of meeting at the houses of the members was inaugurated as it was voted to hold the next meeting at the residence of Edward K. Whitney.

The next year is a blank so far as any record is concerned, everything relating to it having been destroyed, and no other source of information seems to be available. The next record that we have is of the annual meeting held on January 2, 1861, at which most of the officers were re-elected, the chief change being in the office of Secretary, S. Loton Weston being elected to that position. Several meetings were quite elaborately reported by the new Secretary, and some of the discussions must have been quite interesting. One meeting in particular discussed the topic — "How can we best protect our crops from Insects, Vermin, and the Feathered Pests?" Some thought that the birds should all be allowed to live in order that they might prey upon the insects; others advocated the wholesale slaughter of all if any way could be devised to do it; and still others advocated some kind of half way measures. The record concludes thus: "It was final-

ly decided to let each one fight his own battles as best may, and look out for his own crops." Rather a sensible conclusion under the circumstances.

Dr. Weston served the Club as its Secretary through the years 1861 and 1862, but quite a portion of the doings during the time are a blank on account of the knife of the mutilator having made too free with the pages of the records. At the annual meeting of 1863, William V. Carsley succeeded the doctor as Secretary, the Executive Committee was reduced to three members, and Edward K. Whitney, Nathaniel P. Harmon, and Franklin Walker were chosen to fill the positions.

Strange as it may seem, the records up to this point are entirely silent in regard to the fairs, though it is quite certain that some had been held, and tradition informs us they were very successful. In the record of the meeting for March 20, 1861, it was voted, "That the President inform A. A. Strout, the former Secretary, that it is the wish of the society to have a report of the Town Fair of 1860 printed."

At the annual meeting held on January 14, 1863, the matter of Annual Fair was brought up for discussion by the introduction of the following resolve: "Resolved, That the Annual Exhibition of the Harrison Agricultural and Mechanics Club, as conducted for the last few years, is eminently adapted to the interests for which it was intended, and to advance the general welfare of the town, and is therefore highly deserving of the fostering care and liberal patronage of every true citizen, whatever his profession or employment." The record of the next meeting tells us that the resolve was duly discussed at the next meeting, and that "all members present were of the unanimous opinion that the Fair and its results were productive of great good, and that all should do what they could to sustain it." Following the discussion Nathan Carsley, 2nd, was chosen to act in conjunction with the

Treasurer in obtaining names and money in aid of the Fair. At the next meeting, Hon. Philander Tolman gave the matter another lift by delivering an address upon the subject — "Agriculture, and the Benefits derived from holding Town Fairs."

It is evident that arrangements were made to hold a Fair on that year, but nothing appears in the records, not even the date decided upon until the report of the meeting of October 7th, which is given up entirely to the coming Fair. A committee of five was appointed to canvass the town "to see how much each family would do towards furnishing the table, and in aid of the Fair," Charles E. Stuart, Reuben Hobbs, John Johnson, Joshua Howard, and William C. Hill being the members of that committee. A committee composed of four ladies and four gentlemen was appointed to arrange the articles for exhibition in the house, the members being Mrs. David Frost, Mrs. S. Loton Weston, Mrs. J. G. Whitney, Miss Caroline Robie, David Frost, Philander Tolman, Franklin Walker, and O. G. Cook. Walter P. Harmon and Nathan Carsley, 2nd, were a committee of arrangements in the field. There was evidently a strong determination to preserve good order, as the following gentlemen were appointed as Police for the Fair: Walter P. Harmon, Daniel Mayberry, Elliot Libby, Albert Burnham, N. H. Burnham, Cyrus Haskell, Albert Gray, Benj. Foster, 2nd, Ezra F. Foster, James P. Lowell, Charles E. Stuart, John Johnson, John Lombard, Smith Gilkey, and Benj. F. Stanley. Charles E. Stuart agreed to furnish the boards for the table, and for other purposes, and it was voted to furnish a free dinner, and employ the Bridgton Band for the Fair and for the meeting to be held on the next Saturday evening.

It appears that the Fair was held on October 21, 1863, and was very successful. Of course a free dinner and the presence of a first-class band was sure to call out a great crowd, and it seems that the weather was also favorable.

The occasion seems to have been one of the "great days" for which Harrison is quite famous, and a "grand good time" was reported by everybody. A large exhibition in all departments is indicated by the list of "premiums" given in the report of the Secretary, there being one hundred and sixty awards in twenty-seven different classes. These so-called "premiums," be it understood, were simply awards of merit, and carried with them no money, or anything of value, not even the cheapest kind of a diploma. No entrance fees on articles for exhibition, no admittance fee, a free dinner, and a high grade band to furnish free music, was the program of the fairs of those days. The money to defray the necessary expenses was subscribed by the public-spirited citizens of the town, and the fodder for the stock on exhibition was brought by the owners of the animals.

A public meeting was held at the Free Baptist Church on the Saturday evening following the Fair. Bridgton Band was again on hand, and did "discourse most excellent music," after which the reports of the various committees were read making public the awards on the multitude of exhibits at the Fair. The closing number on the program was an address by A. A. Strout, Esq., on the somewhat singular subject: "The Benefits of Agriculture and Its Various Dependencies," which was without doubt able and interesting.

Doing so much as the Club did in 1863 appears to have very nearly exhausted its energies, though it did have life enough left to get together on the following January 12th, re-elect its officers, and straightway adjourn "sine die" without a lisp in regard to any future meetings. Nothing more was heard of this hitherto lively agricultural organization till April 6, 1866, when it again met and elected officers, but once more adjourned "sine die." Doubtless this suspension of business was not wholly due to having "overdone," but was in part caused by the

depressing effects of the War of the Rebellion, which was at its height in 1864, with the life of the nation trembling in the balance, and the "flower of our population" being called to the front in large numbers, many of them to lay down their lives on the southern battle-fields.

Silence again reigned in the field of agricultural effort until October 8, 1868, when a small Fair was held under the auspices of the Club, which seems to have been mostly out-of-doors. Granville Fernald, Assistant Secretary, who seems to have done all of the clerical work, reported fifty-nine entries of live stock, and thirty-two of field products and garden vegetables, the ladies who had done so much in the past taking no part. At the meeting held on the succeeding evening, the reports of the committees were given as usual, after which the Club proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, with the result that there was almost an entire "new deal." The new officers were as follows:

President — Caleb A. Chaplin.
Vice Presidents — Edward K. Whitney,
Cyrus Haskell.
Secretary — Granville Fernald.
Treasurer — Charles T. Thomes.
Executive Committee — M. F. Winslow,
Cyrus C. Johnson,
Samuel Abbott.

John Dawes, the retiring President, had been its presiding officer since the formation of the Club in 1858, making a continuous service of twenty years. He had long since become a familiar figure at the Fairs, and at all agricultural gatherings, had served faithfully in the field, and in very deed "grown gray in the service." The new President was a younger man, active and energetic, who had the ability to infuse new life into the almost dormant organization.

For the time the public meetings of the Club seem to have been given up, but another Fair was held on October 8, 1869, which seems to have been almost entirely an exhibition of farm stock, and that quite limited. Fifty-nine entries of stock were reported, and only nine committees reported. This very small exhibition was in part due to bad weather and roads, and to a greater extent to a flagging interest, and a belief that the great effort that had been made in the past had not paid. Mr. Fernald, the Secretary, in his reports hints strongly at another reason. After summing up the show, and speaking of the almost entire lack of show indoors, he says: "It is hoped that when a suitable building shall be furnished, this branch of farming, as well as the products of mechanical skill and domestic industry and taste, may be more fully illustrated at each recurring Fair."

At the meeting held on October 9th of this year it was voted that the Executive Committee "make arrangements for a series of meetings during the winter," but this does not seem to have been done, as the next that we have record of is a meeting held on March 14, 1870, "for the purpose of reorganization." Here the old officers were mostly re-elected, excepting the Executive Committee, which now consisted of Nathan Carsley, 2nd, Benjamin Stuart, Alphonso Moulton. It was voted that "it is inexpedient to appoint any meetings during the present spring on account of the bad state of the roads," and the meeting adjourned "without day."

The Executive Committee succeeded in obtaining the use of the Free Baptist meeting-house for the indoor exhibitions, fairly successful shows were held in 1870 and 1871, the ladies again contributing their full share towards them. If we remember correctly it was at one of these fairs that the innovation of an "admittance fee" was first proposed, the Executive Committee stating that they were tired of doing so much work for nothing, and

then being called upon to pay a part of the expenses out of their own pockets, as they had done on the previous year. This proposed change created an uproar at once, and caused a great eruption of generosity on the part of some of the members which proved only temporary. The proposed change in method of managing proved to be the entering wedge to the full adoption very soon afterward of the system of making the Fairs self-supporting, without any resort to begging.

In 1872, the interest in the Club seemed to revive, and a series of nine meetings was held in various parts of the town during the winter and spring, of which somewhat elaborate records appear from Alphonso Moulton, the Secretary *pro tem.,* of all of the meetings, who was a new man in the place, and seemed to take delight in doing lots of work for the Club "just for the fun of it." Lengthy reports appeared in the *Bridgton News,* and these reports became a regular feature of the *News* for a time, attracting considerable attention, the meetings being very successful, and the discussions quite interesting and instructive.

On January 1, 1873, at the annual meeting nearly a new board of officers was chosen, as follows:

President — David Frost.
Vice Presidents — Asa P. Whitney, William Perley.
Secretary — Alphonso Moulton.
Treasurer — Reuben Hobbs.
Executive Committee — Nathan Carsley, 2nd,
James G. Whitney,
Benj. F. Stanley.

The newly elected Secretary continued in the position as long as the Club was in existence, and also served in the same capacity when Harrison united with other towns in holding fairs. The last records that were made of the doings of the Club are under date of October, 1887, and are in his handwriting.

The annual meeting of 1873 was the first of a series of about ten, comprising some of the best that had ever been held under the auspices of the Club. As there seemed to be a greater interest in the southern and central portions of the town, meetings were held at the Center schoolhouse once in two weeks during the winter season, when the weather permitted, and there were also several very interesting and well attended meetings at Bolster's Mills. This was before the organization of the Grange, and the Club was an organization that was doing much to educate the farmers, make them more successful tillers of the soil, teach them that they were capable of thinking and talking for themselves, and to fit them for membership in the more powerful and far reaching farmers' organization that was, even then, in existence in the West.

There was a desire to do something to bring into existence a larger organization than one confined to the limits of one small town, hence there was more or less talk in regard to joining with one or more outside towns in holding fairs, and in 1873, a temporary union of Harrison and Otisfield was brought about, and a Union Fair held at Bolster's Mills, which was quite successful and satisfactory. There is no record of it in existence, but it is well remembered by some who took part in it that each town was represented on the temporary board of officers, Harrison taking the leading part on account of larger experience. It was found that it was impossible to create a permanent exhibition with such meager accommodations as could be furnished, and it was not deemed expedient to attempt anything further, although there was the best of feeling among the representatives of each town.

During 1874 there was another series of lively meetings of the Club, with good discussions, thoughtful essays, and reading of selections from noted writers. There seemed to be a disposition to go somewhat outside of strictly agricultural matters, and to select some topics that had

more than a local interest, showing that the farmers were being educated up to the fact that they were capable of thinking for themselves, and of discussing in an intelligent manner some topics that had been heretofore left to politicians with the understanding that the farmers would cheerfully agree to whatever they decided upon. Early in the year the Club discussed this question: "Does the Condition of the Agricultural Interests of the Country Demand any Special Effort in behalf of the Laboring Classes?" The President and Secretary presented carefully prepared essays on the subject, and their reading was followed by an earnest discussion, which showed that the members had been reading and studying. At the next meeting came the question which logically followed this one — "What can be done to Improve the Condition of the Laboring Classes?" — with essays by two of the members, and another lively discussion, in which one member took offense because some one had the temerity to reflect in some way upon some government official at Washington. Another topic before the Club soon after, showing that, even then, the farmers were looking ahead to educational matters, was this: "Resolved, That Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts should be taught in our Common Schools." Those who proposed this, and favored its adoption were many years ahead of the times, showing what the Farmers' Club had done to instill progressive ideas into the minds of its members.

In the latter part of that year the Order of Patrons of Husbandry began to attract attention, and was discussed a length at two of the Club meetings, some of the prominent members strongly favoring it, while others opposed it as a trap for farmers, and still others were in doubt. Before the close of the year two Granges had been organized in the town, and it is quite certain that they had a decided tendency to lessen the number of Club meetings and the interest that had been taken in them for

some time, as prominent members of the Club had become active in the new organization, believing that it could accomplish much more in some directions than the Club could ever bring about.

In 1876, it was decided to hold a Cattle Show and Fair at Harrison Village, using the Town House and the adjoining grounds, and it proved to be the largest and most successful exhibition that had ever been held in the town, though it was managed upon principles different from those which had governed the former shows of this Club. At the meeting held on December 3, 1877, it was voted unanimously that "Fairs should be held annually, and that they shall be governed by the same general principles under which the last two have been managed," and that they should be carried on in such a way as to be self-supporting. The fairs were held annually in 1877, 1878, and 1879, upon the theory that they support themselves without resort to begging, though there was some opposition from outside sources. One member of the Executive Committee, spurred on by some of this outside talk, made quite a flurry in the Club for a short time by proposing that the question of how to manage the fairs be submitted to the town at some town meeting, and that the Club be governed by the decision. This proposition was discussed very earnestly at two meetings, and then disposed of by the Club decisively voting that it was capable of managing its own affairs, and intended to do so without any outside interference.

Early in 1880, the matter of joining with some of the neighboring towns in holding Union Fairs was again agitated, and as the opinions of the leading farmers seemed to be favorable to the project, the Executive Committee of the Club issued invitations to the farmers of Bridgton, Waterford, and Otisfield, to meet with the members of the Harrison Club at Harrison Village on April 5th to discuss the matter. Harrison and Bridgton were the

only towns represented at the conference, and, although more time was given and further invitations sent out, no other towns responded to the call. The Bridgton delegates deemed it advisable to unite with Harrison in the holding of a Union Fair, and voted to do so under the officers of the Harrison Club, with the addition of three members of the Executive Committee, the full committee consisting of the following members: Nathan Carsley, Charles H. Gould, Albion Carsley, Robert A. Barnard, C. C. W. Sampson, Cyrus M. Segon.

Both towns entered into the matter earnestly, and worked together to the end. The Fair was held at the Town House, Harrison, and on the adjoining grounds, and was by all odds the largest and best show that had ever been held in town, though it was much crowded for lack of room. Financially it was also a success, paying all expenses and premiums, and having a small surplus remaining. So pleased were all with the success of the Union Fair that it was determined to organize a permanent society, to be known as "The Harrison and Bridgton Farmers' and Mechanics' Club," and this organization was perfected at a meeting held at the Town House, Bridgton, on November 9, 1880. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers elected:

President — Byron Kimball.
Vice Presidents — James G. Whitney,
John P. Perley.
Secretary and Treasurer — Alphonso Moulton.
Assistant Secretary — Mellen Plummer.
Executive Committee — George E. Chadbourne,
Nathan Carsley,
Charles H. Gould,
Franklin Walker,
Robert A. Barnard,
George W. Emery,
Albion Carsley.

The Fair for 1881 was held at Bridgton, and was a great success in every way, although one very rough, cold day interfered somewhat with the receipts. Town Hall was used for the agricultural and mechanical portions of the exhibition, and Gibbs Hall other departments, and both were crowded to repletion. Admission and entrance fees were charged, good premiums were paid in all departments, fodder was provided for all stock on exhibition, and good music provided for both days of the Fair. The financial success was such that the managers were able to pay all bills.

The Fair of 1882 was held at Bridgton, there being much better accommodations, and the citizens being willing to contribute something in return so that larger premiums could be paid, and certain desirable features added. The last of the Union Fairs was held at Harrison, the corn shop being occupied by the indoor show, while the stock was displayed in the ample grounds adjoining. This year there were some changes in the board of officers, James G. Whitney being the new President; Thatcher P. Merrill and Wm. C. Hill, Vice Presidents; Moses E. Hall, Assistant Secretary; George H. Cummings, Ruel A. Dodge, Albion Carsley, Charles H. Gould, John W. Caswell, Executive Committee. The Fair was successful, but somewhat hampered by lack of suitable accommodations. It was the last exhibition held by the Bridgton and Harrison Club, although the union terminated with the utmost good feeling between the leaders of the movement in each town. Four most excellent fairs had been the result of the union, and if the State Aid, granted later, had then been available it is by no means certain that this movement towards united action might not have been made a nucleus for a larger agricultural society, with permanent quarters at Bridgton. The managers had to be very careful in their management, and deny themselves some luxuries that more money would have warranted them, but it speaks well for

the business ability of the officers that they were able to pay all bills and have a small surplus in the treasury, which was divided equally when the society was finally dissolved, and an Independent Club organized in Bridgton.

During the existence of the Harrison and Bridgton Club the Harrison Club had not been active in any way, though its organization had been kept up in view of what might happen in the future. After it was found that there was no hope of further union fairs in connection with Bridgton or any other town, a meeting was held for consultation as to what was to be the future course of the Club which had so long been striving to advance the cause of agriculture in Harrison. It was held at the Center schoolhouse, with the veteran President, James G. Whitney, in the chair. At this and subsequent meetings the old board of officers was re-elected with a few changes, and it was unanimously voted that a Fair be held at the Village on October 5, 1886.

The Fair appears to have been satisfactory and encouraging, for the Club proceeded at once to make preparations for a two days' Cattle Show and Fair at Harrison Village, on October 5 and 6, 1887, and this exhibition is memorable as being the last one held under the auspices of the old Club. The Fair seems to have been quite successful in the way of a show, and very creditable to the town, but financially it ran behind, though the managers were enabled to pay all expenses and premiums in full, by drawing on the small surplus which happened to be on hand. One reason why there was a small attendance was that the Club could not offer the attraction of a race course, which was becoming extremely popular in connection with the agricultural shows. The societies that could offer an attractive series of races were sure to draw the crowd at the expense of the ones that had no track. The managers carefully looked over the situation, and came to the conclusion that it was folly to attempt to continue their fairs under the circumstances.

The Fair of 1887 was really the closing act of the Harrison Agricultural and Mechanics Club,—its final bow to the audience. For thirty years it had been before the public in the role of an association that was striving to help the farmers, and to bring them into closer contact for the mutual good of the whole body. Its course, though somewhat checkered, had not been strewn with many wrecks, and what it had done had been of unquestioned benefit to the whole town. It had been the means of educating the farmers to be more successful tillers of the soil, to make them thinkers as well as doers, to teach them to be independent and self-reliant, and that they were capable of standing in public and expressing their opinions in regard to the questions of the day. Not only was the organization known at home, but its fame had gone abroad through the liberal reports of its doings that had appeared in the *Bridgton News,* and other newspapers. Its members were a credit to the town, a band of agriculturists of which Harrison has good reason to be proud as it looks back over the years that are past and gone. Only a few of the active members are now left among the living. Nearly all have "gone the way of all the earth," and are reaping their reward in the great hereafter. They filled well the space of time allotted them, and strove to benefit their fellow men according to the light that was in them. The community certainly has no cause to regret that this little band was among its citizens in the past.

During the time that Harrison and Bridgton were uniting in holding fairs there was more or less dissatisfaction at South Harrison on account of location, and other reasons, and this took form in quite a portion of the citizens there joining certain other citizens of Naples in the holding of "Union Fairs" at Edes's Falls in 1883-84, but there seems to have been no hard feelings in the matter, for the reports show that patrons of the Harrison and

Bridgton shows were also exhibitors and helpers at the "Union Fairs." It appears that these fairs were quite successful, especially the one in 1884, at which there was a very large show of cattle, the Town Teams comprising seventy-six pairs of cattle, which made quite an imposing show when they were strung out in the procession. Harrison won the first prize on its team of twenty-two pairs, but Naples "went one better" in numbers, having twenty-three pairs in its team. Casco had sixteen pairs, and Naples ten. There was an extensive show of vegetables and farm produce, and a baby show where ten young hopefuls were on display, and the first prize awarded to a "baby" who is now a successful teacher in Harrison. The exhibition was regarded as a "complete success," but for some reason it was the last show at that place.

In 1886 and 1887, fairs were once more held at Harrison, as has been related, and the people seemed fairly well united in their support. It was not, however, deemed advisable to continue these fairs for reasons which have been already set forth. When it was decided that there was to be no fair at the Village in 1888, the "South Harrison Contingent" made itself manifest once more, and, largely through the efforts of James H. Hamilton, a new comer in town, it was decided to hold a Fair at South Harrison on Hamilton's grounds, which comprised the famous "Colonel Thomes Farm." Considering the territory represented by the Fair, and the short time in which it was gotten up, it was really a very creditable show. Encouraged by their success, the same parties led off in holding a "Union Fair" in 1889, at the extreme south part of the town, at the farm now occupied by S. P. Pendexter, the spacious buildings there being unoccupied. Parts of Harrison, Naples and Casco were represented, and the report in the *Bridgton News* speaks of the show as a "thoroughly good one," and says: "The managers are enthusiastic over the success of their show, and just now are 'red hot' for a bigger and better one next year."

As has been said, the "horse trot" was coming very much to the front at the fairs, and Harrison was not exempt from the fever. Hence the next move was to make a permanent organization, and lease or buy land for their grounds where a race track could be built, and the movement finally resulted in their securing a part of the Wm. H. Johnson farm, and getting the grounds sufficiently prepared so that a Fair with a horse trot attached was held in 1890, Dr. H. H. Cole being the President of the Society, and Joseph S. Chaplin the Secretary. Everything was in a crude state, but the show was successful to the satisfaction of the managers, and they decided to make the Fair a permanent thing, finished up the track, put up a good-sized exhibition hall, with offices, dining-hall, and kitchen on the first floor; erected horse stalls and stables; and partially fenced the grounds. Harrison people took hold of the work in quite good shape, and were assisted by many in Naples, and other towns, and to such an extent did the movement "take root" that the Fair of 1890 was the first of sixteen consecutive exhibitions to be held on the "South Harrison Fair Grounds."

The next move was to have the "Society" legally incorporated under the name of "The Northern Cumberland Agricultural Society," the intention being to make it the nucleus of a quite pretentious County Society, and to put it in line for a portion of the "State Stipend" which was being paid to societies that complied with certain conditions. The permanent organization was effected early in 1891, and the following officers elected:

President — Cyrus K. Foster.
Vice Presidents — Andrew Chute, Richard Cook.
Secretary — Alphonso Moulton.
Treasurer — Daniel C. Chaplin.
Trustees — James H. Hamilton,
Ambrose G. Chaplin,
John Johnson,
Hermon Cook,
James Thomes.

Harrison, Naples, and Casco were represented in the organization, and all of the towns had representatives in the organization as long as it was in existence. As soon as possible the track was put in as good condition as the nature of the ground would admit, and for some years a good field of horses was present at each Fair, and the horsemen over a large territory took quite an interest in the shows. The exhibitions of farm stock were quite extensive, and some of the displays in the hall were well worthy of being the work of some of the more pretentious societies. The managers labored incessantly, and were in no way found wanting, but the drawback of situation was an insurmountable obstacle. The grounds were so "out of the way," and so difficult of access, that the crowds in attendance on the average were not what the shows deserved, nor what was necessary to make the exhibitions a financial success. The managers had hard work to pay the bills, even with the help of the "State Stipend." For the few first years there was a small surplus, but soon people began to lose their interest, and the attendance grew smaller. The managers offered fresh attractions, but it was a battle against fate. After a noble struggle against great odds the Trustees found that the situation was yearly growing worse, and ended the struggle with the "Fifteenth Annual" in 1904. Early in 1905, the buildings and fixtures were sold at auction, and the "Northern Cumberland Agricultural Society" dissolved after a checkered career of fifteen years.

A few determined ones still held out, and were bound to try once more. A small show, and a still smaller crowd in attendance, was the result. It was the "last expiring gasp" of a society that probably could have been made permanent if a suitable location could have been found at the start. The track has grown up to grass and bushes, and the buildings have been taken down and hauled away. Little now remains to indicate the existence for sixteen

years of the "Crooked River Trotting Park," as the Fair Grounds were frequently called on the bills. The exhibition hall was sold to Naples Grange, hauled to Naples Village and made into a fine Grange Hall in 1906.

The Farmers' Club which for thirty years was in the field in behalf of agriculture, has passed away, and the grass has grown over its grave for twenty years; all of the attempts to unite with other towns in the holding of fairs have proved abortive after a brief period; the attempted "County Society," after a hard struggle for life, prolonged through fifteen years, died from the effects of bad location; and no other agricultural society whose chief purpose is the holding of annual fairs has arisen to take the place of the defunct organizations. Two large Granges have their headquarters in the town, but they prefer to spend the chief part of their energy in matters which they regard as of more consequence than fairs. With the numberless agricultural fairs in the towns surrounding us, which can be so easily reached, it seems to be the conclusion of our people that a fair in this town would not be of advantage to our farmers. A few of them now exhibit at Bridgton, and a few others patronize the great Fair at Norway, but the town which for more than forty years was famous for fairs which no other single town could equal, holds them no longer in its borders.

CHAPTER X.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

LIST OF TOWN OFFICERS SINCE THE INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN.

The following is a full list of the Town Officers for each year since the incorporation of the town:

1805. — Moderator — Joel Simmons.
Clerk — Samuel Willard.
Selectmen — Samuel Willard, Benjamin Foster, Stephen Stiles.
Treasurer — Nathaniel Burnham.

1806. — Moderator — Simeon Caswell.
Clerk — Samuel Willard.
Selectmen — Samuel Willard, Stephen Stiles, Nathaniel Burnham.
Treasurer — Nathaniel Burnham.

1807. — Moderator — Simeon Caswell.
Clerk — Samuel Willard.
Selectmen — Samuel Willard, Ezra Thomes, Stephen Stiles.
Treasurer — Nathaniel Burnham.

1808. — Moderator — Benjamin Foster.
Clerk — Samuel Willard.
Selectmen — Samuel Willard, Ezra Thomes, Stephen Stiles.
Treasurer — Nathaniel Burnham.

1809. — Moderator — Samuel Scribner.
Clerk — Samuel Willard.
Selectmen — Nathaniel Burnham, John Woodsum, Benjamin Foster.
Treasurer — Samuel Willard.

1810. — Moderator — Samuel Scribner.
Clerk — Samuel Willard.
Selectmen — Nathaniel Burnham, John Woodsum, Benjamin Foster.

1811. — Moderator — Simeon Caswell.
Clerk — Samuel Willard.
Selectmen — Samuel Willard, Benjamin Foster, James H. Chadbourn.
Treasurer — Nathaniel Burnham.

1812. — Moderator — Samuel Scribner.
Clerk — Samuel Willard.
Selectmen — Samuel Willard, Benjamin Foster, James H. Chadbourn.
Treasurer — Nathaniel Burnham.

1813. — Moderator — Samuel Scribner.
Clerk — James H. Chadbourn.
Selectmen — James H. Chadbourn, Nathaniel Burnham, Amos Thomes.
Treasurer — James Sampson.

1814. — Moderator — Samuel Scribner.
Clerk — James H. Chadbourn.
Selectmen — James H. Chadbourn, Nathaniel Burnham, Amos Thomes.
Treasurer — Ebenezer Carsley.

1815. — Moderator — Samuel Scribner.
Clerk — James H. Chadbourn.
Selectmen — James H. Chadbourn, Nathaniel Burnham, Amos Thomes.
Treasurer — Samuel Scribner.

1816. — Moderator — Samuel Scribner.
Clerk — James H. Chadbourn.
Selectmen — James H. Chadbourn, Nathaniel Burnham, Benjamin Chadbourn.
Treasurer — Charles Walker.

1817. — Moderator — Samuel Scribner.
Clerk — James H. Chadbourn.
Selectmen — Nathaniel Burnham, Amos Thomes, Charles Walker.
Treasurer — James Sampson.

1818. — Moderator — Samuel Scribner.
Clerk — James H. Chadbourn.
Selectmen — Amos Thomes, John Woodsum, Charles Walker.
Treasurer — Samuel Willard.

1819. — Moderator — Samuel Willard.
Clerk — James H. Chadbourn.
Selectmen — Nathaniel Burnham, Amos Thomes, Benjamin Foster.
Treasurer — Samuel Willard.

1820. — Moderator — Samuel Scribner.
Clerk — James H. Chadbourn.
Selectmen — Nathaniel Burnham, Amos Thomes, Charles Walker, Jr.
Treasurer — Samuel Willard.

1821. — Moderator — Amos Thomes.
Clerk — James H. Chadbourn.
Selectmen — Amos Thomes, Charles Walker, Jr., Jacob Emerson.
Treasurer — Benjamin Foster.

1822. — Moderator — Benjamin Carsley.
Clerk — James H. Chadbourn.
Selectmen — Amos Thomes, Charles Walker, Jr., Joel Whitmore.
Treasurer — Benjamin Foster.
School Committee — Grinfill Blake, Charles Walker, Jr., Joel Whitmore.

1823. — Moderator — Samuel Scribner.
Clerk — James H. Chadbourn.
Selectmen — Charles Walker, Jr., Jacob Emerson, Wentworth Stuart.
Treasurer — Samuel Scribner.
School Committee — Amos Thomes, Joel Whitmore, Charles Walker, Jr.

1824. — Moderator — Simeon Caswell.
Clerk — Charles Walker, Jr.
Selectmen — Charles Walker, Jr., Jacob Emerson, Wentworth Stuart.
Treasurer — Samuel Scribner.
School Committee — Wentworth Stuart, Benjamin M. Sanborn, Aaron W. Huntress.

1825. — Moderator — Amos Thomes.
Clerk — Charles Walker, Jr.
Selectmen — Charles Walker, Jr., Amos Thomes, James H. Chadbourn.
Treasurer — Oliver Peirce.
School Committee — Charles Walker, Jr., Charles Washburn, Thomas J. Carter.

1826. — Moderator — Amos Thomes.
Clerk — Charles Walker, Jr.
Selectmen — Charles Walker, Jr., Charles Washburn, James H. Chadbourn.
Treasurer — Oliver Peirce.
School Committee — Charles Walker, Jr., Charles Washburn, Thomas J. Carter.

1827. — Moderator — Benjamin Carsley.
Clerk — Charles Walker, Jr.
Selectmen — Charles Walker, Jr., Jacob Emerson, Daniel Witham.
Treasurer — Oliver Peirce.
School Committee — Charles Washburn, Joseph Phinney, Thomas Phinney.

1828. — Moderator — Benjamin Carsley.
Clerk — Charles Walker, Jr.
Selectmen — Charles Walker, Jr., Jacob Emerson, Daniel Witham.
School Committee — Charles Washburn, Thomas Phinney, Harrison Blake.

1829. — Moderator — Benjamin Carsley.
Clerk — Charles Walker, Jr.
Selectmen — Benjamin Foster, Joel Whitmore, Isaac Bolster.
Treasurer — Walker Brackett.
School Committee — Charles Washburn, Thomas Phinney, Harrison Blake.

1830. — Moderator — Amos Thomes.
Clerk — Charles Walker, Jr.
Selectmen — Charles Walker, Jr., Joel Whitmore, Amos Thomes.
Treasurer — James H. Chadbourn.
School Committee — Charles Walker, Jr., Joel Whitmore, Amos Thomes.

1831. — Moderator — Samuel Scribner.
Clerk — Charles Walker, Jr.
Selectmen — Charles Walker, Jr., William Haskell, 2nd, Wentworth Stuart.
Treasurer — James H. Chadbourn.
School Committee — Samuel Scribner, Reuben Burnham, Bani Burnham.

1832. — Moderator — John Dawes.
Clerk — Charles Walker, Jr.
Selectmen — Charles Walker, Jr., William Haskell, 2nd, Joseph Phinney.
Treasurer — James H. Chadbourn.
School Committee —

1833. — Moderator — John Dawes.
Clerk — Charles Walker, Jr.
Selectmen — Charles Walker, Jr., William Haskell, John Dawes.
School Committee — Charles Washburn, Harrison Blake, Cyrus K. Conant.

1834. — Moderator — Amos Thomes.
Clerk — Charles Walker, Jr.
Selectmen — Charles Walker, Jr., Amos Thomes, William Haskell.
Treasurer — James H. Chadbourn.
School Committee — Liberty Kilgore, Grinfill Blake, Thomas Phinney.

1835. — Moderator — John Dawes.
Clerk — Charles Walker, Jr.
Selectmen — Charles Walker, Jr., Amos Thomes, William Haskell.
Treasurer — James H. Chadbourn.
School Committee — Grinfill Blake, Charles Washburn, Cyrus K. Conant.

1836. — Moderator — Harrison Blake.
Clerk — Charles Walker, Jr.
Selectmen — Charles Walker, Jr., Amos Thomes, Wentworth Stuart.
Treasurer — Levi Burnham.
School Committee — Luther Rogers, Grinfill Blake, Liberty Kilgore.

1837. — Moderator — Harrison Blake.
Clerk — Charles Walker, Jr.
Selectmen — Charles Walker, Jr., Amos Thomes, William Haskell.
Treasurer — Hosea H. Huntress.
School Committee — Philip Eastman, E. H. Thomes, Luther Rogers.

1838. — Moderator — Harrison Blake.
Clerk — Charles Walker, Jr.
Selectmen — Charles Walker, Jr., William Haskell, Seth Carsley.
Treasurer — Hosea H. Huntress.
School Committee — Philip Eastman, Charles Washburn, Luther Rogers.

1839. — Moderator — John Dawes.
Clerk — Charles Walker, Jr.
Selectmen — Charles Walker, Jr., William Haskell, Jacob Emerson.
Treasurer — Hosea H. Huntress.
School Committee — Philip Eastman, Luther Rogers, Francis Blake.

1840. — Moderator — Harrison Blake.
Clerk — Charles Walker, Jr.
Selectmen — Charles Walker, Jr., William Haskell, Wentworth Stuart.
Treasurer — Hosea H. Huntress.
School Committee — Philip Eastman, Luther Rogers, Francis Blake.

1841. — Moderator — Amos Thomes.
Clerk — Charles Walker, Jr.
Selectmen — Charles Walker, Jr., Amos Thomes, Bani Burnham.
Treasurer — Edward Stanley.
School Committee — Luther Rogers, Mark R. Hopkins, Thomas Phinney.

1842. — Moderator — Amos Thomes.
Clerk — Charles Walker, Jr.
Selectmen — Amos Thomes, Bani Burnham, Hosea H. Huntress.
Treasurer — Wentworth Stuart.
School Committee — Luther Rogers, Francis Blake, George F. Foster.

1843. — Moderator — Harrison Blake.
Clerk — Charles Walker, Jr.
Selectmen — Charles Walker, Jr., Hosea H. Huntress, Thomas Phinney.
Treasurer — Samuel Walker, Jr.
School Committee — Francis Blake, Cyril Pearl, Josiah M. Blake.

1844. — Moderator — Amos Thomes.
Clerk — Charles Walker, Jr.
Selectmen — Harrison Blake, Bani Burnham, Shepherd Hawk.
Treasurer — Samuel Walker, Jr.
School Committee — Thomas Phinney, Cyril Pearl, William D. Jones.

1845. — Moderator — Amos Thomes.
Clerk — Charles Walker, Jr.
Selectmen — Thomas Phinney, Abner Libby, Henry Roby.
Treasurer — Samuel Walker, Jr.
School Committee — Johnson Warren, S. L. Andrews, Stephen Hutchinson.

1846. — Moderator — Harrison Blake.
Clerk — Charles Walker, Jr.
Selectmen — Thomas Phinney, Hosea H. Huntress, Timothy D. Burnham.
Treasurer — Samuel Walker, Jr.
School Committee — John E. Dunnells, William Libby, Stephen Hutchinson.

1847. — Moderator — Francis Blake.
Clerk — Thomas T. Peirce.
Selectmen — Thomas Phinney, George Peirce, James Weston.
Treasurer — Samuel Walker, Jr.
School Committee — John E. Dunnells, Ariel P. Chute, Horace A. Barrows.

1848. — Moderator — Francis Blake.
Clerk — Thomas T. Peirce.
Selectmen — Thomas Phinney, Bani Burnham, James Weston.
Treasurer — Samuel Walker, Jr.
School Committee — Ariel P. Chute, John E. Dunnells, William Libby.

1849. — Moderator — George F. Foster.
Clerk — Thomas T. Peirce.
Selectmen — Thomas Phinney, Sumner Burnham, William Twombly.
Treasurer — Samuel Walker, Jr.
School Committee — William V. Carsley, Samuel Thomes, Joshua Howard.

1850. — Moderator — George F. Foster.
Clerk — Thomas T. Peirce.
Selectmen — Thomas Phinney, Sumner Burnham, William Twombly.
Treasurer — Samuel Walker, Jr.
School Committee — Joshua Howard, Thomas Phinney, David Libby.

1851. — Moderator — Sumner Burnham.
Clerk — Thomas R. Sampson.
Selectmen — Thomas Phinney, Sumner Burnham, Ezra T. Ingalls.
Treasurer — Thomas R. Sampson.
School Committee — Charles Packard, Joshua Howard, John E. Dunnells.

1852. — Moderator — Francis Blake.
Clerk — Thomas R. Sampson.
Selectmen — Francis Blake, Ezra T. Ingalls, Isaac Hall.
Treasurer — Thomas R. Sampson.
School Committee — Joshua Howard, John E. Dunnells, Liberty Kilgore.

Under a new law only one member of the School Committee was chosen each year, the term being for three years, and the chairman going off the board every year. The names of the full board will be given each year.

1853. — Moderator — Harrison Blake.
Clerk — Thomas R. Sampson.
Selectmen — Thomas R. Sampson, Ezra T. Ingalls, Isaac Hall.
Treasurer — Thomas R. Sampson.
School Committee — John E. Dunnells, Liberty Kilgore, Albion Cobb.

1854. — Moderator — Harrison Blake.
Clerk — Thomas R. Sampson.
Selectmen — Thomas R. Sampson, Ezra T. Ingalls, Isaac Hall.
Treasurer — Thomas R. Sampson.
School Committee — Liberty Kilgore, Albion Cobb, Francis Blake.

1855. — Moderator — Harrison Blake.
Clerk — Thomas R. Sampson.
Selectmen — Bani Burnham, William Twombly, Eben S. Caswell.
Treasurer — Thomas R. Sampson.
School Committee — Albion Cobb, Joshua Howard, John E. Dunnells.

1856. — Moderator — Joshua Howard.
Clerk — Thomas R. Sampson.
Selectmen — Ezra T. Ingalls, Isaac Hall, Amos Small.
Treasurer — Samuel Walker, Jr.
School Committee — Joshua Howard, Freeman Hall, Albion Cobb.

1857. — Moderator — Sumner Burnham.
Clerk — Thomas R. Sampson.
Selectmen — Sumner Burnham, Silas Blake, Cyrus Haskell.
Treasurer — Silas Blake.
School Committee — Freeman Hall, Albion Cobb, Orin Bartlett.

1858. — Moderator — Philander Tolman.
Clerk — Thomas R. Sampson.
Selectmen — Sumner Burnham, Silas Blake, Cyrus Haskell.
Treasurer — Samuel Walker, Jr.
School Committee — Edward P. Stanley, Orin Bartlett, George S. Kilgore.

1859. — Moderator — James M. Edwards.
Clerk — Thomas R. Sampson.
Selectmen — Bani Burnham, Ezra T. Ingalls, Solomon L. Andrews.
Treasurer — Joshua Howard.
Supervisor of Schools — J. Wendall Weston.

1860. — Moderator — James M. Edwards.
Clerk — Thomas R. Sampson.
Selectmen — Bani Burnham, Ezra T. Ingalls, William Twombly.
Treasurer — Joshua Howard.
Supervisor of Schools — John E. Dunnells.

1861. — Moderator — James M. Edwards.
Clerk — Thomas R. Sampson.
Selectmen — Silas Blake, Joshua Howard, William Twombly.
Treasurer — Thomas R. Sampson.
Supervisor of Schools — S. Loton Weston.

1862. — Moderator — Philander Tolman.
Clerk — Thomas R. Sampson.
Selectmen — Philander Tolman, Joshua Howard, William Twombly.
Treasurer — Thomas R. Sampson.
Supervisor — Joshua Howard.

1863. — Moderator — Almon A. Strout.
Clerk — Thomas R. Sampson.
Selectmen — Joshua Howard, Albert Gray, William V. Carsley.
Treasurer — Thomas R. Sampson.
School Committee — Joshua Howard, Moses E. Hall, Fernald J. Sawyer.

1864. — Moderator — Obadiah G. Cook.
Clerk — S. Loton Weston.
Selectmen — Obadiah G. Cook, Samuel Thomes, Edward K. Whitney.
Treasurer — Samuel Walker, Jr.
School Committee — S. Loton Weston, David Frost, Orin Bartlett.

1865. — Moderator — Philander Tolman.
Clerk — S. Loton Weston.
Selectmen — Joshua Howard, James E. Flood, Christopher C. W. Sampson.
Treasurer — Joshua Howard.
School Committee — S. Loton Weston, Orin Bartlett, David Frost.

1866. — Moderator — Joshua Howard.
Clerk — S. Loton Weston.
Selectmen — Joshua Howard, C. C. W. Sampson, Ezra T. Ingalls.
Treasurer — Thomas R. Sampson.
School Committee — Orin Bartlett, David Frost, Silas Bullard.

1867. — Moderator — Philander Tolman.
Clerk — S. Loton Weston.
Selectmen — Joshua Howard, C. C. W. Sampson, Ezra T. Ingalls.
Treasurer — Thomas R. Sampson.
School Committee — David Frost, Silas Bullard, S. Loton Weston.

1868. — Moderator — Caleb A. Chaplin.
Clerk — S. Loton Weston.
Selectmen — Joshua Howard, C. C. W. Sampson, Ezra T. Ingalls.
Treasurer — Thomas R. Sampson.
School Committee — Silas Bullard, S. Loton Weston, David Frost.

1869. — Moderator — Samuel Thomes.
Clerk — S. Loton Weston.
Selectmen — William Twombly, Albert Gray, Charles E. Stuart.
Treasurer — Thomas R. Sampson.
School Committee — S. Loton Weston, David Frost, William M. Brooks.

1870. — Moderator — Philander Tolman.
Clerk — S. Loton Weston.
Selectmen — Caleb A. Chaplin, Albert Gray, Samuel Thomes.
Treasurer — Thomas R. Sampson.
School Committee — David Frost, William M. Brooks, S. Loton Weston.

1871. — Moderator — Caleb A. Chaplin.
Clerk — Thomas R. Sampson.
Selectmen — Caleb A. Chaplin, Albert Gray, Samuel Thomes.
Treasurer — Albion K. Morse.
School Committee — William M. Brooks, S. Loton Weston, Caleb A. Chaplin.

1872. — Moderator — Caleb A. Chaplin.
Clerk — Thomas R. Sampson.
Selectmen — Caleb A. Chaplin, Albert Gray, Samuel Thomes.
Treasurer — Albion K. Morse.
School Committee — S. Loton Weston, Caleb A. Chaplin, William M. Brooks.

1873. — Moderator — Obadiah G. Cook.
Clerk — Thomas R. Sampson.
Selectmen — Josiah Monroe, George H. Cummings, George W. Brackett.
Treasurer — Albion K. Morse.
School Committee — Caleb A. Chaplin, William M. Brooks, Horatio H. Cole.

1874. — Moderator — Obadiah G. Cook.
Clerk — Thomas R. Sampson.
Selectmen — George H. Cummings, David Frost, George W. Brackett.
Treasurer — Albion K. Morse.
School Committee — William M. Brooks, Horatio H. Cole, Obadiah G. Cook.

1875. — Moderator — Obadiah G. Cook.
Clerk — Thomas R. Sampson.
Selectmen — Joshua Howard, James W. Weston, Reuben Hobbs.
Treasurer — Albion K. Morse.
School Committee — Horatio H. Cole, Obadiah G. Cook, William M. Brooks.

1876. — Moderator — Obadiah G. Cook.
Clerk — Thomas R. Sampson.
Selectmen — Albert Gray, George H. Cummings, Nathaniel H. Seavey.
Treasurer — Albion K. Morse.
School Committee — Obadiah G. Cook, William M. Brooks, L. W. Raymond.

1877. — Moderator — Obadiah G. Cook.
Clerk — Thomas R. Sampson.
Selectmen — George H. Cummings, Samuel Thomes, Nathaniel H. Seavey.
Treasurer — Albion K. Morse.
School Committee — Horatio H. Cole, L. W. Raymond, S. Loton Weston.

1878. — Moderator — Philander Tolman.
Clerk — Thomas R. Sampson.
Selectmen — George H. Cummings, Newell A. Trafton, Nathaniel H. Seavey.
Treasurer — Albion K. Morse.
School Committee — L. W. Raymond, S. Loton Weston, Horatio H. Cole.

1879. — Moderator — Philander Tolman.
Clerk — Thomas R. Sampson.
Selectmen — Albert Gray, John W. Caswell, Moses E. Hall.
Treasurer — Albion K. Morse.
School Committee — S. Loton Weston, Horatio H. Cole, Alphonso Moulton.

1880. — Moderator — Philander Tolman.
Clerk — Thomas R. Sampson.
Selectmen — George H. Cummings, John W. Caswell, Moses E. Hall.
Treasurer — Albion K. Morse.
School Committee — Horatio H. Cole, Alphonso Moulton, S. Loton Weston.

1881. — Moderator — Nathaniel H. Seavey.
Clerk — Thomas R. Sampson.
Selectmen — Nathaniel H. Seavey, William V. Carsley, John Johnson.
Treasurer — Albion K. Morse.
School Committee — Alphonso Moulton, S. Loton Weston, Horatio H. Cole.

1882. — Moderator — Charles E. Stuart.
Clerk — Thomas R. Sampson.
Selectmen — Joshua Howard, Franklin Walker, John Johnson.
Treasurer — Albion K. Morse.
School Committee — S. Loton Weston, Horatio H. Cole, Alphonso Moulton.

1883. — Moderator — Charles E. Stuart.
Clerk — Thomas R. Sampson.
Selectmen — Joshua Howard, Robert Wells, John Johnson.
Treasurer — Albion K. Morse.
School Committee — Horatio H. Cole, Alphonso Moulton, S. Loton Weston.

1884. — Moderator — Charles E. Stuart.
Clerk — Thomas R. Sampson.
Selectmen — Joshua Howard, Robert Wells, John Johnson.
Treasurer — Albion K. Morse.
School Committee — Alphonso Moulton, S. Loton Weston, Horatio H. Cole.

1885. — Moderator — Charles E. Stuart.
Clerk — Howard L. Sampson.
Selectmen — Joshua Howard, Moses E. Hall, George E. Tarbox.
Treasurer — Albion K. Morse.
School Committee — S. Loton Weston, Horatio H. Cole, Charles S. Cook.

1886. — Moderator — Charles E. Stuart.
Clerk — Howard L. Sampson.
Selectmen — Joshua Howard, Moses E. Hall, George E. Tarbox.
Treasurer — Albion K. Morse.
School Committee — Horatio H. Cole, George S. Pitts, Austin W. Taylor.

1887. — Moderator — Charles E. Stuart.
Clerk — Howard L. Sampson.
Selectmen — Joshua Howard, George E. Tarbox, Quincy M. Chute.
Treasurer — Albion K. Morse.
School Committee — George S. Pitts, Austin W. Taylor, Horatio H. Cole.

1888. — Moderator — Charles E. Stuart.
Clerk — Howard L. Sampson.
Selectmen — Joshua Howard, Moses E. Hall, Quincy M. Chute.
Treasurer — Albion K. Morse.
School Committee — Alphonso Moulton, Horatio H. Cole, George S. Pitts.

1889. — Moderator — Charles E. Stuart.
Clerk — Howard L. Sampson.
Selectmen — Nathaniel H. Seavey, Perley W. Kilbourne, John C. Frost.
Treasurer — Albion K. Morse.
Supervisor of Schools — Horatio H. Cole.

1890. — Moderator — Charles E. Stuart.
Clerk — Howard L. Sampson.
Selectmen — Nathaniel H. Seavey, George E. Tarbox, John C. Frost.
Treasurer — Albion K. Morse.
Supervisor of Schools — Horatio H. Cole.

The Supervisor of Schools died on November 7th, and Alphonso Moulton was appointed to fill the unexpired term.

1891. — Moderator — James P. Lown.
Clerk — Howard L. Sampson.
Selectmen — Marshall Jordan, James Thomes, David E Caswell.
Treasurer — Albion K. Morse.
Supervisor of Schools — Alphonso Moulton.

1892. — Moderator — Charles E. Stuart.
Clerk — Howard L. Sampson.
Selectmen — Marshall Jordan, Charles L. Walker, Quincy M. Chute.
Treasurer — Albion K. Morse.
Supervisor of Schools — Albert W. Weston.

1893. — Moderator — James P. Lown.
Clerk — Howard L. Sampson.
Selectmen — Quincy M. Chute, Charles L. Walker, Joseph Pitts.
Treasurer — Albert S. Pitts.
Supervisor of Schools — Alphonso Moulton.

1894. — Moderator — Charles E. Stuart.
Clerk — Howard L. Sampson.
Selectmen — Quincy M. Chute, Charles L. Walker, Joseph Pitts.
Treasurer — Albert S. Pitts.
School Committee — George S. Pitts, Albert F. Davis, Charles B. Sylvester, Alphonso Moulton, William L. Grover.
Superintendent of Schools — Alphonso Moulton.

Under a new law the number of members of School Committee was increased to five, and this body chose a Superintendent.

1895. — Moderator — James P. Lown.

Clerk — Howard L. Sampson.

Selectmen — George H. Cummings, Charles L. Walker, James Thomes.

Treasurer — Albert S. Pitts.

School Committee — Albert F. Davis, Charles B. Sylvester, William L. Grover, George S. Pitts, Alphonso Moulton.

Superintendent of Schools — Charles B. Sylvester.

1896. — Moderator — George S. Pitts.

Clerk — Howard L. Sampson.

Selectmen — Quincy M. Chute, Albert B. Caswell, Adelbert C. Buck.

Treasurer — Albert S. Pitts.

School Committee — Charles B. Sylvester, Alphonso Moulton, George S. Pitts, Albert F. Davis, Edward A. Wight.

Superintendent of Schools — George S. Pitts.

1897. — Moderator — William L. Grover.

Clerk — Howard L. Sampson.

Selectmen — Albert B. Caswell, George E. Tarbox, Joseph S. Chaplin.

Treasurer — Albert S. Pitts.

School Committee — Alphonso Moulton, William L. Grover, Albert W. Weston, Edward A. Wight, Charles B. Sylvester.

Superintendent of Schools — Edward A. Wight.

1898. — Moderator — George S. Pitts.

Clerk — Howard L. Sampson.

Selectmen — Albert B. Caswell, Albert W. Weston, Joseph S. Chaplin.

Treasurer — Albert S. Pitts.

Road Commissioner — James Thomes.

School Committee — Charles B. Sylvester, James P. Blake, William L. Grover.

Superintendent of Schools — George S. Pitts.

Under a change of law the Superintending School Committee was reduced to three members, and the Superintendent was chosen by the town.

1899. — Moderator — George S. Pitts.
Clerk — Howard L. Sampson.
Selectmen — Albert B. Caswell, Albert W. Weston, Joseph S. Chaplin.
Treasurer — Albert S. Pitts.
Road Commissioner — James Thomes.
School Committee — James P. Blake, William L. Grover, Charles B. Sylvester.
Superintendent of Schools — George S. Pitts.

1900. — Moderator — George E. Tarbox.
Clerk — Howard L. Sampson.
Selectmen — Albert W. Weston, Joseph S. Chaplin, Victor L. Jordan.
Treasurer — Albert S. Pitts.
Road Commissioner — James Thomes.
School Committee — William L. Grover, Charles B. Sylvester, James P. Blake.
Superintendent of Schools — Edward A. Wight.

1901. — Moderator — George S. Pitts.
Clerk — Howard L. Sampson.
Selectmen — Albert W. Weston, Victor L. Jordan, Melvin T. Merrow.
Treasurer — Albert S. Pitts.
Road Commissioner — James Thomes.
School Committee — Charles B. Sylvester, James P. Blake, Quincy M. Chute.
Superintendent of Schools — George S. Pitts.

1902. — Moderator — George S. Pitts.
Clerk — Howard L. Sampson.
Selectmen — Albert W. Weston, Victor L. Jordan, Melvin T. Merrow.
Treasurer — Albert S. Pitts.
Road Commissioner — James Thomes.
School Committee — James P. Blake, Quincy M. Chute, Charles B. Sylvester.
Superintendent of Schools — Alphonso Moulton.

1903. — Moderator — George S. Pitts.
Clerk — Howard L. Sampson.
Selectmen — George H. Cummings, Andrew B. Jordan, James Thomes.
Treasurer — Albert S. Pitts.
Road Commissioners — William H. Briggs, Hermon Thompson, Henry L. Jillson. (Appointed by Selectmen.)
School Committee — Quincy M. Chute, Charles B. Sylvester, James P. Blake.
Superintendent of Schools — Alphonso Moulton.

1904. — Moderator — J. Bennett Pike.
Clerk — Howard L. Sampson.
Selectmen — Quincy M. Chute, James Thomes, Hermon Thompson.
Treasurer — Albert S. Pitts.
Road Commissioners — The Selectmen.
School Committee — George D. Skillings, James P. Blake, George E. Tarbox.
Superintendent of Schools — Alphonso Moulton.

Under another change of the law the Superintendent was chosen by the School Committee.

1905. — Moderator — Nathan C. Pinkham.
Clerk — Howard L. Sampson.
Selectmen — Albert W. Weston, Victor L. Jordan, Hermon Thompson.
Treasurer — Albert S. Pitts.
Road Commissioners — Rollin L. Davis, Henry L. Jillson.
School Committee — James P. Blake, George E. Tarbox, George D. Skillings.
Superintendent of Schools — Alphonso Moulton.

1906. — Moderator — Nathaniel H. Seavey.
Clerk — Howard L. Sampson.
Selectmen — Quincy M. Chute, George D. Skillings, James P. Blake.
Treasurer — Albert S. Pitts.
Road Commissioner — James Thomes.
School Committee — George E. Tarbox, George D. Skillings, James P. Blake.
Superintendent of Schools — Alphonso Moulton.

1907. — Moderator — George E. Tarbox.

Clerk — Howard L. Sampson.

Selectmen — Quincy M. Chute, Victor L. Jordan, George D. Skillings.

School Committee — George D. Skillings, James P. Blake, George E. Tarbox.

Superintendent of Schools — Alphonso Moulton.

1908. — Moderator — George S. Pitts.

Clerk — Howard L. Sampson.

Selectmen — Quincy M. Chute, J. T. Kneeland, Lewis F. Briggs.

Treasurer — Albert S. Pitts.

Town Agent — George S. Pitts.

School Committee — Frank P. Bennett, Arthur P. Stanley, George E. Tarbox.

Superintendent of Schools — Alphonso Moulton.

To fill vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. Moulton, Mrs. Vida Green was appointed to serve the rest of the year.

Collectors.

1805, John Woodsum.
1806-7, Jacob Emerson.
1808, Seth Carsley.
1809, Peter Gilson.
1810, Samuel Scribner.
1811-12, Simeon Caswell.
1813, Benjamin Foster.
1814-15, Simeon Caswell.
1816, Jacob Emerson.
1817, Walker Brackett.
1818, Samuel Scribner.
1819, Benjamin Chadbourne.
1820, Joel Whitmore.
1821-22, Israel Harmon.
1823-26, Walker Brackett.
1827, Alonzo Robbins.
1828-29, Walker Brackett.
1830, Cyrus K. Conant.
1831-32, Otis Carter.
1833, Henry Robie.
1834, John P. Lowell.
1835, Haskell Peirce.
1836, Walker Brackett.
1837, John P. Lowell.
1838-39, Wentworth Stuart.
1840-44, Edward Stanley.
1845, Reuben Ingalls.
1846, Worthy C. Barrows.
1847, George F. Foster.
1848, Wentworth Stuart.
1849-52, Samuel S. Stanley.
1853, Daniel Mayberry.
1854, Bani Burnham.
1855, Daniel Mayberry.
1856, Bani Burnham.
1857, Nathan Potter.
1858, Reuben Hobbs.
1859, William Twombly.
1860, Charles E. Stuart.
1861, Levi Burnham.
1862-68, Charles E. Stuart.
1869-70, Charles T. Thomes.
1871, Reuben Hobbs.
1872, Levi Burnham.
1873, Caleb A. Chaplin.
1874, Reuben Hobbs.
1875-76, George W. Newcomb.
1877, Freeman J. Dunn.
1878, William Twombly.
1879, George W. Newcomb.
1880, Nathan Carsley.
1881-83, William Chute.
1884, Nathaniel S. Wight.
1885-86, George S. Pitts.
1887, Charles E. Roberts.
1888-89, John Walker.
1890, Silas C. Pitts.
1891, Lyman Shedd.
1892, James Thomes.
1893-97, Lyman Shedd.
1898-99, James Thomes.
1900-02, George P. Carsley.
1903-04, Silas C. Pitts.
1905, Dexter B. Brown.
1906, James Thomes.
1907, John E. Proctor.
1908, Albert S. Pitts.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1806. — James Sullivan, *Dem. Rep.*, 19; Caleb Strong, *Fed.*, 5.
1807. — James Sullivan, *Dem. Rep.*, 35; Caleb Strong, *Fed.*, 7.
1808. — James Sullivan, *Dem. Rep.*, 27; Christopher Gore, *Fed.*, 15; Lothrop Lewis, 1.
1809. — Levi Lincoln, *Dem. Rep.*, 31; Christopher Gore, *Fed.*, 25.
1810. — Elbridge Gerry, *Dem. Rep.*, 33; Christopher Gore, *Fed.*, 22.
1811. — Elbridge Gerry, *Dem. Rep.*, 33; Christopher Gore, *Fed.*, 16.
1812. — Caleb Strong, *Fed.*, 41; Elbridge Gerry, *Dem. Rep.*, 33.
1813. — Caleb Strong, *Fed.*, 33; Joseph B. Varnum, *Dem. Rep.*, 22.
1814. — Caleb Strong, *Fed.*, 43; Samuel Dexter, *Dem. Rep.*, 30; William Phillips, 1.
1815. — Samuel Dexter, *Dem. Rep.*, 39; Caleb Strong, *Fed.*, 34.
1816. — Samuel Dexter, *Dem. Rep.*, 44; John Brooks, *Fed.*, 29.
1817. — Henry Dearborn, *Dem. Rep.*, 33; John Brooks, *Fed.*, 29.
1818. — John Brooks, *Fed.*, 30; Benjamin W. Crowningshield, *Dem. Rep.*, 25.
1819. — Benjamin W. Crowningshield, *Dem. Rep.*, 26; John Brooks, *Fed.*, 25.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR OF MAINE.

1820. — William King, *Rep.*, 63.
1821. — Albion K. Parris, *Rep.*, 38; Ezekiel Whitman, *Fed.*, 30.
1822. — Albion K. Parris, *Rep.*, 47; Ezekiel Whitman, *Fed.*, 16.
1823. — Albion K. Parris, *Rep.*, 54.
1824. — Albion K. Parris, *Rep.*, 62.
1825. — Albion K. Parris, Rep., 58.
1826. — Enoch Lincoln, *Rep.*, 67.
1827. — Enoch Lincoln, *Rep.*, 43.
1828. — Enoch Lincoln, *Rep.*, 86.

1829. — Jonathan G. Hunton, *Nat. Rep.*, 95; Samuel E. Smith, *Dem. Rep.*, 64.

1830. — Jonathan G. Hunton, *Nat. Rep.*, 95; Samuel E. Smith, *Dem. Rep.*, 76.

1831. — Samuel E. Smith, *Dem. Rep.*, 77; Daniel Goodnow, *Nat.* Rep., 70.

1832. — Samuel E. Smith, *Dem. Rep.*, 104; Daniel Goodnow, *Nat. Rep.*, 99.

1833. — Robert P. Dunlap, *Dem.*, 77; Daniel Goodnow, *Whig*, 67; Thomas A. Hill, *Anti-Mason*, 3.

1834. — Peleg Sprague, *Whig*, 125; Robert P. Dunlap, *Dem.*, 76; Thomas A. Hill, *Anti-Mason*, 2.

1835. — Robert P. Dunlap, *Dem.*, 65; William King, *Whig*, 57.

1836. — Edward Kent, *Whig*, 100; Robert P. Dunlap, *Dem.*, 78.

1837. — Edward Kent, *Whig*, 110; Gorham Parks, *Dem.*, 91.

1838. — Edward Kent, *Whig*, 152; John Fairfield, *Dem.*, 106.

1839. — John Fairfield, *Dem.*, 102; Edward Kent, *Whig*, 98.

1840. — Edward Kent, *Whig*, 151; John Fairfield, *Dem.*, 102.

1841. — Edward Kent, *Whig*, 126; John Fairfield, *Dem.*, 98.

1842. — John Fairfield, *Dem.*, 88; Edward Robinson, *Whig*, 59; James Appleton, *Liberty*, 24.

1843. — Hugh J. Anderson, *Dem.*, 76; James Appleton, *Liberty*, 65; Edward Robinson, *Whig*, 21.

1844. — Hugh J. Anderson, *Dem.*, 101; Edward Robinson, *Whig*, 82; James Appleton, *Liberty*, 56.

1845. — Hugh J. Anderson, *Dem.*, 93; Samuel Fessenden, *Liberty*, 58; Freeman H. Morse, *Whig*, 52.

1846. — John W. Dana, *Dem.*, 62; Samuel Fessenden, *Liberty*, 59; David Bronson, *Whig*, 57.

1847. — John W. Dana, *Dem.*, 77; Samuel Fessenden, *Liberty*, 46; David Bronson, *Whig*, 26.

1848. — John W. Dana, *Dem.*, 94; Samuel Fessenden, *Liberty*, 78; Elijah L. Hamlin, *Whig*, 26.

1849. — John Hubbard, *Dem.*, 82; George F. Talbot, *Free Soil*, 64; Elijah L. Hamlin, *Whig*, 40.

1850. — John Hubbard, *Dem.*, 112; George F. Talbot, *Free Soil*, 69; William G. Crosby, *Whig*, 45.

1851. — No Election.

1852. — John Hubbard, *Dem.*, 135; Anson G. Chandler, *Anti-Me. Law,* 117; William G. Crosby, *Whig,* 31; Ezekiel Holmes, *Free Soil,* 1.

1853. — Albert Pillsbury, *Dem.*, 111; Ezekiel Holmes, *Free Soil,* 80; William G. Crosby, *Whig,* 38; Anson P. Morrill, *Me. Law,* 33.

1854. — Anson P. Morrill, *Me. Law and K. N.*, 149; Albion K. Parris, *Dem.*, 76; Shepherd Cary, *Op. Dem.*, 18; Isaac Reed, *Whig,* 12.

1855. — Anson P. Morrill, *Rep.*, 156; Samuel Wells, *Dem.*, 143; Isaac Reed, *Whig,* 2.

1856. — Hannibal Hamlin, *Rep.*, 189; Samuel Wells, *Dem.*, 141; George F. Patten, *Whig,* 1.

1857. — Lot M. Morrill, *Rep.*, 143; Manasseh H. Smith, *Dem.*, 134.

1858. — Lot M. Morrill, *Rep.*, 179; Manasseh H. Smith, *Dem.*, 147.

1859. — Lot M. Morrill, *Rep.*, 166; Manasseh H. Smith, *Dem.*, 118.

1860. — Israel Washburn, Jr., *Rep.*, 179; Ephraim K. Smart, *Dem.*, 141.

1861. — Israel Washburn, Jr., *Rep.*, 161; John W. Dana, *Dem.*, 124; Charles D. Jameson, *War Dem.*, 2.

1862. — Abner Coburn, *Rep.*, 147; Bion Bradbury, *Dem.*, 137.

1863. — Samuel Cony, *Rep.*, 177; Bion Bradbury, *Dem.*, 152.

1864. — Samuel Cony, *Rep.*, 164; Joseph Howard, *Dem.*, 140.

1865. — Samuel Cony, *Rep.*, 132; Joseph Howard, *Dem.*, 121.

1866. — Joshua L. Chamberlain, *Rep.*, 156; Eben F. Pillsbury, *Dem.*, 114.

1867. — Joshua L. Chamberlain, *Rep.*, 135; Eben F. Pillsbury, *Dem.*, 116.

1868. — Joshua L. Chamberlain, *Rep.*, 170; Eben F. Pillsbury, *Dem.*, 140.

1869. — Joshua L. Chamberlain, *Rep.*, 117; Franklin Smith, *Dem.*, 101.

1870. — Sidney Perham, *Rep.*, 126; Charles W. Roberts, *Dem.*, 117.

1871. — Charles P. Kimball, *Dem.*, 129; Sidney Perham, *Rep.*, 123.

1872. — Sidney Perham, *Rep.*, 143; Charles P. Kimball, *Dem.*, 140.

1873. — Nelson Dingley, Jr., *Rep.*, 104; Joseph Titcomb, *Dem.*, 104.

1874. — Joseph Titcomb, *Dem.*, 113; Nelson Dingley, Jr., *Rep.*, 112.

1875. — Selden Connor, *Rep.*, 127; Charles W. Roberts, *Dem.*, 124.

1876. — Selden Connor, *Rep.*, 149; John C. Talbot, *Dem.*, 147.

1877. — Selden Connor, *Rep.*, 120; Joseph H. Williams, *Dem.*, 116.

1878. — Selden Connor, *Rep.*, 134; Joseph L. Smith, *Nat. G. B.*, 78; Alonzo Garcelon, *Dem.*, 76.

1879. — Daniel F. Davis, *Rep.*, 160; Joseph L. Smith, *Nat. G. B.*, 123; Alonzo Garcelon, Dem., 52.

1880. — Daniel F. Davis, *Rep.*, 168; Harris M. Plaisted, *Fusion*, 167.

1882. — Harris M. Plaisted, *Fusion*, 168; Frederick Robie, *Rep.*, 167.

1884. — John B. Redman, *Dem.*, 170; Frederick Robie, *Rep.*, 157.

1886. — Clark S. Edwards, *Dem.*, 155; Joseph R. Bodwell, *Rep.*, 140; Aaron Clark, *Prohib.*, 4.

1888. — Edwin C. Burleigh, *Rep.*, 161; William L. Putnam, *Dem.*, 150.

1890. — Edwin C. Burleigh, *Rep.*, 149; William P. Thompson, *Dem.*, 128; Aaron Clark, *Prohib.*, 13.

1892. — Henry B. Cleaves, *Rep.*, 141; Charles F. Johnson, *Dem.*, 141; Timothy B. Hussey, *Prohib.*, 12; Edgar F. Knowlton, *Labor*, 1.

1894. — Henry B. Cleaves, *Rep.*, 157; Charles F. Johnson, *Dem.*, 99; Ira G. Hersey, *Prohib.*, 7.

1896. — Llewellyn Powers, *Rep.*, 160; Melvin P. Frank, *Dem.*, 94; Ammi S. Ladd, *Prohib.*, 8; Luther C. Bateman, *People's*, 2; William H. Clifford, *Dem.*, 1.

1898. — Llewellyn Powers, *Rep.*, 106; Samuel L. Lord, *Dem.*, 96; Ammi S. Ladd, *Prohib.*, 7.

1900. — John F. Hill, *Rep.*, 158; Samuel L. Lord, *Dem.*, 141; Grant Rogers, *Prohib.*, 6.

1902. — John F. Hill, *Rep.*, 144; Samuel W. Gould, *Dem.*, 94; James Perrigo, *Prohib.*, 14; Charles L. Fox, *Soc.*, 1.

1904. — William T. Cobb, *Rep.*, 158; Cyrus W. Davis, *Dem.*, 115; Nathan F. Woodbury, *Prohib.*, 4.

1906. — William T. Cobb, 170; Cyrus W. Davis, 136; Henry Woodward, 1; Chas. L. Fox, 1.

1908. — Bert M. Fernald, 157; Obadiah Gardner, 131; James H. Ames, 4.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The records of the town show no votes for Representative to the General Court of Massachusetts, hence the vote for Representatives begins with the existence of the State of Maine.

There were no means of knowing the politics of the different candidates voted for until the years that are within the knowledge of persons now living, but this can generally be determined by comparing the vote with that for Governor in the same year.

1820. — Phineas Ingalls, 44; Gen. John Perley, 36.

1821. — Jonathan Britton, 38; Oliver Pierce, 23.

1822. — Jacob Emerson, 48; James H. Chadbourn, 24; Joel Whitmore, 1.

1823. — Jonathan Britton, 33; Levi Patch, 16; Oliver Peirce, 9.

1824. — Jacob Emerson, 47; James H. Chadbourn, 12; Simeon Caswell, 9.

1825. — Jonathan Britton, 43; Thomas Shedd, 20.

1826. — Jacob Emerson, 47; Clement Phinney, 17; James H. Chadbourn, 12.

1827. — Levi Patch, 20; John Chute, 19; Jonathan Britton, 8.

1828. — Jacob Emerson, 75; Isaac Bolster, 36; Charles Walker, Jr., 16; Clement Phinney, 5.

Second trial. — Jacob Emerson, 69; Isaac Bolster, 38; Wentworth Stuart, 2.

1829. — John Chute, 72; Thomas Shedd, 53; Levi Patch, 33.

1830. — Oliver Peirce, 78; Charles Walker, Jr., 74; Isaac Bolster, 5.

1831. — Thomas Shedd, 78; Haskell Peirce, 49; Levi Patch, 11.

Second trial. — Thomas Shedd, 73; Haskell Peirce, 68.

1832. — Charles Walker, Jr., 106; Charles Washburn, 96.

1833. — Thomas Jackson, 75; John Hancock, 65; Samuel Andrews, 3; Wyatt Turner, 1.

1834. — Amos Thomes, 125; Charles Walker, Jr., 77; Charles Washburn, 1; James Weston, 1.

1835. — Mark Knight, 65; Francis Chute, 54; John Hancock, 3.

1836. — Haskell Peirce, 94; Charles Walker, Jr., 73; Amos Thomes, 3; Charles Walker, 2; Benjamin Foster, 1.

1837. — John Hancock, 110; Joseph Hall, 91.

1838. — Philip Eastman, 105; Harrison Blake, 105; Amos Thomes, 34; William Haskell, 5; Jacob Emerson, 3; Haskell Peirce, 1; Charles Walker, Jr., 1.

Second trial. — Philip Eastman, 98; Harrison Blake, 95; William Haskell, 2; Amos Thomes, 2; Jacob Emerson, 1; Merrill Knight, 1.

1839. — Daniel Weston, 99; Stevens Rich, 97; Elijah Scribner, 4.

1840. — Harrison Blake, 106; Hosea H. Huntress, 101; Haskell Peirce, 18; William Haskell, 16; Sumner Burnham, 4; Amos Thomes, 2; Luther Rogers, 1; Shepard Hawke, 1; Timothy D. Burnham, 1.

1841. — Charles Walker, Jr., 107; Daniel D. Ruggles, 96; Henry Roby, 10; Francis Blake, 2; Harrison Blake, 1; Grinfill Blake, 1; William Haskell, 1; Thomas Phinney, 1.

Second trial. — Charles Walker, Jr., 71; Daniel D. Ruggles, 58; Reuben Ingalls, 1.

1842. — Richard Kimball, 88; Thomas H. Mead, 79; Nathaniel Pease, 5.

Second trial. — Richard Kimball, 48; Thomas Mead, 33; Nathaniel Pease, 13.

Third trial. — Thomas H. Mead, 62; Richard Kimball, 52; Nathaniel Pease, 9; John Fowler, 1.

Fourth trial. — Thomas H. Mead, 55; Richard Kimball, 37; Nathaniel Pease, 6.

Fifth trial. — Thomas H. Mead, 56; Richard Kimball, 54; Moody F. Walker, 1.

Sixth trial. — Thomas H. Mead, 84; Richard Kimball, 29; Nathaniel Pease, 2.

Seventh trial. — Thomas H. Mead, 46; Richard Kimball, 14; Nathaniel Pease, 12; Samuel Andrews, 8; John F. Potter, 1; Aaron Littlefield, 1; Moody F. Walker, 1; G. W. Cushman, 1; Stephen Beeman, 1; Samuel Riggs, 1; Moses Gould, 1; Asa Ingalls, 1.

Eighth trial. — Thomas H. Mead, 27; Nathaniel Pease, 5; Richard Kimball, 2.

Ninth trial. — Thomas H. Mead, 28; Richard Kimball, 10; Nathaniel Pease, 10; Samuel Andrews, 1; Jacob Hazen, 1.

Tenth trial, March 20th, 1843. — Thomas H. Mead, 41; Nathaniel Pease, 24; Richard Kimball, 19; Samuel Andrews, 2nd, 10; Samuel Andrews, 7; Asa Ingalls, 2; Moody F. Walker, 1.

The Legislature adjourned four days after this last trial.

1843. — Hosea H. Huntress, 74; Henry Roby, 67; Jacob Emerson, 13; Bani Burnham, 1; Francis Blake, 1.

1844. — Richard Kimball, 100; Rensellaer Cram, 83; Nathaniel Pease, 57.

Second trial. — Rensellaer Cram, 65; Reuben Ball, 57; Nathaniel Pease, 38.

Third trial. — Nathaniel Pease, 25; Reuben Ball, 18; Rensellaer Cram, 13.

Fourth trial. — Reuben Ball, 85; Rensellaer Cram, 60; Nathaniel Pease, 37.

1845. — Abner Libby, 90; David R. Morse, 51; Worthy C. Barrows, 47.

1846. — Lothrop Lewis, 59; Rensellaer Cram, 57; Caleb Parker, 51; Benjamin Walker, 6; Reuben Ball, 3; Samuel Andrews, 2nd, 2.

Second trial. — Lothrop Lewis, 42; Rensellaer Cram, 36; Caleb Parker, 33.

Third trial. — Lothrop Lewis, 39; Rensellaer Cram, 31; Caleb Parker, 29; Theodore Ingalls, 1; Samuel Andrews, 2nd, 1.

Fourth trial. — Lothrop Lewis, 74; Caleb Parker, 12; Samuel Andrews, 2; Samuel Andrews, 2nd, 11; Rensellaer Cram, 1.

1847. — Marquis D. Caswell, 77; Sumner Burnham, 45; David R. Morse, 24.

1848. — Samuel Andrews, 2nd, 94; James Libby, 79; Marshall Cram, 26.

1849. — John E. Dunnells, 79; William Libby, 63; Benjamin F. Peirce, 39.

1850. — Thomas F. Perley, 115; Thomas Cleaves, 110.

1851. — No election.

1852. — William Haskell, 142; Daniel Richardson, 125; Edward Bray, 8; Edward Stanley, 3.

1853. — Albert Sanborn, 148; Frederick Spencer, 110.

1854. — George W. Barrows, 152; Daniel Richardson, 106.

1855. — Cyrus F. Burnell, 156; James Norton, 145.

1856. — Samuel Walker, Jr., 185; Ezra T. Ingalls, 147.

1857. — Christopher D. Sawyer, 153; James Norton, 134.

1858. — Samuel Thomes, 175; Albion Cobb, 150; A. Cobb, 1.

1859. — Daniel T. Richardson, 166; James Norton, 118.

1860. — George Peirce, 174; Ezra T. Ingalls, 152.

1861. — John P. Perley, 162; Frederic J. Littlefield, 124.

1862. — John Dawes, 142; Joshua Howard, 137.
1863. — John P. Perley, 177; Frederic J. Littlefield, 152.
1864. — John P. Perley, 164; Frederic J. Littlefield, 152.
1865. — John Dawes, 126; Albert Gray, 119.
1866. — Charles E. Gibbs, 156; George Bridgham, 114.
1867. — Charles E. Gibbs, 134; Albert G. Berry, 116.
1868. — Philander Tolman, 163; Isaac Hall, 148.
1869. — Orin Bartlett, 121; Albert G. Berry, 101.
1870. — Truman S. Perry, 127; Albert Gray, 116; Lewis Edson, 2.
1871. — Aaron Mann, 128; Hiram Cook, 124.
1872. — William Twombly, 137; David Frost, 134.
1873. — Russell G. Scribner, 108; William Lamb, 105.
1874. — John P. Lamb, 113; Obadiah G. Cook, 93.
1875. — Clark N. Maxfield, 127; Solomon M. Gay, 124.
1876. — James Mains, 146; Jonathan Wardwell, Jr., 146.
1877. — John W. Caswell, 121; C. C. W. Sampson, 107.
1878. — George Murch, 155; Andrew Libby, 133.
1879. — F. H. Whitman, 176; Newell A. Trafton, 160.
1880. — Jonathan Wardwell, 170; Ebenezer F. Wardwell, 167.
1882. — William M. Cook, 168; Potter J. Mayberry, 167.
1884. — Norman Buck, 164; Thomas D. Emery, 162.
1886. — Sumner H. Wardwell, 151; George H. Greene, 144; Charles E. Stuart, 3.
1888. — Walter S. Dingley, 162; Simon P. Wardwell, 150; Solomon L. Gay, 5.
1890. — George H. Cummings, 153; Mark L. Leach, 125; Edward Bray, 11.
1892. — Loren T. Brett, 146; Stephen D. Jillson, 140.
1894. — Quincy M. Chute, 163; Adelbert C. Buck, 95; Charles E. Stuart, 5.
1896. — Richard Cook, 159; Fred W. Mayberry, 97; Edward W. Jepson, 7.
1898. — Samuel G. Spurr, 106; Llewellyn Spurr, 98; Nathaniel E. Warren, 5.
1900. — William H. Briggs, 149; Albert B. Caswell, 148; Ernest L. Gay, 6.
1902. — Gideon G. Cook, 144; Daniel C. Mann, 94.
1904. — J. Bennett Pike, 157; Ephraim B. Jillson, 115; C. C. Foster, 2.
1906. — George E. Tarbox, 156; Albert S. Pitts, 147.
1908. — Nathan Paul, 157; Charles W. Proctor, 134.

RECORD OF CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS IN CUMBERLAND AND OXFORD COUNTIES IN 1821.

Legislative.

Representative from Bridgton, Harrison and Baldwin, John Perley; Raymond and Otisfield, Zacariah Leach; Standish, Theodore Mussey; Waterford, Sweden and Lovell, Josiah Shaw.

Courts.

Phineas Ingalls, Bridgton, Associate Justice, Court of Sessions in Cumberland; Enoch Perley, Nathaniel How, and Grinfill Blake, Justices of the Peace and Quorum; Isaiah Ingalls, John Burbank, John Perley, Theodore Ingalls, Samuel Farnsworth, Samuel Andrews and Oliver Peirce, Otisfield, Justices of the Peace; Nathaniel How, Bridgton, Counsellor at Law; Bennett Pike, Attorney of the Common Pleas; Ebenezer H. Scribner, Sheriff; John Perley, Ira Crocker, Bridgton; Samuel Scribner, Harrison; Stephen Swett and Eli Longley, Raymond, Coroners. In Oxford County: Eber Rice, Jonathan Houghton, Stephen Jewett, Charles Whitman, Attorney at Common Pleas; Theodore Stone, Sheriff; D. Chaplin, William Munroe, Coroners.

Churches.

Bridgton, Rev. Nathan Church, Cong., Reuben Ball, Bap.; Otisfield, Rev. Josiah G. Merrill, Cong., Benj. Stevens, Meth.; Raymond, Elder Zacariah Leach, F. W. Bap.

Bridgton Academy.

Rev. Nathan Church, President; Rev. Lincoln Ripley, V. Pres.; Jeremiah Barnard, Sec.; Samuel Farnsworth, Esq., Treas.

Oriental Lodge, F. & A. M.

Bennett Pike, Master; George W. Cushman, S. W.; Charles Whitman, Esq., Sec.; Daniel Brown, S. D.; Jacob Emerson, J. D.

State Militia — Fifth Division.

First Brigade, Second Regiment. — John Perley, Bridgton, Brig. Gen'l; Thomas Perley, Brigade Major; Amos Thomes, Harrison, Col. of 2d Regt.; Thos. Edes, Jr., of Otisfield, Major; Samuel Farnsworth, Bridgton, Adjutant; Daniel Hale, Jr., Paymaster; Silas Blake, Otisfield, Surgeon; Theodore Ingalls, Bridgton, Surgeon's Mate; Josiah G. Merrill, Otisfield, Chaplain; Geo. W. Whitney, Bridgton, Wentworth Stuart, Harrison, Geo. W. Cushman, Bridgton, Joseph Haskell, Otisfield, Captains. Total Militia of Maine, 30,905.

[From Register and United States Calendar for the year of our Lord, 1821. Published by Arthur Shirley & Thomas Todd & Co., Portland.]

HARRISON IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

PREPARED BY CAPT. GRANVILLE FERNALD.

The following roll contains the names of volunteers and substitutes who represented the town in the different organizations raised under the authority of the Governor of the State for military service during the Civil War of 1861-65, compiled from the annual reports of the Adjutant General of Maine during that period:

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Names.	*Age.*	*Co.*	*Mustered in.*	*Rank.*	*Remarks.*
Charles E. Illsley.	23	A	May 3, 1861.	Private.	Also lieut. in Co. G., 11th Me.
Frederick R. Peirce.	20	F	May 3, 1861.	Musician.	

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Horace F. Hanson.	23	G	May 28, 1861.	Sergeant.	

FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Charles W. Bucknell.	21	H			
Joseph P. Harmon.	18	K	Jan. 24, 1861.	Private.	

TENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Names.	*Age.*	*Co.*	*Mustered in.*	*Rank.*	*Remarks.*
William Wetherbee.	18	B		Private.	Transferred to Co. D., 29th Me.
Reuben M. Riley.	21	C	Oct. 5, 1861.	Sergeant.	
Lorenzo Merrow.	18	E	Oct. 4, 1861.	Private.	
William H. Pike.	20	G	Oct. 4, 1861.	Private.	
William S. Harmon.	22	H	Oct. 4, 1861.	Musician.	Discharged for disability Mar. 2, 1863.
Ira A. Kneeland.	19	H	Oct. 4, 1861.	Private.	
George B. A. Hill.	18	I	Oct. 4, 1861.	Private.	
Peter Jordan.	22	I	Oct. 4, 1861.	Private.	
Seth M. Keen.	23	I	Oct. 4, 1861.	Corporal.	
Theodore Whitney.	21	G	Oct. 4, 1861.	Private.	
Daniel F. Buck.			Mar. 20, 1862.	Private.	

ELEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Charles E. Illsley.	23		Nov. 7, 1861.	1st Lieut.	Resigned May 8, 1862.
William Emerson.	18	H	Nov. 12, 1861.	Private.	
William H. Freeborn.	18	H		Private.	
Frank H. Freeborn.	18	H		Private.	
Daniel Wood.	21	F	Nov. 7, 1861.	Private.	

Names.	Age.	Co.	Mustered in.	Rank.	Remarks.
			TWELFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.		
Silas B. Woodsum.	22	G	Nov. 15, 1861.	Corporal.	Died in hospital Aug. 27, 1863.
Merrill W. Haskell.	20	G	Nov. 15, 1861.	Private.	
Charles H. Edson.	21	G	Nov. 15, 1861.	Private.	
John A. Harmon.	27	G	Nov. 15, 1861.	Private.	
William H. Stiles.	21	G	Nov. 15, 1861.	Private.	
Silas B. Stiles.	19	G	Nov. 15, 1861.	Private.	Died of wounds.
Albert L. Matthews.	23	I	Mar. 17, 1865.	Private.	
John W. Foley.			Jan. 1, 1864.	Private.	
Stephen S. Sealand.		B	Jan. 5, 1864.	Private.	
Llewellyn K. Brackett.		I	Mar. 17, 1865.	Private.	
Joseph Hill.		I	Mar. 17, 1865.	Private.	
			THIRTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.		
Fred W. Maw.			Sept. 28, 1864.	Private.	
			FOURTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.		
James M. Edwards.	44	G	Dec. 12, 1861.	Private.	
John W. Foley.	27	G	Jan. 1, 1864.	Sergeant.	Wounded Oct. 19, 1864. Transferred to 14th Me. Bat.
			FIFTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.		
Enoch M. Deering.	21	D	Dec. 10, 1861.	2nd Lieut.	Died of disease.
George H. Cummings.	23	D	Dec. 10, 1861.	Sergeant.	Discharged.
Nat'l H. Seavey.	21	D	Dec. 10, 1861.	Corporal.	Discharged at Portland.

Edward K. Gilkey.	24	D	Dec. 10, 1861.	Corporal.	
William Barrows.	22	D	Dec. 10, 1861.	Sergeant.	Died of disease, Dec. 30, 1863.
George Carsley.	18	D	Dec. 10, 1861.	Private.	
Charles C. Kneeland.	18	D	Dec. 10, 1861.	Private.	
Moses M. Keen.	20	D	Dec. 13, 1861.	Private.	Discharged.
James L. Keen.	18	D	Dec. 13, 1861.	Private.	Discharged.
Clark Lewis.	19	D	Dec. 10, 1861.	Private.	Serg't Dec. 9, '63, 1st Sgt. Jan., '64.
John Merrow.	45	D	Dec. 10, 1861.	Private.	
John M. Smith.		D	Jan. 31, 1862.	Private.	
Patrick Cotter.		C	Mar. 1, 1865.	Private.	

Seventeenth Regiment Infantry, 3 Yrs.

George Barrows.	26	H	Aug. 16, 1862.	Corporal.	Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, '63,
Samuel P. Stuart.	21	H	Aug. 16, 1862.	Musician.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Horace N. Brackett.	18	H	Aug. 18, 1862.	Corporal.	Wounded May 6, '65. Discharged.
John Burnham.	19	H	Aug. 16, 1862.	Private.	Died Jan. 15, 1863.
Luther E. Hall.	25	H	Aug. 16, 1862.	Private.	
Daniel W. Haskell.	19	H	Aug. 16, 1862.	Private.	Died of wounds Oct. 7, 1864.
Bourdon Scribner.	18	H	Aug. 16, 1862.	Private.	Died.
Stephen W. Stiles.	18	H	Aug. 16, 1862.	Private.	Died Jan. 15, 1863.
Wentworth Stuart.	25	H	Aug. 16, 1862.	Private.	Discharged, Apr. 2, 1863.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY, 3 YRS.

Names.	*Age.*	*Co.*	*Mustered in.*	*Rank.*	*Remarks.*
Robert T. Welsh.		F	Oct. 5, 1864.	Private.	
Francis Smith.		F	Oct. 6, 1864.	Private.	
William Morrill.		I	Oct. 7, 1864.	Private.	
Henry Stafford.			Oct. 7, 1864.	Private.	

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY, 9 MOS.

Granville Fernald.	34	B	Sept. 29, 1862.	2nd Lieut. and Capt.	Dis. Apr. 13, and apd. Capt.
Edward H. Sampson.	20	B	Sept. 29, 1862.	Sergeant.	
Lewis G. Brackett.	28	B	Sept. 29, 1862.	Private.	Discharged.
Benjamin Hill.	43	B	Sept. 29, 1862.	Private.	
Henry W. Lewis.	35	B	Sept. 29, 1862.	Private.	
Alfred Libby.	23	B	Sept. 29, 1862.	Private.	
Roswell Libby.	26	B	Sept. 29, 1862.	Sergeant.	
Eleazer Newcomb.	32	B	Sept. 29, 1862.	Private.	
David F. Perley.	18	B	Sept. 29, 1862.	Private.	
Cyrus L. Rogers.	19	B	Sept. 29, 1862.	Private.	
Eri Scribner.	29	B	Sept. 29, 1862.	Private.	
Marshall S. Tibbetts.	37	B	Sept. 29, 1862.	Private.	Discharged.
Franklin Walker, 2nd.	22	B	Sept. 29, 1862.	Private.	
Moses Witham.	39	B	Sept. 29, 1862.	Private.	Discharged.

Levi C. Fogg.	22	B	Sept. 29, 1862.	Private.	Mustered in Co. H.
Clark S. Edwards.	18	B	Sept. 29, 1862.	Private.	Co. K., Capt. M. W. Stanley.
Wm. H. Harrington.	18	B	Sept. 29, 1862.	Private.	

(Private Harrington, after his service in 23rd Regt. joined Co. G., 29th Regt. Infantry, and was in all the campaigns of that regiment; was appointed and mustered Capt. of Co. G., First Regt. Sharpshooters, Me. Volunteers, at the age of 20 years; was transferred to Co. F., 20th Me. Infantry, and mustered Dec. 18, 1864, and mustered out July 16, 1865.)

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Wm. H. Harrington.	19	G	Dec. 16, 1863.	Sergeant.	
Ichabod W. Bucknell.	21	G	Dec. 16, 1863.	Private.	Died of disease June 3, 1864.
Charles H. Gray.	18	G	Dec. 16, 1863.	Private.	
Peter Jordan.	24	G	Dec. 16, 1863.	Private.	Disch. for disability May, 1866.
Andrew W. Kilborn.	18	G	Dec. 16, 1863.	Private.	
Benjamin Stanley.	43	G	Dec. 16, 1863.	Private.	Drowned at sea.
Theodore Whitney.	24	G	Dec. 16, 1863.	Private.	
Ezra Kneeland.	42	G	Dec. 16, 1863.	Private.	
Eben Kneeland.	19	G	Dec. 16, 1863.	Private.	
John S. Littlefield.	31	G	Dec. 16, 1863.	Private.	
Elden B. McAllister.	22	G	Dec. 16, 1863.	Private.	Promoted to Corporal.
Samuel J. Spears.	20	G	Dec. 16, 1863.	Private.	
Aaron W. Spears.	18	G	Dec. 16, 1863.	Private.	
John C. Eastman.	42	G	Dec. 16, 1863.	Private.	Died of disease Feb. 23, 1864.
True W. Spears.	25	G	Dec. 16, 1863.	Private.	Died of wounds Oct. 21, 1864.

Names.	Age.	Co.	Mustered in.	Rank.	Remarks.
			THIRTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY.		
George W. Caswell.			Oct. 13, 1864.		
			THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.		
Joseph B. Lewis.	43	A	Mar. 3, 1864.	Private.	Died of wounds.
Charles H. Potter.	18	A	Mar. 3, 1864.	Private.	Taken prisoner Sept. 30, 1864.
George A. Haskell.	20	B	Mar. 10, 1864.	Private.	
Joseph B. Rogers.	27	C	Mar. 23, 1864.	Private.	
			FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.		
Sanford J. Reed.	20	M	Oct. 15, 1863.	Private.	Dis. June 30, 1865.
William Casey.	21	C	Oct. 8, 1864.	Private.	Killed Apr. 6, 1865.
Calvin B. Wood.			Dec. 26, 1864.	Private.	
			SECOND REGIMENT CAVALRY.		
Thomas Ryan.	26	M	Sept. 27, 1864.	Private.	
Henry O'Connell.	24	H	Sept. 30, 1864.	Private.	
Alexander Howarth.		H	Sept. 27, 1864.	Private.	
			FIRST DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CAVALRY.		
James E. Reynolds.			Feb. 5, 1864.	Private.	

First Regiment Mounted Artillery.

Names.	*Age.*	*Co.*	*Mustered in.*	*Rank.*	*Remarks.*
Sidney Danforth.	42	1st	Oct. 8, 1864.	Private.	
George B. Miller.	36	1st	Oct. 14, 1864.	Private.	
Thomas Kelley.	21	2nd	Oct. 10, 1864.	Private.	
Benj. F. Chapman.	36	4th	Oct. 11, 1864.	Private.	
Perry Russell.	30	7th	Sept. 16, 1864.	Private.	

First Regiment Heavy Artillery.

(First organized as 18th Reg't Infantry.)

John J. Leary.			Oct. 12, 1864.	Private.	Died of disease Feb. 26, 1865.

State Guards — Infantry.

Co. H., Light Infantry, Maine Volunteer Militia, Capt. Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., at Fort McClary, Maine, Apr. 27, to July 9, 1864.

William W. Twombly.	23	H	Apr. 27, 1864.	Corporal.	

(Also served in Co. E., Coast Guards, Maine Volunteer Infantry, from Jan. 6, 1865, to July 7, 1865, when mustered out.)

Unassigned Infantry, Raised in 1865.

Moses M. Keen.	23	27th	Apr. 6, 1865.	Private.	Mustered out on May 13, 1865.
James L. Keen.	20	27th	Apr. 6, 1865.	Private.	Mustered out on May 13, 1865.

RECRUITS MUSTERED BY PROVOST MARSHALS IN FIRST DISTRICT, MAINE, IN 1863-64-65.

Names.	*Date.*	*Regiment.*
Llewellyn K. Brackett,	Mar. 14, 1865, for 1 year,	Unassigned Infantry.
William Casey,	Oct. 8, 1864, for 3 years,	First Cavalry.
Benjamin F. Chapman,	Oct. 11, 1864, for 3 years,	Fourth Battery.
George W. Caswell,	Oct. 13, 1864, for 1 year,	Thirtieth Infantry.
Samuel G. Cash,	Apr. 7, 1865, for 1 year,	Unassigned Infantry.
Sidney Danforth,	Oct. 8, 1864, for 1 year,	First Battery.
James E. Flood,	Apr. 7, 1865, for 1 year,	Unassigned Infantry.
Alexander Howarth,	Sept. 22, 1864, for 1 year,	Second Cavalry.
Thomas Kelly,	Oct. 10, 1864, for 3 years,	Second Battery.
John J. Leary,	Oct. 12, 1864, for 1 year,	Heavy Artillery.
Albert L. Matthews,	Mar. 7, 1865, for 1 year,	Unassigned Infantry.
Fred W. Maw,	Sept. 28, 1864, for 1 year,	Thirteenth Infantry.
George B. Miller,	Oct. 14, 1864, for 1 year,	First Battery.
Henry O'Connell,	Oct. 6, 1864, for 3 years,	Second Cavalry.
James E. Reynolds,	Feb. 5, 1864, for 3 years,	First D. C. Cavalry.
Perry Russell,	Sept. 16, 1864, for 3 years,	Seventh Battery.
Thomas Ryan,	Sept. 27, 1864, for 3 years,	Second Cavalry.
Francis Smith,	Oct. 6, 1864, for 3 years,	Twentieth Infantry.
Henry Stafford,	Oct. 7, 1864, for 3 years,	Twentieth Infantry.
Calvin B. Wood,	Dec. 26, 1864, for 3 years,	First Cavalry.
Robert T. Welsh,	Oct. 5, 1864, for 1 year,	Twentieth Infantry.

Drafted Men in 1863-64-65 Who Furnished Substitutes.

Names.	*Substitutes.*	*Mustered in.*
Cyrus C. Johnson,	William Stone,	Feb. 6, 1865.
John Johnson, Jr.,	William Morrill,	Oct. 7, 1864.
Solomon H. Lamb,	Arthur O'Leary,	Sept. 7, 1863.
Freeland H. Ricker,	Luke Bridges,	Sept. 26, 1864.
Charles F. Ricker,	John A. Devine,	Sept. 1, 1863.
Merrill A. Skillings,	John Callaghan,	Sept. 1, 1863.
Thomas P. Sampson,	Ira M. Smith,	Sept. 1, 1863.
Allison L. Thomes,	Charles E. Haskell,	Sept. 27, 1863.
Franklin Walker, 2nd,	Ora Seavey,	Sept. 24, 1864.
Henry C. Packard,	Joseph Carroll,	Oct. 6, 1864.
Moses W. Page,	Charles A. Rowe,	

HARRISON MEN WHO SERVED IN VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS FROM STATES OTHER THAN MAINE.

A number of natives of Harrison, who were temporarily absent at the beginning of the Civil War, enlisted and served in regiments from other States, among whom were the following:

Names.	*Regiment.*	*Names.*	*Regiment.*
Sumner Burnham,	104th Illinois.	A. Mellen Thomes,	2nd Wisconsin.
James A. Fogg,	2nd New York.	John E. Woodsum,	8th Vermont.
Barzilla P. Howard,	8th Vermont.	Albert F. Cummings,	Mass. Heavy Art.

HARRISON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The genesis and onward march of the events through which this institution has passed to its present stage of usefulness is an interesting episode of recent local history. The Temperance Reform Club which was in active operation a number of years, from 1875 to 1885, had in the time of its highest prosperity, erected a handsome and commodious hall building in the center of the village, nearly adjoining the clothing manufactory of Jordan & Emery. As a means for promoting the stability of the organization, enhancing its benefits to its members, and to attract the attention of the community to its noble purposes, it was resolved to establish a library for the use of the members of the club and non-members as well, who should pay the prescribed fee for the use of the library. The efforts of the reformers for accomplishing the laudable designs herein mentioned were, under the leadership of Rev. L. W. Raymond, pastor of the Free Baptist Church, crowned with much success, and soon a collection of valuable books had been obtained, and the Reform Club Library was a positive and increasing influence for good. That library, under the rules established by the leading members of the club, was to be always kept in the Reform Club Hall; and for many years it remained in its proper place until the destruction of the building by the fire of 1907.

Years before the establishment of the Reform Club Library, there had existed a Village Library Association having a collection of about two hundred volumes. It was kept a number of years in the law office of Caleb A. Chaplin Esq., and after his decease in 1890, it was removed to the residence of Mrs. W. V. Carsley, who assumed the care of the library. It was subsequently rumored that the books

of the Village Library Association were being scattered and were in danger of being lost. At this time, the principal and faculty of Bridgton Academy obtained permission from the custodian of the village library to remove the books to the rooms of the academy as a measure for preserving them from possible damage or loss, and that the students in the academy might enjoy the advantages to be derived from the use of those excellent books. That was the status of the two libraries up to the year 1903, when another very interesting event occurred, the result of which was a revival of local interest in the condition of the library of the Reform Club; also to cause the books of the village library, in the possession of Bridgton Academy, to be, under the authority of one of the trustees of that institution, in compliance with the demand of a responsible society of ladies of Harrison Village, assuming to represent the village Library Association to be restored to the possession of said ladies' association under the title of

THE WYOMEGOMIC CLUB,

organized for purposes of mutual improvement, and with a motive for extending a beneficial social influence beyond the sphere of its organization. It was this Club which inaugurated the praiseworthy methods by which the valuable properties of the Village Library Association—for years disorganized and defunct—and of the Reform Club were brought together under a succession of favorable events, and which, by the wise forethought of this ladies' society, led up to the organization of the Harrison Library Association; and ultimately to its incorporation under the law of the State.

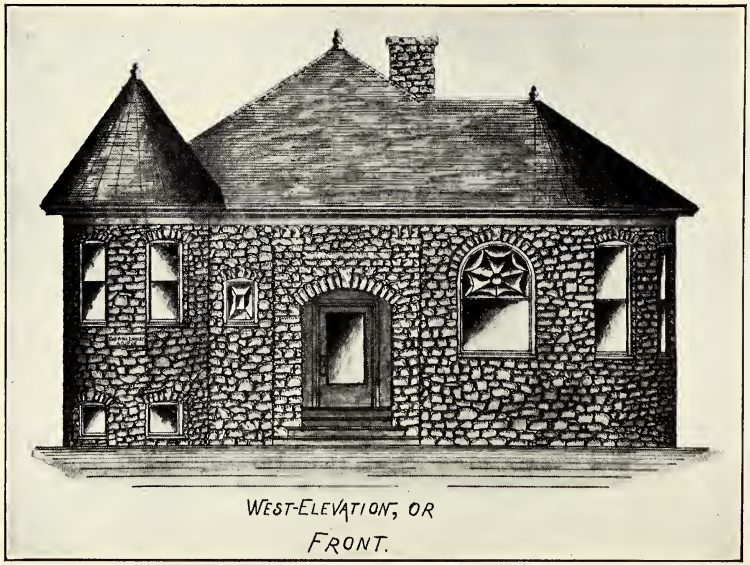
The officers and members of the Wyomegomic Club at its organization, September 29, 1903, were: Mrs. Mary Gray, President; Mrs. Annah D. Whitney, Vice President; Mrs. Abby M. C. Breed, Secretary; Miss Nellie Plummer,

Treasurer; Miss Anna Smith, Mrs. Jessie B. Warren, Miss Elizabeth P. Gray, Mrs. Mercy Gray, Mrs. Gertrude Blake, Mrs. Annie I. Jordan, Mrs. Mary W. Sylvester. A board of Directors and various committees have been added to the list of constitutional officers.

The Harrison Public Library Association was organized April 1, 1906. The officers for 1909 are: President, W. H. Chapman; Vice President, Mary W. Gray; Clerk, Howard L. Sampson; Treasurer, Annah D. Whitney; Trustees, F. P. Bennett, Arthur P. Stanley, Anna Dudley. Library Committee, Mary W. Sylvester, Mrs. W. H. Chapman, Mrs. Mercy Gray. Finance Committee, Mrs. Lilla Cole, Mrs. Jessie B. Warren, W. H. Bailey. Soliciting Committee, Mrs. Annah D. Whitney, W. L. Grover, C. B. Sylvester. Tracer of Books, Nellie Plummer.

THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING.

On the ever memorable May 14, 1907, while the devoted members of the Library Association were gathered in a dwelling near the site of the fire, to which the books of the library had been carried after their fortunate rescue from the burning hall, they were asking the question: "What shall we do now?" It was, indeed, a discouraging prospect. But the men and women who had formulated the ways and means for uniting and consolidating the materials for the composition of a flourishing institution like that just now saved from destruction, were not despairing, but cheerfully hoping that some way of relief might be opened in the near future. In a few weeks, a front room in the house of Mr. Henry Haskell was secured and shelves provided for storing the books and the Association went on with its work, not for a moment ceasing to trust that their need for a library building would be answered in the near future. Early in the winter of 1907-8, it was reported



Harrison Public Library

that a gentleman who is a native of Harrison, but a resident of the State of Texas, had intimated a desire and even a decided purpose to extend a "helping hand," and really to donate to the Association an eligible lot of land for a building and one thousand dollars towards the erection of a building for a public library, to be the property of the Association with the condition that the building might bear the name of the donor, as a tribute of honor to his generous character and of appreciation of the desire he exhibited, to be esteemed as a contributor to the necessities of a noble association of citizens, and as a patron of science and varied learning in the community in which he had selected a residence for himself and family.

At a meeting of the Association at their room on January 4, 1908, it was announced that Mr. Daniel H. Caswell of Austin, Texas, had formally confirmed his reported intention to donate the lot of land and the sum of money above mentioned upon the acceptance by the Association, of the conditions proposed by him to that body. It is very interesting to note that from that date, a feeling of elation and hopefulness inspired the hearts and purposes of all, and as soon as the spring arrived and Mr. Caswell too came from the South, the Association elected a building committee, consisting of the following persons: Daniel H. Caswell, Joseph Pitts, Mrs. Jessie Warren and W. H. Chapman, who were instructed to examine plans submitted for consideration and proceed at once to the construction of the building. The plan chosen by the committee was that drawn by Mr. John H. Proctor, who was selected to superintend the erection and finishing of the structure. It was found by the committee, that the estimated cost of the building in the judgment of Mr. Proctor, was not less than $3,500, and that the resources of the Association were very small independent of the amount of the principal donation. A popular subscription resulted in the amount of $400, and a fair held in mid-summer added $200 more

to the amount of money available for the prosecution of the work; also the amount of $70 received from the Reform Club. In September, when all the funds had been expended, the walls and the roof were found to be finished. Then building operations ceased during six weeks, until cold weather compelled the committee to make provision for resuming the work of pushing the remaining processes to a finish.

A loan of $1,200 was obtained of George Burnham of Portland, late of the firm of Burnham & Morrill, and the interior finishing commenced, and has been steadily progressing under the workmanship of two competent builders, until the final stage of the finishing work is very near the end, and it is now announced that the building will be in one week—on February 1, turned over to the use of the Association.

The inside view shows a large room, oblong in shape, with a side room circular at the outer end, superbly lighted in every part by large windows. The walls are wainscotted in ash and the finish and doors are of the same material. The floors of both rooms are of maple and wide folding doors separate the main hall or library section from the social parlor designed for business and social meetings. It is gratifying to state in acknowledgement of the further generosity of Mr. Daniel H. Caswell, that on the eve of his departure, last autumn, for his Texas home, he supplemented his first donation to the society by a gift of $500, making his complete donation the amount of $1,700.

And again, the Association, with their beautiful new building practically completed and ready in a few days to receive its dedication to the honorable uses of the incorporated body of citizens, is asking itself in repetition of that question which expressed their fears when they stood looking at the glowing ashes of their former hall-site, "Well, what shall we do now?"

It is sufficient to say that, with a mortgage of $1,200 resting on the nice little pile of stones and mortar and superb interior fittings, it seems to be a very interesting situation, and should call into requisition a good share of the same order of genius for which the club with the big name has made itself already known as a powerful social factor.

HARRISON VILLAGE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

Incorporated May 3, 1906, by
CHARLES F. RICKER, W. H. BAILEY AND ALANSON DAWES.

OFFICERS:

President, FREELAND H. RICKER.
Clerk, HOWARD L. SAMPSON.
Treasurer, CALLIE H. THOMES.
Trustees, DR. CHARLES B. SYLVESTER,
HOLLIS H. CASWELL,
VICTOR L. JORDAN.

There is an endowment of one thousand dollars ($1,000) given by Hon. Melville E. Ingalls of Cincinnati, Ohio, for the permanent and exclusive care of the cemetery grounds. The parents of Mr. Ingalls, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra T. Ingalls, were buried in this cemetery.

PART III.

Genealogical

APOLOGETIC.

The writer of the larger portion of this division of the chronicles of Harrison, submits the results of his work to the inspection of the reader, trusting sincerely that you will exercise the same degree of kindness in your criticism that you have manifested in your ready and liberal contributions of genealogical and historical matter, relating to the pioneer families and their descendants, as well as in your exemplary patience and consideration for the difficulties encountered in our arduous endeavors to bring the work to an earlier conclusion.

It is almost impossible for many of you to conceive of the amount of correspondence with persons related by descent to the pioneer settlers, of the weeks and months of patient—or impatient—waiting for replies to inquiries for important information for formulating complete family records; and of the journeys taken through the town, interviewing people with long memories of their family relations; and of the numerous transcriptions of mortuary statistics from monuments and head-stones in nearly every cemetery in the town, which have been necessary and unavoidable in the faithful prosecution of this undertaking. Here you will find as accurate and complete a record of names, dates, and events as it has been possible to obtain in the limited space of time allotted to the preparation of the pages of this book. For the possible errors, mistakes and omissions in writing or compiling, we can only express our regrets.

With respect to the general manner of treatment of the subject of the personal histories of the men and women whose characters and virtues are herewith represented, and

whose lives reflect an unfading lustre upon the present era, it remains only to say: the example and advice of the chief author and compiler, who wrote a number of the more important and lengthy family histories, has been carefully observed and followed with the desire to preserve the proper continuity of the plan of this part of the work. Much of the history of the present time will be noticed, and it will be readily conceded that such a feature of our preparation of these family histories was both necessary and unavoidable. No person who has figured in the process of history-making, either old or young, has been intentionally ignored or omitted. A spirit of reverential regard for the memories of those gone before us, as well as of the noble men and women in the active life of today, has been the guiding motive of those whose contributions to this history are herein presented; "with malice toward none, but with charity for all."

In the remembrance of the deep interest universally manifested in the progress of the compiling and sketching these family histories, and in preserving the memories of the brave and patriotic fathers of our town, in all their generations; of the bright and noble sons of Harrison, who have achieved honor and fame in the great world of business, learning and in political life; and of the revered mothers of those sons, we desire to express the fullest measure of gratitude toward every one of our friends who have contributed in any form to the successful completion of this Centennial History.

January 23, 1909. GRANVILLE FERNALD.

ABBOTT FAMILY.

HIRAM ABBOTT, son of Theophilus Abbott of Newfield, York County, born February 27, 1792, settled in Harrison about 1820, in the Johnson neighborhood, where John Lakin lived many years. He married Betsy Hazleton of Parsonsfield in 1820. She was born March 19, 1795. The family located subsequently in the northerly part of the town near the head of Anonymous Pond, opposite the fine homestead erected later by his son Samuel, now the property of Osgood Noyes. Mr. Abbott died April 27, 1843, aged fifty-one years. Mrs. Betsy (Hazleton) Abbott died September 14, 1879. Their children were:

OLIVER, b. Apr. 29, 1821; married Nancy Edson of Harrison, Nov. 20, 1843, and died Jan. 18, 1846. They had one child, Henry Francis; died at one year of age.

SAMUEL LORD, b. Aug. 10, 1823; married Eliza (b. Oct. 29, 1821), daughter of Joshua and Eliza (Walker) Howard of Harrison, Dec. 31, 1848, and settled on a farm which he purchased in odd lots and reclaimed from wild and adverse conditions, and by his industry and genius as a good farmer, made eventually one of the most productive and valuable farms in town. He was early in life a member of the Baptist Church and has always lived consistently with his Christian profession, and much esteemed as a citizen and kind neighbor. Mrs. Eliza Abbott died Oct. 12, 1875. Mr. Abbott married second, Mrs. Emma Heald, Oct. 16, 1877, and in 1884, he sold his fine farm and moved to Florida, settling at Orlando, where he invested extensively in real estate. Mrs. Emma (Heald) Abbott died at Orlando, Fla., Jan. 20, 1906, aged 73. In 1906, Mr. Abbott returned to his native town, and resides at Harrison Village. Ella, an adopted daughter, married Henry Young of Waterford, and has one daughter, Elizabeth Christina, who married George H. Keen.

MERCY, b. Feb. 17, 1826; married, March, 1853, Joseph Kilgore of Waterford. She died in Waterford, Aug. 5, 1905, aged 79 years.

ZEBULON JOHNSON, b. Aug. 17, 1829; married Mary Caroline, daughter of Asa and Sally H. Anderson, and settled in Waterford. Their children are:

1. Oliver Nelson, b. Nov. 13, 1861.
2. Kate May, b. Feb. 24, 1872.

Mr. Abbott moved to Harrison Village in —— and erected a handsome homestead. He died in Harrison, May 26, 1906.

CHARLES WESLEY, b. Sept. 20, 1831; married Sarah Jane, daughter of Ephraim and —— (Mayberry) Cook of Harrison. They resided in Waterford and in Harrison, and since 1889, have lived on a farm on Bridgton "Ridge." Their children are:

1. Mattie M., b. May 12, 1863, in Waterford; married John Burnham of Norway; they reside in Portland, Me.
2. Forest H., b. Feb. 17, 1866, in Waterford; married Aug. 14, 1888, Lizzie May, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth (Newcomb) Carsley of Harrison. Their children are: George Nathan, b. in Harrison, Apr. 18, 1893; Charles Arthur, b. Nov. 10, 1895; Arnold Linwood, b. May 21, 1901; Ralph Forest, b. Jan. 28, 1906.
3. Eva, b. in Waterford, May 29, 1870; died Aug. 11, 1872, in Waterford.
4. Elmer L., b. in Harrison, Apr. 18, 1873; resides in Bridgton.
5. Charles A., b. in Harrison, Nov. 28, 1875; died Feb. 19, 1876, in Harrison.
6. Walter M., b. in Harrison, Oct. 12, 1877; resides in Washington State.
7. Annie M., b. in Harrison, May 16, 1880; married Dr. Sidney Burt Sargent and resides in West Newton, Mass. They have one daughter, Doris Abbott.

BETSY, b. Dec. 13, 1833; married Benjamin Kimball Kilgore of Waterford, Apr. 16, 1857, in Waterford; settled on "Deer Hill" on an excellent farm, where he continued to live the remaining years of his life. He erected a good dwelling house the same year, in which his children grew to maturity. Mr. Kilgore was a man of much public spirit, a prominent citizen; was a member of the

M. E. Church and of Bear Mountain Grange for many years. He died Feb. 24, 1902, aged 71 years. His widow survives him to the present time, and resides in the home established by her husband with her two sons, Clarence and Charles W. Kilgore. Their children are:

1. Clarence, b. May 26, 1860. Is a farmer in Waterford; unmarried.
2. Jennie Etta, b. Feb. 12, 1862; married B. F. Pratrick of 1308 Union Ave., No. Portland, Ore.
3. Eugene Kimball, b. Nov. 17, 1863; married Gertrude May, daughter of Calvin and Abby Adams of Waterford. Children: Beulah May, b. Feb. 14, 1895; Clinton Eugene, b. May 11, 1901.
4. Charles Wilson, b. Apr. 25, 1867; farmer, unmarried.
5. Fred Johnson, b. Mar. 22, 1869; married Lillian Agnes Dyer of Waterford, Sept. 5, 1881. Children: Elmer Johnson, b. Feb. 10, 1891; Lulu Agnes, b. May 30, 1892.

Eliza Jane, b. Dec. 7, 1835; married Daniel Davis of Auburn, Me. Has one son, Frank Elmer; is cashier in sugar refinery; they reside in Portland, Me.

Clara Ellen, b. Dec. 27, 1838; married Charles A. Hamlin of Waterford, b. Aug. 14, 1838; died June 16, 1900. Children:

1. Charles Arthur, b. Mar. 23, 1862; resides in Quincy, Mass.; he is a farmer.
2. William Henry, b. May 7, 1864; resides on the ancestral estate in Waterford, is unmarried.
3. Lillian Gertrude, b. July 31, 1865; married George Wiley of Fitchburg, and lives in Waltham, Mass.
4. Rosa Etta, b. July 31, 1865; unmarried, lives in Waterford.
5. Herman Roscoe, b. Mar. 3, 1867; lives in Boston.
6. Florence Isabella, b. Apr. 1, 1868; unmarried, lives in Waltham.
7. Clara Ella, b. Oct. 17, 1869; died Feb. 21, —, in Boston.
8. Martha Elizabeth, b. Feb. 28, 1871; lives in Waltham.
9. Frank Wetherbee, b. Jan. 26, 1876; married Hilda Harper of Boston.
10. Baby boy, b. Apr. 13, 1880, died Apr. 14, 1880.

BAILEY FAMILY.

JAMES P. BAILEY was born in Westbrook in 1795. He was a carpenter by trade and was a man of excellent character and noted for his industrious habits. He married Caroline Hilton of Westbrook, born in Westbrook, April 6, 1800. They moved to Harrison in June, 1840. Their children, all born in Westbrook, were:

ELIZABETH H., married Daniel Olney of Pawtucket, R. I.

MARY ANN, b. Oct. 17, 1822; married George F. Whitney of Harrison. (See Whitney family.) She died Nov. 7, 1895.

FRANCES, b. Sept., 1825; married Franklin Walker of Harrison, Apr., 1847; died June 15, 1904.

NANCY B., b. ——; married Comfort Bishop, of Pawtucket, R. I.; married second, Joseph Lester of Pawtucket. She died ———.

WILLIAM H., b. Sept. 10, 1837; married Myra Brown of Waterford. They had three children born in Harrison:

1. Harry Clinton, b. Feb. 12, 1867; died Sept., 1868.
2. Gertrude A., b. April 11, 1869; married Dr. James Prentiss Blake of Harrison, and resides in Harrison Village.
3. Percy F., b. Jan. 28, 1871; married Susie H. Plummer, Oct. 5, 1892, resides in Portland.

EMILY, b. ——; married Albert B. Whipple of Worcester, Mass., July 3, 1861.

BARROWS FAMILY.

Three brothers of this name have been residents of Harrison, and were men of sterling character and fine business ability. They were sons of George and Eleanor Hawkes Barrows of Hebron, Maine.

GEORGE WHITFIELD BARROWS, the eldest, was born October 15, 1805. He learned the trade of tanner and currier of Nathaniel Shaw, owner of a small tannery

in East Otisfield, in the early part of the last century. He was succeeded in business by George W. Barrows, who carried on the tannery more than twenty years, in connection therewith also having a shop for making custom boots and shoes. It was a center of much activity in connection with the local wants of the town; right in the midst of a large school district and a population of thrifty farmers with large families. Here Mr. Barrows, with his brisk tanning business and his farming, raised a family of six children and was prosperous and happy with the respect and esteem of his townspeople. In 1842, he was elected representative to the Legislature and served his district with much credit. In 1846, Mr. Barrows moved to Bolster's Mills, where he was in the tanning business in company with William C. Hobbs for several years.

In 1856, Mr. Barrows was again elected representative to the Legislature from Harrison, during which term, he was prominent in agitating for measures for the establishment of the Maine State Seminary at Lewiston, which was afterwards, by a liberal endowment, named Bates College, in honor of the wealthy and generous donor. Mr. Barrows lived at Barrows' Mills (since Scribner's Mills) a number of years, subsequently residing in Otisfield. He was from his youth, a man of religious life, a member of the Free Will Baptist Church in Otisfield and a most devoted adherent to its faith and supporter of all its institutions. He married June 7, 1827, in Otisfield, Dolly Ann, daughter of Benjamin and Betty (Hancock) Wight of Otisfield, born April 10, 1810. Children, born in Otisfield:

George, b. Apr. 13, 1829; was bred to the trade of his father, and worked in various large tanneries in the State. He married Mary A. Dorman, daughter of Thomas and Abigail Dorman of Harrison, b. Jan. 16, 1837; they had one son:

1. Frank Merritt, b. Dec. 11, 1859; resided in Haverhill, Mass., a number of years; married Feb. 3, 1900, Gertrude, daughter of Sumner and Ada (Dudley) Spurr of Otisfield. He is a prosperous merchant in Otisfield.

George Barrows enlisted August 16, 1862, for three years in Captain Almon A. Fogg's Co. H, 17th Regt. Me. Inf. He was promoted to corporal and was in the battle of Chancellorsville and other severe engagements in Virginia in 1863 and 1864. He was killed in a charge upon the enemy at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Horace, b. Oct. 22, 1831; married Feb. 2, 1856, Harriet Holden, daughter of Merrill and Rebecca (Chute) Knight of Otisfield; was a member of Co. C, 25th Me. Vol., serving in Virginia from Sept. 10, 1862, to July 10, 1863; resides at Bolster's Mills. Children:

1. Charles O., b. Jan. 4, 1857; married Sept., 1888, Hettie B. Gurney; resides in Portland; is a proficient, practical stenographer, has formerly served as professional reporter of court proceedings in the S. J. Court of Maine. He is now a dealer in improved typewriting machines in Portland.
2. Edith M., b. Apr. 22, 1861; died Dec. 10, 1882.

Mary Jane, b. Sept. 21, 1834; she was bright and scholarly in youth and became soon fitted for the teaching profession in which she was a number of years successful and popular. She married June 26, 1862, Jonathan Hollis Illsley of Harrison. (See Illsley family.)

Eleanor Nutting, b. Mar. 12, 1835; married Sept. 6, 1868, Webster C. Turner of Otisfield, where they resided on a farm for many years; they removed in 1908, to Oxford Village, Me. They had one son, George Barrows, b. Jan. 28, 1879 in Otisfield; married Nov., 1903, Lura A. Foster. They reside in Oxford, Me.

William, b. June 4, 1839; he lived with his parents until manhood, and enlisted Dec. 10, 1861, in Capt. Charles S. Illsley's Co. D, 15th Me. Inf. for three years. He served under Gen. N. P. Banks in the Department of the Gulf. He died of disease at Brazos Island, Tex., Dec. 16, 1862.

Clara Morse, b. June 19, 1841; lived with parents; is unmarried.

HORACE A. BARROWS, born August 7, 1809, married Irene Bearce of Hebron, Maine. He was an educated physician and practiced successfully in several towns of the State. He moved from Phillips to Otisfield about 1842, 1839 living until 1846, near the church on Otisfield Hill, when he removed to Bolster's Mills and settled permanently in a house erected years before by Rev. Stephen Hutchinson for his own residence. He was for years, while practicing his profession, a manufacturer of family medicines, which were widely celebrated for their restorative qualities. Dr. Barrows was besides being a learned and skilled physician, a man of consistent Christian integrity of life, and of sincere human sympathies. He was deeply interested in public educational improvement and the moral and religious elevation of society. He was a member of the Baptist Church and a liberal contributor to the support of gospel preaching. He was a lover of music, and one of his chief pleasures was singing the dear old sacred harmonies to the accompaniment of the bass viol played by himself. He died June 7, 1852. Mrs. Irene Barrows died in Buckfield, November 17, 1860.

WORTHY C. BARROWS was born December 18, 1811, and early in life learned the trade of tanner and currier with his brother George W., in Otisfield. He married 1835, Emily, daughter of Timothy and Betsy W. (Ray) Fernald of Otisfield. He settled at Bolster's Mills about 1836, and erected a large building for business and residence purposes. He established an extensive tannery plant with spacious yard for vats; also a convenient shop for currying and finishing leather. He, at the same time, operated a shop for custom boot, shoe and harness making. His business became one of the principal industries of the town, and as a tradesman, farmer and all-round business man, Mr. Barrows was soon widely known for his enterprising character and success in life. It is hardly possible to recount all the schemes projected by this busy, ambitious man,

while a resident of Bolster's Mills. He erected, in the mid 40's, the stately brick dwelling which stands today as a substantial improvement to his credit. About the same time, 1844 to 1846, he led off in a movement to secure the location of a public road over the plains on the Otisfield side of the river, running close to the river at Carsley's Falls, and leading on by the west side of Porcupine Hill to the county road, near Spurr's Corner. Three or four years after, he influenced the town of Harrison to lay out a road from the main road near George H. Cummings, to the new mills on Carsley's Falls site, already completed and doing a large business.

In 1852, Mr. Barrows sold his mill and other property in Harrison and moved to Portland, where he erected a large brick dwelling and went into trade as a grocer. In 1855, he was appointed City Marshal of Portland, and served honorably through one of the most critical periods of the municipal history of that city. He continued in active business in Portland, till 1875. He died there.

BISBEE FAMILY.

EBENEZER BISBEE settled in Harrison about 1800. He was born in Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1782. He was connected by marriage with the Edsons. He had twelve children:

HULDA S., b. Sept. 12, 1804.
EDMOND W., b. Apr. 5, 1806; died May 22, 1827.
LOUISA, b. Apr. 8, 1808.
IRENE, b. May 4, 1809.
EBENEZER, JR., b. Feb. 24, 1811.
IRA, b. Feb. 9, 1813.
MARTHA, b. Nov. 14, 1814.
WILLIAM, b. Nov. 2, 1816.
JOHN, b. Nov. 5, 1818.

SOLOMON B., b. Mar. 30, 1820.
ABIGAIL B., b. Apr. 30, 1822.
HANNAH S., b. Sept. 20, 1825.

The family is said to have removed to Aroostook County, early in the last century. A number of the children were born in Harrison.

BLAKE FAMILY.

The names of Grinfill and Francis Blake have been mentioned under the firm name of "G. & F. Blake," as leading merchants from before the year 1840, extending through two decades until the removal of Grinfill Blake to Philadelphia, sometime in the forties, and the subsequent removal of Francis Blake to Portland in 1855.

The advent of the Blakes to Harrison, their participation in the business, political, religious, and social interests of our people, deserve particular notice in this connection. I have the esteemed privilege to give a brief account of the origin, and the historic antecedents of this distinguished family.

GRINFILL BLAKE, son of Samuel Blake (b. in Taunton, Mass., 1747) and Abigail (Rickard) Blake, was born in Turner, Me., July 27, 1781. He married Eunice, daughter of Major Daniel and Mehitable Brett Cary, at Turner in 1805. He was of "Mayflower stock," being descended in a direct line from Governor Carver, the first governor of Plymouth Colony. His children, through their mother, Eunice Cary, had a double descent from John and Priscilla Alden.

Grinfill Blake lived in Hartford, Me., in 1808. In that year he changed his property in that town for Mr. Samuel Gammon's farm in Otisfield. "Squire" Blake (as he was generally called) was a man of education, and his qualifications for the transaction of business requiring knowledge

of statute law at once gave him a high standing in the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens of the lately incorporated town. He was often chosen as road surveyor, selectman, moderator of town meetings; was frequently chosen as a member of important committees, and, in 1818, was elected as a Representative of his district to the General Court in Boston.

In 1821, Esquire Blake exchanged his farm in Otisfield for Mr. James Sampson's property in Harrison, which consisted of a house and other buildings erected by Mr. Sampson, with the lands connected, also the water-power and mills located thereon, being the stream running from Anonymous to Long Pond. The house in which Esquire Blake lived, and in which he died August 9, 1824, and in which his widow died January 20, 1832, is the one which his son, Harrison Blake, occupied while living in this town.

Esquire Blake was forty-three years of age when he became a citizen of Harrison, but in the three years which transpired before his decease he had, by his public spirit, his talent for useful service to his fellow citizens, and in the parish, greatly endeared himself to the people of the town. His death in the midst of active life duties, and in the expectation of a lengthy career of public usefulness, was a severe loss to the town, and particularly to the community in which he lived; but, more than all, to the youthful family of which he was the respected head.

The children of Grinfill and Eunice (Cary) Blake were:

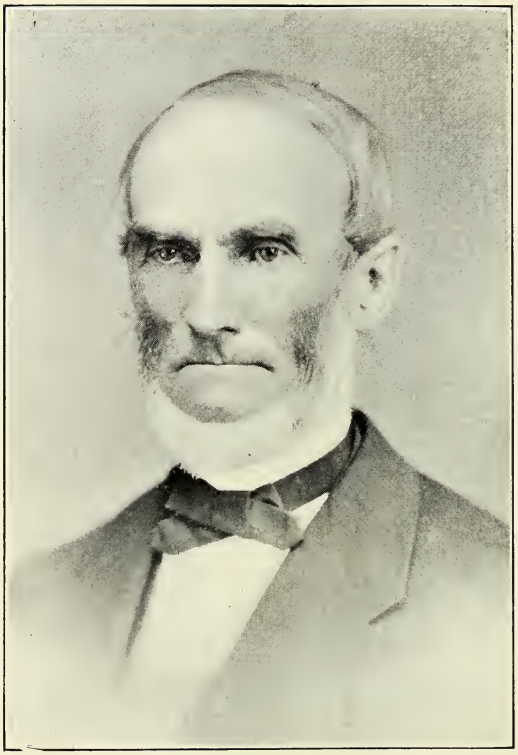
HARRISON, b. in Turner, Me., Sept. 12, 1805.

ZIBEAH, b. in Hartford, Me., Jan. 27, 1808; married Charles Washburn, a young lawyer in Harrison. She died in Worcester, Mass., Aug. 12, 1845.

GRINFILL, b. in Otisfield, Me., Dec. 18, 1811; married Elizabeth Farnsworth Perley, daughter of Maj. Thomas Perley of Bridgton. He died in Princeton, N. J. (where he had resided about two years), Dec. 27, 1884.

LUCIA, b. in Otisfield, ——; died at the age of three years.

EUNICE, b. in Otisfield, Nov. 5, 1813; was never married. She lived in Portland several years, and died in that city.



Hon. Harrison Blake

FRANCIS, b. in Otisfield, July 12, 1816; married Cornelia E., daughter of Cyrus Shaw of Oxford, Me. He died in Portland, July 25, 1859.

JOHN, b. in Otisfield, July 31, 1819; died the same day.

HARRISON BLAKE married Susan Brett Cary, daughter of Alanson Cary (born in Williamsburg, Mass.; died in Turner, Me.) and Susan (Brett) Cary (born in Bridgewater, Mass.; died in McIndoe's Falls, Vt.), Oct. 3, 1836. He was the heir and successor to the business interests and the homestead of his father, and actively engaged in promoting the prosperity of the estate. He also took a deep interest in the local affairs of the town, and in the Congregational Church, of which he was a devoted member. He possessed a fine intellect, and a memory of unusual power. When only a youth he often distinguished himself by reciting lengthy passages from books after a single reading. (My father, the late Otis Fernald, who was a schoolmate and intimate friend of Mr. Blake, is my authority for the last statement.) He was a natural politician, and as a Whig was elected twice to represent his district in the Legislature of Maine.

In 1835, at the age of thirty-one, Mr. Blake commenced the study of law in the office of Gen. Samuel Fessenden of Portland, whose son, William Pitt Fessenden, was at the same time a student, preparing for the bar. Mr. Blake, after his graduation and admission to the bar, practiced his profession extensively in Cumberland and Oxford Counties, his ability and integrity winning for him a commanding position among his legal associates.

From the time of the organization of the Republican party, Mr. Blake was an active and consistent Republican, supporting with much zeal the candidacy of Gen Fremont for the Presidency in 1856, and subsequent candidates of the party during his life. He also served his town and legislative district with distinguished faithfulness in many

public capacities. He was also, for twenty-four years, one of the trustees of Bridgton Academy.

In 1859, Mr. Blake sold his property in Harrison, and for a number of years was engaged in important legal business affairs in Minneapolis, Minn., and in Pittsburgh, Pa., his family residing a part of the time in Maine, until he finally settled in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1866. He died there on July 8, 1882.

Mr. and Mrs. Blake had six children, all born in Harrison: Elizabeth Perley; Grinfill; Zibeah; Susan Cary; Harrison, and Isabel Adela. Of these there are living Susan Cary, who married David C. English, M. D., of New Brunswick, N. J.; and Isabel Adela, who is unmarried, and resides in New Brunswick, N. J.

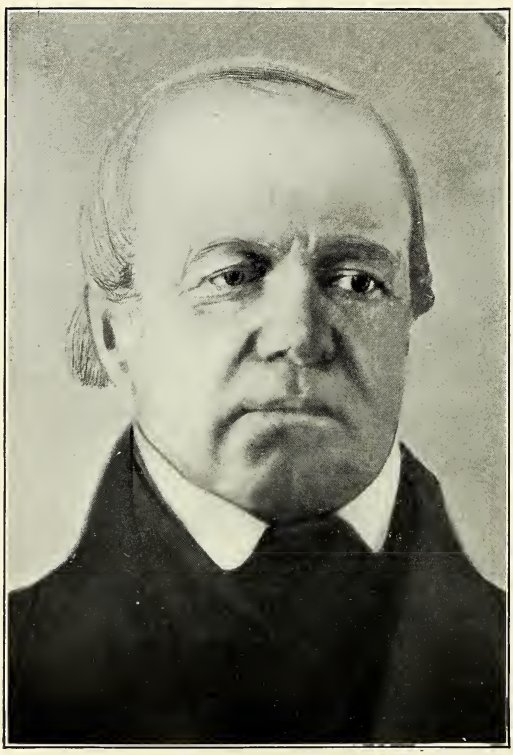
Dr. David C. and Susan Cary English have one son, Grinfill Harrison Blake English, who married Mary Bertha Wilson, daughter of Thomas E. S. and Emma Price Wilson of Georgetown, Delaware.

EUNICE BLAKE, who was a most estimable lady, lived nearly all her life at Harrison Village. She possessed a cultured mind and fine literary sensibilities, and was known as a valued contributor to some of the best literary publications. Her merit as a writer has given her an honored place in the ranks of the most distinguished authors of her State, as is seen by the following beautiful gem from the "Poets of Maine:"

THANKS: — AN ACROSTIC.

Father, we thank Thee for the glorious light,
Each morning new, and for the sacred night,
Showing Thy love in planet, moon and star,
Swiftly reflected, mirrored thus afar;
Even so Thine attributes, all wise and good,
Never are seen, never so understood,
Devoutly felt, as when some master mind,
Earnest to bless and succor all mankind,
Nearest reflects Thy goodness unconfined.

Miss Blake died in Portland in April, 1887.



Dr. Silas Blake

ITEM.

Elizabeth Carver, daughter of Gov. Carver, married John Tillery.

Elizabeth Tillery, daughter of John, married John Howland.

Desire Howland, daughter of John, married Capt. John Gorham.

Desire Gorham, daughter of Capt. John, married Col. John Thatcher.

Desire Thatcher, daughter of Col. John, married Josiah Crocker.

Desire Crocker, daughter of Josiah, married Grinfill Blake.

Samuel Blake, son of Grinfill, married Abigail Rickard.

Grinfill Blake, son of Samuel, married Eunice Cary.

Harrison Blake, son of Grinfill, married Susan Brett Cary.

Susan Cary Blake, daughter of Harrison, married David C. English, M. D.

Grinfill Harrison Blake English, son of Dr. David C. and Susan C. B. English, married Mary Bertha Wilson.

GRANVILLE FERNALD.

DR. SILAS BLAKE.

The life and public services of this noble man for nearly fifty years, covering the first half of the last century, in Otisfield, Harrison, and adjoining towns is an important part of the local history of those towns within the period mentioned. Dr. Blake was born in Turner, April 20, 1785. He married Sophia Cary of Turner, born November 20, 1785. His medical education was obtained by study with local physicians. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Association in 1818, and of the Maine Medical Association in 1822. He removed to Otisfield in 1808, and settled on a farm adjoining that of his brother, Grinfill Blake, Esq., in the same year. The locality of these two fine homesteads was about a mile and a half northeast-

erly from Otisfield hill meeting-house. When Dr. Blake came to Otisfield there was no physician in the town, except Dr. David Ray, who was quite advanced in life and not practicing medicine regularly; and the advent of such a man as Dr. Blake was most cordially welcomed by the citizens of the town. He entered at once upon an extensive practice, and by his medical skill, and by his kindly qualities of heart won the respect and profound regards of every one, which for nearly fifty years of constant and self-denying service to a wide community, was held with increasing strength to the end of his life.

Dr. Blake was in stature over six feet in height and of symmetrical form, and of a noble and commanding presence. He was one of my earliest discoveries of men, about the year 1830, when I was just two years old, and his entrance to our home, where he had the credit of "bringing a baby" once in a while for a number of years, rendered him an object of curiosity and veneration. He was very particular about his gig for his professional use, which was a wide, strongly built vehicle, with massive wheels and mounted on thorough-braces of leather. In winter, he rode in a sleigh of strong construction, roomy and comfortable for himself alone. My father, who was a carriage and sleigh maker, made several sleighs for the doctor, for his own and for family uses, with extra seat for riding to church.

The popularity of Dr. Blake was not more owing to his professional ability than to his urbanity of manners and his kindly nature. Although possessing the physique of a giant, a head and face of great strength and impressiveness and a piercing eye, his appearance in a sick room was as a bearer of pleasant smiles and facetious remarks that put his patients always in good humor, however they may have suffered or been discouraged before his arrival. He was a psychologist and realized the effect on the condition of a person from a happy mental impression. He

had a fund of agreeable anecdotes and stories of real life well fitted to drive away the blues and excite a spirit of cheerfulness. He was a strict disciplinarian in his own family, and his children were always subject to a course of high moral training. One of his best stories was concerning his own boys and how cutely they managed to evade punishment for disobedience of one of his injunctions to them.

He had a tree in his orchard, which bore very choice apples when they were ripe, and he wished to reserve them until they were in the best eating condition. He noticed however, that the boys were eating some of the green apples. He told them to refrain from picking or knocking off any more apples from that tree and eating them. They contrived to get all the green apples they wanted, however, but escaped the threatened penalty on technical grounds. Being aware of one or two cases of colic, he became suspicious the boys had disobeyed his orders, and that their pains were of the green apple variety. So he decided to inspect the apple tree for evidence of the truth of his supicion. He soon discovered, to his great amusement, sundry apple-cores, neatly gnawed by the sharp teeth of the boys, still hanging on the tree by their stems. He let them off with a little "talking to" and the incident enabled him to furnish a choice bit of diversion from pain to a weak patient more restorative than pills or plasters.

From his first residence in Otisfield, Dr. Blake exemplified those traits of character which constituted him a leader and pattern to the citizens in the conduct of civic affairs and in the social and religious life of the town. He had been educated as a strict churchman, and was inflexible in his adherence to the orthodox tenets of the old New England school. His example as a regular church-goer for himself and his whole family was, doubtless, a direct influence in augmenting the interest in the public Sabbath services at the old meeting-house on the "Hill," and of

the consequent growth of the Congregational church for many years. He was early elected a deacon of his church, an office which he honored with entire fidelity to the religious welfare of the parish and to the church, as an institution for conserving the highest spiritual morality of the people. He was no bigot, and could tolerate the differences existing between his own and other sects of Christians. This phase of his religious character caused him, especially in the later years of his life, to often attend the social prayer-meetings of the Methodists in the village of his residence, and engage in the exercises of his fellow Christians with real sympathy and feeling. This tendency to freedom in expression of his brotherly confidence and fellowship was fully reciprocated in a closer affection for him by those to whom it was extended.

In the management of the public affairs of the town, Dr. Blake always manifested much interest and was repeatedly promoted to offices of trust by the citizens. In the years when the Legislature was sitting each year in Portland, he was chosen to represent his district in that body. He was a Justice of the Peace, and exercised the functions of that office with much intelligence and satisfaction to all who had occasion for his services. He was, in 1821, surgeon in the second regiment, first brigade, fifth division of the State Militia.

In or about 1834, he exchanged his fine, productive farm for the homestead and a large tract of land belonging to Deacon Simeon Lovell of Bolster's Mills, and removed to that village with his large family, where he, at once erected a large mansion and barn, with convenient connecting buildings and established a system of improved and successful farming. When past his fiftieth year, and while in the height of his career as a beloved physician, he had the misfortune to receive a severe fracture of his hip by a fall on the ice, and was ever after so lame as to walk with much difficulty. He continued his intimate relations

to his Christian brotherhood of other churches, when he was sufficiently restored from his accident, and when circumstances permitted, to join in the social weekly meetings where the writer remembers to have seen him, leaning upon his strong cane, and speaking in fervid expressions of his experiences in the divine life.

At this period of his life, his sons had grown to advanced manhood and were all settled in business or in one of the learned professions. Silas, the eldest, who had years before been a school teacher, was in business in a distant State of the West. Joseph, who had graduated from the Bangor Theological Seminary, was settled as pastor at Cumberland. Maurice C., who had been to Bowdoin College, had studied law with Gen. Samuel Fessenden of Portland, and was in practice at Camden, Me.; also Collector of the port of Belfast. Josiah M., who was several years in medical practice at Bolster's Mills and Harrison, was becoming eminent as a physician and surgeon, was settled in Bridgton. Luther C., the youngest son, in 1849, conceived an ardent desire to become a gold seeker in California and soon started for the Pacific coast and the "diggins," much to the grief of his aged parents and all the home family. The death of Dr. Blake occurred in Otisfield, February 2, 1851.

The sons, Silas and Luther, yet unmarried, had returned home from their lengthy absence and in 18—, the family removed to Harrison Village, after selling their homestead to William Haskell of Harrison. The children of Silas and Sophia (Cary) Blake were:

SILAS, b. in Otisfield, Apr. 6, 1812; died in Harrison, Nov. 19, 1868. He married, Sept. 17, 1863, Clara Cary Richardson, a natural daughter of Rev. James Prentiss Richardson, who had been bereft of her mother in infancy, b. Sept. 5, 1832, in Poland, Me. She had lived all her life in the family of Dr. Blake as an own daughter. The home of the family in Harrison Village was the former residence of Mr. John Parsons, now the

home of Mrs. Otis Haskell. Here the widow of Dr. Blake rounded out the period of a long and beautiful life, surviving her husband seventeen years. She was a woman of most excellent character, of gentle, refined manners and a preference for a quiet, domestic life, the fitting companion of her worthy husband and the mother of a historic family. She passed to the higher life, Dec. 8, 1890. Silas Blake, Jr., was a well educated man and was a school teacher, and in his early manhood studied medicine for a time with his father, but never practiced the profession. He went to a western State and engaged in business for a number of years, returning home before the death of his father. He was in mercantile business a number of years in Harrison. He was much interested in public affairs, and was highly esteemed as a neighbor and citizen. He died Nov. 19, 1868. Children:

1. Josiah, b. July 27, 1864; died Aug. 17, 1865.
2. James P., b. Oct. 3, 1865; graduated from Bowdoin Medical School in 1892; was in the M. C. Hospital one year, then practiced in Minot one year; came to Harrison in 1894.
3. Silas Grinfill, b. July 28, 1868; died Aug. 17, 1868.

Joseph, b. in Otisfield, Jan. 21, 1814. He was a graduate of Bangor Theological Seminary, and was a devoted minister of the Congregational Church in Cumberland, Me., for many years and in Gilmanton, N. H. He married Hannah Clark of Wells, Me. He died in Andover, Mass.

Maurice C., b. Oct. 20, 1815, in Otisfield. He was a student at Bowdoin College for a term or more, but never graduated. He studied law in the office of Gen. Samuel Fessenden of Portland, and settled for a few years in Camden, Me., where he was a successful lawyer and an official of the U. S. Revenue service. He migrated to California in the 40's and settled in San Francisco, where he at once took a commanding position as a lawyer, and was soon promoted to the office of Judge of the Criminal Court and was, afterward, Judge of the Probate Court for a long term of years. Judge Blake was elected mayor of San Francisco in 1882, and received

the nomination on the Republican ticket for Governor of the State in 1886. He inherited many fine traits of character and was physically a splendid type of manhood and retained his constitutional vigor and erectness of form to the last years of his life. He never married; his death occurred Sept. 26, 1897.

JOSIAH MERRILL, b. in Otisfield, July 1, 1817. He was a fine scholar in his boyhood, and taught school a number of years, in which vocation he acquired considerable fame as an instructor and manager of the big, unruly boys of that period. He studied medicine with his father and at Bowdoin Medical School, graduating in 1843, as M. D. He settled first at Bolster's Mills in Otisfield, and was a popular and successful physician in that and in other neighboring towns. He removed in 1853 to Bridgton and lived there the remainder of his life. He was possessed of unusual physical powers, was, in his youth, quite an athlete of the amateur type and hard to handle in a rural wrestling match. He had great musical gifts by nature, and as a vocalist was rarely excelled. He was also a proficient performer on the flute and violin, and in mature years became a member of the first Bridgton brass band, and its leader in 1854, playing the Eb bugle. His fame as a learned and successful physician is yet remembered. He married Oct. 16, 1844, Miss Harriet, daughter of Hon. Luther Fitch of Portland. Their children were:

1. Silas, b. in Otisfield, Dec. 12, 1845. He went to Washington Territory in 1876. He was owner of a stock ranch in that territory, afterwards lived and died in Montana, Mar. 18, 1899.
2. Almira F., b. in Otisfield; married William Bradley of Fryeburg. They had one daughter, Annie Carey. Mr. Bradley died in 1906. Mrs. Bradley and daughter reside at North Bridgton.
3. Annie, b. in Bridgton; married Edward Kimball of Bridgton. Mr. Kimball died July 1, 1908. Mrs. Kimball resides in North Bridgton.
4. Harriet Fitch, b. in Bridgton; is unmarried; resides at North Bridgton.
5. Edward Josiah, b. Nov. 23, 1857, in Bridgton. He fitted for college at Bridgton Academy; entered the State University in 1875, and graduated in class

of '79, as civil engineer. His first professional employment was on the survey for a railroad between Bridgton and Portland in the winter of 1879-80. In 1880, he entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Company, at Burlington, Iowa. In 1881, he entered the service of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Co., with headquarters at Peoria. In 1883, he was transferred to the engineer's office of the Wabash Railroad Co., at Springfield, Ill., where he remained until 1884, when he again entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at Chicago, as engineer of terminals, remaining there until 1887. In 1885, he married Miss Sofie D. Johnson, who survives him. He was thereafter promoted as follows: 1887, Chief Engineer of the Missouri Lines of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co.; 1890, Chief Engineer of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co.; 1899, Consulting Engineer of the Burlington System, a position which he held when his untimely and tragical death occurred, May 29, 1902. "In Memoriam," a special tribute to the character and abilities of Mr. Blake, published by the Western Society of Engineers, thus speaks of him: "He was, indeed, a man of unobtrusive manner, retiring disposition and unpretentious ways. He never put himself forward, never urged his own claims; simply did his best, and let the work speak for itself; and it speaks volumes for his real merit and sterling ability, that he so far gained the confidence of his employers that they, unsolicited, advanced him to the highest position in his profession, within their gift." Mr. Blake was instantly killed May 29, 1902, by a collision of two cars, while at work superintending the execution of important engineering operations under his direction.

Luther C., b. in Otisfield, May 31, 1819. He had a good common school training, but did not aspire to a scholastic profession. He remained at home superintending and laboring on the excellent home farm, and, except the short time of his California trip in 1850, he was devoted to the service and comfort of his parents. He married Sept. 15, '64, in Harrison, Catherine F., daughter of David L., and Sophronia (Spurr) Perley of Harrison.

They had one daughter, Ellen Perley, b. Nov. 27, 1866. They resided in Harrison Village and North Bridgton during their married life, until the decease of Mr. Blake, Feb. 12, 1894, since which, Mrs. Blake and daughter have lived in the comfortable home of Mrs. Blake's brother, William Sumner Perley. Luther C. Blake was one of the "noblest works of God—an honest man." He was kind of heart, gentle in manner ,with all the essential traits of a Christian gentleman. He was a skilled mechanic in the tinner's trade for years in Harrison, and as a neighbor and citizen was most highly esteemed.

Sophia Cary, b. Apr. 19, 1821; she was educated at Bridgton and Gorham Academy, and was a teacher in the public schools for several years. She married Nov. 27, 1851, Rev. Rufus Morrill Sawyer of Otisfield, b. in 1820, a learned and devoted minister of the Congregational Church. He graduated from Bangor Theological Seminary, Aug. 27, 1851. He preached in Maine during the first few years of his ministry, but subsequently removed to Iowa and settled in the ministry until the end of his life. Children:

1. Silas Blake, b. Oct. 12, 1852; married Susan Depui; their children were: Annie U. and Silas B. Annie U. married Louis Watson. They have one child, Lois; live in Hamilton, Montana. Silas B. 2d, married Harriet Harrison; they have one child, Maurice Blake; live in Billings, Montana. Silas Blake Sawyer, son of Rev. Rufus and Sophia (Blake) Sawyer married 2d, Emma Szitwick; their children were: Sophia Cary, married Carl Wilson; they have one child and live in Basin, Wyoming. Lila E., married Orlo Earle; they have two children; live in Billings, Montana. Rufus M., lives in Vancouver, B. C. John, lives in Vancouver, B. C. Bertha.
2. Julia Elizabeth, b. Aug. 28, 1854; died Sept. 13, 1872.
3. Clara Carey, b. Oct. 9, 1856; married Fred M. Tomlinson, Jan. 1, 1878; their children were: Ada Proctor; died 1882. Maurice Blake; died 1882. Lola Blake. Harold Eri. Albert Dewey. Ruby Sophia. All reside at 6518 Union Ave., Chicago.

4. Susie M., b. Feb. 3, 1858; married Henry Heurich; their children were: Clara Cary, Russel, Wallace; they live in Teviston, Arizona.
5. Charles Luther, b. Aug. 23, 1859.
6. William Herbert, b. Mar. 24, 1861; died autumn of 1872.
7. Elizabeth Langdon, b. Aug. 10, 1864; married Valentine Diehl; their children were: Doris, married Raymond L. Bronson; they have one son, Otis. Maurice, Philip, Valentine, Waldo Ralph and Catherine Elizabeth; they live in Mitchell, South Dakota. Rev. Rufus M. Sawyer died Nov. 29, 1852. Mrs. Sophia Cary (Blake) Sawyer died Nov. 21, 1891.

BOLSTER FAMILY.

ISAAC BOLSTER, for whom the village of Bolster's Mills has its name, was a son of Isaac Bolster of Paris, born May 22, 1769; married Hannah Cushman of Hebron, March 9, 1794. She was born April 16, 1777, and died January 25, 1865. He died January 8, 1835. Mr. Bolster purchased water power and land on Crooked River and built a dam and saw mill in 1819; and a grist mill in 1820. He never resided in Harrison.

Isaac, Jr., b. in Paris, Feb. 22, 1797; married Polly Cushman of Buckfield, and settled in Harrison in 1821. He built the first store at Bolster's Mills; believed to have been the same long owned and occupied by Wyatt Turner, and at this time owned and occupied by Isaac Skillings. Mr. Bolster was a Justice of the Peace. He resided in town fifteen years. His children, born in Harrison, were:

1. Eleanor, b. Apr. 23, 1820; married James Bennett of Norway.
2. John Augustus, b. June 28, 1822; married May 6, 1852, Almira Adams of Andover, (b. May 16, 1824). He resided nearly all his life in Norway Village, and was a very active man in business, politics, and

in moral reform movements, especially in temperance reform. He was widely known as a dealer in livestock, and was a representative of his town to the Legislature. He died June 3, 1902, aged 80 years. The other children of Isaac Bolster, born in Harrison, but never identified afterward with the progress of the town, are omitted from this record. Mrs. Almira (Adams) Bolster died Mar. 11, 1880. Children of J. A. Bolster: Frances D., b. Apr. 9, 1856; died July 14, 1878. Fred Augustus, b. Mar. 1, 1858, married Mrs. Emma Morey of Otisfield; resided in Bolster's Mills since 1904. James Freeland, b. Feb. 8, 1860; lives in Norway Village; is a maker of cemetery marble work and undertaker.

WILLIAM, a younger brother of Isaac, Jr., b. in Paris, June 23, 1804, settled here in 1826. He was identified with his brother in the milling business and added an important feature to the industries of the place by the erection of a large building on the Harrison side of the river for fulling and dressing the homemade woolen cloth of the people in the surrounding region. He owned a large amount of land in various tracts and was a busy farmer as well as mill-man. He married Hannah, daughter of Thaddeus and Lydia (Spurr) Turner of Otisfield. They had one child.

1. Martha Louisa, b. Feb. 18, 1835, married Gilbert S. Pearsons of Windsor, Vt. They removed to Denver, Colo.

Mr. Bolster married 2d, Nancy Edwards of Otisfield. Children:

1. Hannah Ellen, b. Jan. 17, 1844; died July 18, 1864.
2. Albert W., b. July 22, 1847, married Jenny W. Emery. They live in Brockton, Mass.

William Bolster was a man of excellent character, a kind and obliging neighbor and progressive citizen. On account of his kindly qualities and economical habits, he was selected by Mr. Samuel Baker, who had a good farm on the Gilson Hill, as deserving to receive said farm as a gift on the condition that he would assume the care and support of Mr. Baker and his wife during the remainder of their

lives. That incident occurred in the year ——. Mr. Bolster then removed from his commodious home in the village to the Baker farm and continued to live there until his death, September 17, 1874. Mrs. Hannah Bolster died June 17, 1840. Mrs. Nancy Bolster died ——.

BRACKETT FAMILY.

CAPTAIN JOHN BRACKETT, the ancestor of the several families of that name, who have lived here during the last century, was born in Falmouth, Maine, April 11, 1761. He was the youngest son of Anthony Brackett, Jr., and wife, Abigail Chapman of Falmouth and was of the sixth generation from Anthony Brackett who was a selectman of Portsmouth, N. H., in 1640.

The first Bracketts that came to this country landed in Boston in the year 1629 from Scotland. The Bracketts who settled in Falmouth were for many years in the 17th and 18th centuries, involved in the conflicts with the French and Indians for supremacy of the English settlers in the province of Maine, and were valiant Indian fighters, many brave colonists of the Brackett name being taken captive or slain by the Indians. The most notable tragedy in the course of the Indian troubles in Falmouth in which any member of this family was concerned was the killing of Captain Anthony Brackett of the second generation, on his farm at Back Cove, on the site of the well known mansion of the James Deering family, a short distance from Deering's Bridge, Portland, September 21, 1689.

Captain Brackett was a soldier during the last three years of the American Revolution, but did not serve under a commission. He received the title of Captain from the government of Massachusetts after the war under a commission as an officer in the State militia. He was a United States

pensioner under a claim filed in 1820, in which he sets forth that he owned one hundred acres, cold, wet, and not good for agricultural purposes, small house and barn on same; five cows, four steers, four yearlings, fourteen sheep, one horse, two pigs and some farming tools; that he was unable to pursue his occupation because of disability from a very lame and broken leg; that his wife was fifty-five years old, was very feeble, and had been for twenty years; that with him resided his daughter, Elizabeth, aged twenty years, lame and feeble; his son John, aged fifteen years, who was able to work; and his son Chapman, aged twelve years, who was able to work very little. Captain Brackett was fifty-nine years old when his application for pension was made under the act of Congress of 1818. The claim was rejected on the ground that he was not so poor as to have a title to a pension under that act. Under a more liberal act of 1831, he was allowed a pension.

Captain Brackett was a man of strong religious faith, and according to a description of the closing event of his life written by his grandson, Rev. Silas B. Brackett, "He died shouting 'victory over death;' that through Jesus he was conqueror, and saying, 'Yes, I shall see him: then I will not be lame and gray; I will be young as when a worldly soldier boy!" He died February 22, 1844. His wife was Mary Walker of Westbrook, a daughter of George Walker, who resided between Pride's Bridge and Duck Pond in Westbrook. She was born August 11, 1765, and died in Harrison, September 18, 1843.

The homestead of Captain Brackett was on the road leading from Bolster's Mills to Waterford, the same now occupied by Mr. Charles Jordan, near the Brackett schoolhouse. His son, Walker, who moved with his parents to Harrison in 1811, who married Calista Wight of Casco, was for many years their main stay and support during their declining years. The children of Captain John and Mary (Walker) Brackett, all born in Westbrook, were:

GEORGE, b. Sept. 26, 1787; died unmarried, Oct. 21, 1814.

WILLIAM, b. Aug. 25, 1789; married Oct. 1, 1811, Sarah Hobbs, daughter of Jonathan Hobbs of Falmouth, b. July 6, 1792; died in Bethel, Me., July 31, 1856. William Brackett served in the War of 1812, for a time. After his wife's death he resided in Westbrook with his daughter Lucretia, wife of Moses Cobb. His death occurred Feb. 7, 1865. Children:

1. Daniel Hobbs, b. June 3, 1813, in Waterford, Me. He lived in the towns of Waterford, Freeport and Yarmouth, where he was a farmer and brickmaker. He married Aug. 2, 1838, Hannah Bennett of Yarmouth (b. Feb. 20, 1816; died Sept. 27, 1879), daughter of William and Hannah (Day) Bennett. Children: Orrin W., b. Jan. 13, 1841, in Freeport, Me.; resided in Yarmouth; served in Co. G., 25th Me. Vol. Inf. (9 months); married Dec. 24, 1866, Harriet N. S. Walker, daughter of William and Lois (Soule) Walker; died Feb. 4, 1900. Children: Gertrude E., b. Feb. 18, 1869; married William R. Craig of Freeport; resides there; children: Harriet V., b. July 29, 1887. Carl H., b. June 29, 1890. Lois M., b. Dec. 22, 1893. Alvernice M., b. Sept. 2, 1872; is unmarried. Alvin M., b. Jan. 7, 1843; died Mar. 1, 1864; served in Co. F. 1st Me. Vol. Cav.; was in Dahlgren's raid on Richmond, Va.; was reported killed in battle Mar. 4, 1864. Ellen L., b. Dec. 24, 1848; mar. Edwin Fitz; home in West Pownal, Me. Henry D., b. Sept. 19, 1851; married Nov. 14, 1871, Eliza P. Tuttle, b. July 3, 1854, daughter of James T. and Elizabeth J. (Fitz) Tuttle of Freeport; home in Yarmouthville, Me.; is a traveling salesman. Mrs. Brackett is secretary (1906) of the Brackett Family Association. No children.

2. Mary, b. July 5, 1814; married James W. Fogg of Harrison. Children: George Sumner, b. July 14, 1838; married Georgianna Hall, daughter of Jones R. Hall of Waterford, Nov. 18, 1869: Children: Berthie, b. Sept. 7, 1871, in Westbrook; married George N. Anthoine, Oct. 22, 1890; one child: Faith Anthoine, b. Oct. 7, 1900.

3. Sibyl Small, b. July 23, 1816; married George Parsons of Norway; she died Sept. 7, 1868.

4. George W., b. May 6, 1818, in Harrison; lived in Waterford several years; later in Harrison as successor to his father on the farm where he was born. He married 1st, May 17, 1842, Rebecca, (b. Oct. 21, 1818), daughter of Joseph and Betsy (Dyer) Bailey of Westbrook, Me.; married 2d, Mary, widow of Moses Pattee of Bethel, Me. Mr. Brackett was a man of excellent character; a member of the M. E. Church in Harrison, and a prominent citizen in the civil affairs of the town. He was repeatedly elected to the board of selectmen, and served the town in various other stations. He died in Westbrook, Oct. 17, 1893. Mrs. Rebecca (Bailey) Brackett died in Harrison, June 24, 1880. Children of George and Rebecca: Christiana, b. Jan. 3, 1844; died Oct. 26, 1858. Addie S., b. June 6, 1849; married May 1, 1878, W. H. H. Bryant; they had children: Myrton A., b. Apr. 11, 1880; home in Cumberland Mills, Me. Pamela A., b. Aug. 24, 1851; married June 27, 1871, George A. Hall of Waterford, Me, died Oct. 13, 1882; children: Altie M., b. May 30, 1874; died in June, 1876. John B., b. Aug. 16, 1877. Lelia Mai, b. July 26, 1881. Emil J., b. June 25, 1854, in Harrison; resides in Westbrook on a farm; married 1st, June 6, 1878, Etta, daughter of Seba and Jane (Frost) Gammon of Norway, Me., who died Oct. 14, 1885; and on Dec. 3, 1886, he married 2d, Kate, daughter of William and Emeline Knight of Peru, Me.; their children were: Lulu, b. June 7, 1880; died Aug. 3, 1880. Ella Rebecca, b. Feb. 4, 1883; died Dec. 21, 1900. George Edwin, b. June 16, 1857; married Harriet Bailey of Mechanic Falls; have one son: Carl Bailey; reside at Cumberland Mills, Westbrook, Me. Elizabeth Louisa, b. Aug. 30, 1859; married Horace Annas of Bethel; no children. Martha Ellen, b. Aug. 26, 1864; married Freeman Brown of Westbrook.

5. Lois P., b. Nov. 26, 1819. (See Perley family.)

6. Jonathan Hobbs, b. Feb. 19, 1821; resided in East North Yarmouth. He was a farmer and mechanic.

He married Sept. 14, 1843, Elizabeth Ann Bennett of Yarmouth, b. Apr. 7, 1882; died Apr. 9, 1884; she was a sister of Hannah, wife of Daniel H. Brackett. No children. Married 2d, Lucia Jewell of Harrison. He died Feb. 22, 1907.

7. Sarah, b. Apr. 14, 1822; married Artemas Mason of Mason, Me. She died in 1895. Children: Delia, married Charles Merrill. Cora, married Hastings Bean; resides in South Paris, Me. Oscar; resides in Bethel, Me. Artemas Mason died Aug. 24, 1893.

8. Ann M., b. Sept. 26, 1823; married Apr. 10, 1853, Woodsum Mason, son of Sylvanus and Lydia (Scribner) Mason of Bethel; he was a farmer, born in Bethel, Dec. 20, 1818; they removed to Westbrook, and in 1887 to Pomona, Cal, where they both died. Children: Sadie, b. Nov. 19, 1855; married July 30, 1881, Dr. Frank B. Tuell; reside in Bethel, and have children: Ella Mildred, b. Sept. 11, 1883. Gilbert Woodsum, b. Aug. 9, 1884. Charles B., b. Oct. 27, 1893. Annie, b. June 5, 1857; married June 4, 1881, Charles S. Johnson; home in Pomona, Cal. Winnifred, b. Sept. 22, 1858; married July 30, 1881, William H. Thomas; home in Providence, R. I.; children: George, b. Dec. 20, 1883. Herbert, b. Oct. 3, 1859; died in infancy. Freddy, b. Feb. 6, 1861; died in infancy. Charles, b. Mar. 29, 1865; married Nov. 24, 1898, Alma Webber of Los Angeles, Cal.; children: Curtis Woodsum, b. Aug. 10, 1899. George Malcolm, b. July 22, 1901. Donald Robert, b. July 22, 1903. Bessie Ellen, b. Jan. 5, 1906. Bessie, b. Nov. 13, 1870; home in Pomona, Cal. Woodsum Mason died in Pomona, Cal., Mar. 14, 1897. Mrs. Ann (Brackett) Mason died in Pomona, Cal., Sept. 26, 1904.

9. Lucretia, b. Apr. 7, 1826; married Moses Knight Cobb of Westbrook, Me. They resided all their married life in Westbrook; several years in the village of Saccarappa (now the City of Westbrook), and for nearly fifty years on a farm about two miles easterly from the city. Mr. Cobb was a son of James and Dorcas (Knight) Cobb. Mrs. Lucretia Cobb died Apr. 16, 1882. Children: William Brackett, b. Mar. 29, 1859, in Westbrook, Me.; learned

the machinist trade in a Westbrook establishment, subsequently working in Boston and Providence; for more than twenty years, he has been proprietor of a machine shop in Cleveland, Ohio, at Nos. 51 and 53 Vermont St., and is noted for his excellent workmanship and honorable business career; married Mar. 12, 1890, Annie Dennis, daughter of William H. and Thurza Webber of Devonshire, Eng.; one child: Eugene Webber, b. Feb. 7, 1891. George Moses, b. May 11, 1860; married Jennie Little; resides on paternal farm in Westbrook; children: Mildred and George. Leander Barker, b. Feb. 2, 1863; married Julia S. Little; resides at Melrose Highlands, Mass.; his business address is 380 Atlantic Ave., Boston.

10. Dorcas Ellen, b. Feb. 20, 1830; married Leander T. Barker of Bethel, a prominent citizen in town affairs and for several years postmaster. He is also interested in farming. Mrs. Dorcas Ellen Barker died Sept. 16, 1891. No children.

11. Cyrene Emeline, b. Dec. 22, 1833; married Samuel Dunn of North Yarmouth. They resided at Bethel Hill a number of years where Mr. Dunn deceased in ——. Mrs. Dunn afterward married A. K. Browne, Esq., of Washington, D. C., and removed to that city. Mr. Browne was a lawyer, practicing in the various courts of the district and had a high standing in the legal profession and as a Republican politician. He died in ——. Mrs. Cyrene E. Browne died Oct. 26, 1899, in Providence, R. I.

ENOCH, b. July 27, 1793; married Sept. 21, 1818, Araminta, daughter of Simeon and Rachel (Staples) Caswell of Harrison. Mr. Brackett was a farmer by occupation; was a thrifty and successful business man, and accumulated a good property, endowing each of his children handsomely at their marriages. He died in Harrison, Oct. 16, 1871. Their children:

1. Eliza, b. Dec. 27, 1819; married Amos Small of Harrison. Amos Small died Sept. 1, 1875. Eliza (Brackett) Small died Jan. 1, 1887. Children: Enoch Brackett, b. Feb. 15, 1841, in Harrison; married Clara Tyler of Mason, Me.; they had one daughter,

Mabel Eliza, b. Jan. 13, 1872; married Henry Edmund Jillson of Otisfield, Nov. 3, 1895, in Harrison; children: Ethel Ellen, b. Oct. 8, 1896. Janette June, b. June 8, 1898. Morton Small, b. Mar. 4, 1902. Mr. Small married 2d, Mrs. Fannie Ackley of Harrison, Ohio. They reside at Bolster's Mills. Araminta Brackett, b. June 6, 1845; married Alfred Osgood Noyes of Harrison, Nov. 28, 1885; they reside in Harrison on a beautiful farm, the same formerly owned by Samuel Abbott, near the head of Anonymous Pond.

2. Ednah, b. July 11, 1821, died Aug. 12, 1896; married in Harrison, Apr. 21, 1840, David Sawyer, b. in Otisfield, June 1, 1811; died Mar. 8, 1879. Their children: Fernald Jordan, b. July 21, 1841; married Mary E. Gilman, of South Newmarket, N. H., b. Dec. 26, 1841; children: Ernest F., b. Jan. 1, 1874; died Aug. 12, 1874. Fernald D., b. Aug. 12, 1875. Della M., b. Oct. 4, 1878; died May 14, 1887. David Andrews, b. Jan. 1, 1846; died Nov. 21, 1860. Harriet Andrews, b. Sept. 3, 1850; she had the advantages of the common and high schools, and commenced teaching at 18 years of age in Harrison and continued in the educational field for twenty-five years. She taught about twenty-five terms almost consecutively in one district in Otisfield, and taught, in all, about thirty-five terms in Harrison, Otisfield and Oxford; retired about fifteen years ago and resides in Otisfield. Mary Elizabeth, b. in Harrison, Nov. 21, 1857. She taught successfully a number of years in Harrison, Otisfield, Norway and Oxford. She resides in Otisfield.

3. Joseph L., b. —— ——; married Hannah, daughter of Edward and Martha (Lamb) Lowell of Harrison. They had one daughter: Catherine Lowell, b. June 15, 1845; married Charles D. Stuart of Harrison. They had two children: Elwyn Milton, b. Dec. 5, 1870. Rosalie B., b. Oct. 20, 1872; married Louis Augustus Bovee, Apr. 20, 1908; they reside at Bolster's Mills.

4. Fanny L., b. Jan. 28, 1823; married Daniel B. Sawyer of Otisfield; they settled in Westbrook, below Duck Pond on the Portland road. Children: David

E., b. Nov. 21, 1841. George L. Elizabeth. Sarah D. Mary D. Millard. John R. Angelia, b. Jan. 16, 1863.

5. Lewis Granville, b. Nov. 25, 1833; married Eliza Ann Edwards of Otisfield, June 9, 1859. She was born May 11, 1840. Their children were: Lyman Caswell, b. Mar. 8, 1860; died Feb. 4, 1877. Lunetta Eliza, b. Aug. 21, 1862. Leona Gladys, b. Feb. 4, 1865. Lyndon Joseph, b. Oct. 4, 1869.

Lewis G. Brackett served as a private in Company B. 23d Regt. Me. Inf. in the Civil War. He was an enterprising and prosperous farmer. He died Feb. 19, 1887. His widow died March 25, 1908.

WALKER, b. in Westbrook, Apr. 7, 1796; married Calista Wight of Raymond, Me., (b. Oct. 26, 1794; died Feb. 19, 1875), daughter of Dr. Joseph and Olive (Mann) Wight. He settled on the farm of his father, near Caswell's Corner in Harrison, and was an industrious and prosperous farmer. He was a useful citizen and was honored with promotion to offices in the town and county. They had ten children:

1. Silas Blake, b. Nov. 11, 1818; was a preacher in the Maine conference of the M. E. Church for fourteen years. He moved from Norway, Me., to Dwight Ill., in 1869, afterward settling in Chicago, in 1889, where he died in Dec., 1895. He married Sarah Ann Burnham of Harrison, b. Apr. 12, 1821; they had fifteen children: Silas Frederick, b. Aug. 14, 1846, in Farmington, Me. Franklin Peirce, b. Sept. 27, 1847. Alpheus Lovewell, b. June 16, 1849. in Industry, Me. Henry Campbell, b. July 29, 1850. Virgil Neal, b. Jan. 1, 1852. Peel Bodwell, b. Apr. 11, 1853. Velzora Eastman, b. July 8, 1854. Josephine Mariah, b. Dec. 11, 1855; died Nov. 22, 1870. Gilbert Marion, b. May 13, 1857; died Feb. 5, 1869. Mary Geneva, b. July 28, 1858; died Apr. 3, 1884. Lavinia Downing, b. Sept. 19, 1859. Sumner Burnham, b. Sept. 27, 1860; died Nov. 4, 1870. Calista, b. Mar. 26, 1862. Oliver Stevens, b. Mar. 16, 1863; died May 24, 1863. Abbie Anna, b. June 13, 1865. Mrs. Sarah Ann (Burnham) Brackett died Apr. 18, 1889.

Alpheus Lovewell Brackett, third son of Rev. Silas B. Brackett, married Annie L. Ditmars of Somerville, Massachusetts; born September 25, 1857. Their children, all born in that State, are: Annie May, b. Nov. 13, 1881. Alice Burnham, born September 9, 1884; died August 10, 1885. Alpheus Ditmars, born December 8, 1885. Arthur Hamilton, born February 14, 1888. Anthony Howard, born March 15, 1890. Abigail Helen, born February 23, 1895. Mr. Brackett has been for many years in the employ of the International Steamship Company, as baggage master and United States mail carrier, between Boston and the Eastern Provinces.

Hon. Virgil Neal Brackett, fifth son, married Clara S. Tibbetts of Rochester, New York, born April 27, 1868. They have a son: Thomas Reed Brackett.

2. Polly W., b. Aug. 15, 1820; married May 23, 1844, Seth Pike of Norway, Me. Children: Roxie Ann, b. Feb. 4, 1846; married Oct. 24, 1865, B. E. Vining; died Feb. 3, 1875. Granville Porter, b. Apr. 16, 1848; died May 30, 1849. Elbridge Brackett, b. June 12, 1851; married Elizabeth Flint of Waterford; they have a son: Harold Flint Pike. Nina Weston, b. June 7, 1854; died Aug. 26, 1902. Mary Estella, b. Mar. 10, 1860; resides in Norway. Celia Helen, b. Oct. 10, 1863; resides in Norway. Seth Pike died Oct. 3, 1886. Polly W. Pike died June 28, 1895.

3. Nancy Caldwell, b. Nov. 19, 1822; married Nov. 7, 1844, Alfred Noyes of Harrison; he died Sept. 27, 1848; they had one son: Alfred Osgood, b. Aug. 27, 1847; their son, Erland Frank, b. Aug. 28, 1877. Mrs. Nancy C. Noyes died in the home of her son, Osgood, in Harrison, Nov. 23, 1805.

4. Walker, Jr., b. Nov. 24, 1824; married —— Leach of Casco. They had two children: Ella M., b. ——; married George N. Burnham of Bridgton. Mrs. —— Leach Brackett died ——. Mr. Brackett married 2d, Jenny Hackett of ———. Mrs. Jenny H. Brackett died ——. Mr. Brackett married 3d,

Mrs. Nellie Dresser of Hallowell, Me. Mr. Brackett died Mar. 9, 1906.

5. Roxy Ann, b. Feb. 27, 1827; died June 30, 1842.

6. Harriet Wight, b. Jan. 11, 1829; married Nov. 8, 1849, Tristram Noyes of Harrison; she died Oct. 10, 1887; they had children: Althea, b. Nov. 14, 1851; married Jesse Howe of West Paris; one daughter, Ethel May. Elizabeth Jane, b. Sept. 6, 1853; died Feb. 24, 1868. Henry Walker, b. Apr. 10, 1857; died Aug. 20, 1859. William Henry, b. Apr. 28, 1860; married Harriet C. Pike of Harrison; they had one son, Alton L., b. Oct. 9, 1891; resides in Harrison. Mr. Noyes married 2d, Sarah E. Daniels of Paris, Me. Ella Nora, b. May 27, 1863; died Apr. 17, 1867. Alice Gertrude, b. Mar. 15, 1869; married Lyndon J. Brackett of Harrison, Jan. 1, 1903; one child: Robert Noyes, b. Nov. 5, 1903.

7. Elbridge O., b. Oct. 4, 1830; married Mary Hunt of Avon, Me. They had four children: Carrie, Harriet, Cora, Elbridge Ardon. They reside in Dover, Minn. Harriet married Alwyn Dale of Dover; they have two daughters: Mary and Ethelwyn.

8. Betsy Walker, b. May 20, 1833; married O'Neil R. Mills, b. June 2, 1827, of Mason, Me. He settled in Harrison and had children: Alfred R., b. Nov. 1, 1854; died unmarried, Dec. 23, 1878. Hattie M., b. May 1, 1858; married Stephen W. Gammon of Peru, Me., Nov. 14, 1883; died ——, 1890. James Mason, b. Sept. 16, 1861; married May 7, 1887, May Proctor of Bridgton; died Sept. 16, 1892; they had two sons. Minnie B., b. Aug. 19, 1864; died July 28, 1865. Laforest N., b. July 25, 1866; married Ann Cooley of Norridgewock, Me; died ——, 1891; they had one child, Neil, b. May —, 1891; lives at So. Norridgewock, Me. Walker B., b. Dec. 4, 1869; married Feb. 15, 1891, Bertha A., daughter of Cyrus and Angeline (Green) Haskell of Harrison; children: Grace Mildred, b. Nov. 15, 1891. Elmer Haskell, b. May 19, 1894. Chester Alfred, b. July 17, 1896; died Jan. 2, 1897. Norman O'Neil, b. Feb. 15, 1900. Lelia Gertrude, b. July 9, 1902.

O'Neil R. Mills died in Harrison, Mar. ——, 1881. Betsy W. Mills died in Harrison, ——— —, 1884.

9. Charles Henry, b. Feb. 24, 1836; died in California in 1904. Had children: Lizzie, Eva, Clarence, Charles.

10. Sophronia Spurr, b. May 23, 1840; married 1st, Robert S. Lamb; had a son, Hazen P.; married 2d, George Shedd of Norway, Me.; children: Nina N., Alton.

John, Jr., b. June 2, 1804, in Falmouth (now Westbrook), came to Harrison with his father at seven years of age; married Jan. 13, 1828, Martha Ann Lowell, (b. Mar. 3, 1800), daughter of Edward and Martha (Lamb) Lowell of Harrison. They had children:

1. Amos, b. Dec. 15, 1838.

Mrs. Martha Ann Brackett died June 29, 1841. Mr. Brackett married 2d, April 25, 1842, Rebecca L. Sanborn, born November 23, 1825. Their children were:

2. Martha Ann, b. Mar. 26, 1843; died Oct. 6, 1848.

3. Horace Nelson, b. Aug. 1, 1844. He served as a member of Co. H., 17th Regt. Me. Vol. Inf., in the Civil War, and was wounded in the leg in the Battle of the Wilderness, in consequence of which he suffered several amputations. He settled in North Abington, Mass., where he was engaged in business until his death in——. He married Josephine Arnold of North Abington and had children: Leonard and Doris.

4. William Merrill, b. Aug. 24, 1846; married Hattie Wardwell of Harrison, b. in 1848, daughter of Amos and Julia (Scribner) Wardwell. They reside in Oxford, Me.

5. Llewellyn Kendall, b. June 21, 1847; served as a private in Co. I., 12th Me. Regt. Vol.

6. George Waterhouse, b. Aug. 14, 1848; died Sept. 12, 1848.

Mrs. Rebecca L. Brackett died Jan. 18, 1854. Mr. Brackette married 3d, February 12, 1856, Mary Maria (born May 22, 1829), daughter of John and Lydia (Huston) Stevens of Windham, Maine. Their children:

7. Aroline Emma, b. June 30, 1859; married Jan. 20, 1879, William O. Emmons of Kennebunk, Me. He is a blacksmith and carpenter. They have resided in Harrison, Portland, Lynn, Mass., and Greenwood, Me. Children: Maude Elena, b. Sept. 6, 1880; married Jan. 31, 1897, Ross D. Coburn of Greenwood; children: Elsie Elena, b. Oct. 12, 1898. Winnifred Mildred, b. Apr. 12, 1900; died June 18, 1900. Beatrice Elmena, b. May 6, 1881. Mildred Frances, b. May 15, 1883; married June 18, 1899, Allen E. Cole of Greenwood; children: Hazel Inez, b. June 16, 1900. Bertha Mildred, b. Mar. 9, 1902. Llewellyn Brackett, b. May 28, 1889. Hugh Fessington, b. Dec. 7, 1897; died Dec. 11, 1897.

CHAPMAN, b. in Falmouth, Aug. 21, 1808; was reared in Harrison; married Dec. 9, 1831, Amanda, daughter of Virgil and Ann (Wiseman) Wight of Raymond, Me. He was a farmer. He lived a number of years in Bridgton; thence moved to Mason; thence to Casco. Mrs. Amanda Brackett died Sept. 3, 1866. Chapman Brackett died Apr. 20, 1881. Children:

1. Joel W., b. Dec. 27, 1832.
2. Cyrus H., b. Oct. 15, 1834; died Mar. 12, 1835.
3. Elizabeth Jane, b. May 30, 1837; married Bartlett Coughlan; resides in Portland, Me. Children: May S. John F. John C. Thomas C.
4. Mary Ann, b. Oct. 5, 1843; married Geo. R. Hanson of South Windham, Me. Children: George A. Joseph E.
5. Charles C., b. Dec. 22, 1847; married Elizabeth Boyd of Portland; children: Albert C.; a soldier in the U. S. Army in Cuba. Bessie; married Clifford Frost of Norway. Everett E.

BRAY FAMILY.

Among the first settlers of Harrison was NICHOLAS BRAY, born in Taunton, Massachusetts, in March, 1752. Before his advent in Harrison, then Otisfield, he lived in

Cape Elizabeth and in Minot, from whence he came to this town. He was a neighbor of the Caswell family before he came here.

SOLOMON, oldest son of Nicholas, b. in Minot, about 1774, came to Otisfield as early as 1800, and settled on the farm, afterwards owned many years by Shepherd Hawkes, known also as the "Trafton place" adjoining the original homestead of Oliver Peirce, Esq. He removed to Monson, Me., where his family of thirteen children were raised and married; only one, Mrs. Hannah (Bray) Harmon, wife of Walter P. Harmon, ever being identified with Harrison in later years.

Nicholas Bray was a soldier in the War of the Revolution for seven years, and endured great suffering from engagements in battle and from exposure and privations incident to a state of war. He died in Harrison, February 5, 1843, and was buried in the cemetery adjoining his farm, near the old Free Baptist Church.

EDWARD, second son of Nicholas, was born in Minot, July 6, 1792. He married Susanna Hobbs, daughter of Morrill Hobbs, Sr., and settled on the homestead of his father. He was a soldier of the War of 1812. Mr. Bray early embraced religion and united with the Free Will Baptist Church at its organization. He was chosen deacon, and was associated many years with those other first deacons. Seth Carsley and Charles Walker. He had a high character for integrity in his business relations and for sincere piety and goodness as a Christian professor. He was a believer in spiritual freedom of worship, and was accustomed to exhort his brethren and sisters after the Sunday sermon was concluded. At such times he would often be so affected by his emotions that he would shout for joy. He was once, by some unpleasant relations with a neighbor, feeling resentment which made him quite unhappy. On such an occasion, he deemed it a solemn duty to confess to the church the state of his feelings. On the next Sunday after the regular exercises of worship were finished, he arose in his pew and after a little hesitation, with a sad expression of countenance, he, in a tone of voice tremulous with emotion, said: "Brethren, I've got hardness! I've got hardness!! I've got hard-

ness!!!" uttering the expression with increasing force; the last time with a shout to the extent of his power. That was all he said and he sat down with the tears streaming, while the congregation were electrified and many weeping for sympathy.

Deacon Bray was one of the prime factors in the movement for the erection of the first Free Will Baptist meeting-house in 1836, and was a contractor for quite a portion of the work of building. He died September 26, 1865. His widow died March 28, 1866. Their children were:

1. Miriam, b. May 27, 1815; married Simeon Chadbourne of Harrison. (See Chadbourne family.)
2. Charlotte H., b. May 2, 1817; married William C. Hill of Harrison. They were the parents of Dr. Edward Henry Hill, b. May 7, 1844, a distinguished physician of Lewiston, Me., for many years, who died in that city, July 17, 1904; also of Dr. Horace B. Hill, who was assistant superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane, many years. Mrs. Hill died June 12, 1866. Mr. Hill, a life-long and much respected citizen, died Mar. 27, 1895, aged 78 years.
3. Susan, b. Apr. 17, 1819; married Samuel W. Chadbourne of Harrison. They resided in a house erected by Mr. Chadbourne, many years, until their migration to Wisconsin in ——. The house is now owned as the home of Albert F. Cummings. Samuel and Susan Chadbourne had one son, Cyrus, who lives at Fond du Lac, Wis. Mrs. Chadbourne was a woman of gentle and refined character, a sweet singer; for many years a member of the Free Baptist Church, and a faithful and efficient member of the choir.
4. Ann, b. June 2, 1824; died Sept. 13, 1825.
5. Sarah Ann, b. Aug. 2, 1827; died July 13, 1828.
6. Edward, Jr., b. Dec 21, 1830; married Abby Bartlett of Harrison (b. Feb. 21, 1830); died June 14, 1898. Their children: Nellie Grace, b. Aug. 26, 1861. She was early noted for her love of learning and for her proficiency in all the common branches of school study. She prepared for college at Bridgton Acad-

emy, graduating class of 1881. She was afterward (1882 to 1887) preceptress and teacher of Greek at that institution a number of years before entering college. She graduated from Bates College, Lewiston, in class of 1891. Soon after her graduation, she was married to Fremont L. Pugsley, principal of Henniker, N. H. High School. He was afterward principal of the Lyndon, Vt., Institute. In this educational work Mrs. Pugsley assisted her husband as teacher of Greek. They had one son, Howard Bray Pugsley, b. June 7, 1896; died April 15, 1897. Flora Delle, b. June 14, 1864. She was equally distinguished with her sister for her fine scholarship during all her student years. She graduated from Bridgton Academy in 1884. She was married Jan. 14, 1891 to Dr. Charles B. Sylvester of Casco. Their children: Ruth Bartlett, b. May 8, 1892. Lawrence Bray, b. July 13, 1893. Mrs. Flora (Bray) Sylvester died June 3, 1895. Dr. Sylvester subsequently married Mary Florence Whitney. (See Whitney family.)

EDWARD BRAY, JR., was in early life a farmer, and for years was successful in that business. He eventually learned the painting trade, and established a shop for carriage painting at Harrison Village, at the same time doing a large business in house painting and room decoration. He was an excellent workman in everything he undertook to do. He also adopted the business of funeral undertaker, and had in connection with his shop, a store of goods which he managed under the auspices of the Lakeside Grange, P. of H. He was elected a deacon of the Free Baptist Church of which he was long an honored member, and was distinguished for his faithfulness in that sacred office. He was a member of the order of F. & A. Masons and of Odd Fellows, and was much esteemed by those brotherhoods. As a man and citizen he was a pattern of kindness and honesty in every relation of life, and had the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. He

died December 14, 1898. Mrs. Abby (Bartlett) Bray died June 14, 1898.

NICHOLAS, third son of Nicholas, the pioneer, was born in Minot, Maine, in 1794; married Abigail Bucknell and lived in Harrison a number of years; he subsequently moved to Whitefield, New Hampshire, and labored as a Baptist minister. His children were: Moses, Sophronia, Ruth, Christiana, Lucy, Abigail, Drusilla, Sarah, Martha, and Samuel.

The five children of Nicholas 1st, were all daughters, viz.: Polly, who married Obed Mann of Whitefield, New Hampshire. Fidelia, married Philip Caswell of Harrison (see Caswell family). Anna, married Evans Wilson of ——, Maine, September 9, 1819; a daughter who married Asa Bradford of Turner, Maine, and another who married —— Whitney of Phillips, Maine.

The absence of any reliable information concerning the details of the families of these five daughters (excepting the family of Philip Caswell), renders further history of them and their families impossible. This once numerous and locally distinguished family has now no representative of its name in the town and only a few somewhat remotely descended from the worthy old Revolutionary soldier, Nicholas Bray.

BRIGGS FAMILY.

WILLIAM H. BRIGGS was born in Norway, July 29, 1847. He married Pamelia C. Yeaton of Buckfield (born Dec. 14, 1851) in Oxford, Oct. 6, 1868. Children:

CORA EVA, b. in South Paris, July 3, 1869; resides in Portland; unmarried.

EFFIE MAY, b. Oct. 20, 1873; married Stephen Pembroke of Bridgton. Children:

1. Gracie, b. Mar. 22, 1898, in Mexico, Me.
2. William Irving, and Winifred Irene, twins, b. in Harrison, May 30, 1899.
3. Ruberta Dorothea, b. May 6, 1903, in North Bridgton.
4. Coralie, b. in Bridgton, July 15, 1905.

EVELYN, b. May 12, 1876, in Yarmouth, Me.

GRACE MARIA, b. in Portland, Jan. 19, 1878; married John H. Procter, of Bridgton, Apr. 25, 1900. Mr. Procter is a son of Horace F. Procter of Bridgton, noted as one of the most skilled mechanics in the State in the trade of carpenter and builder for about thirty years past, with whom John H., the son, has been in late years associated. Together they have executed some of the largest contracts for the erection of dwelling houses and other buildings in the county outside of Portland. They were the builders of the new Odd Fellows Hall and other buildings in Harrison Village, and the stately mansion and outbuildings of J. Howard Randall of South Harrison, the most elegant and costly group of home buildings in the town or near vicinity. Horace F. and John H. Procter have the present year removed from North Bridgton to Avon, Franklin Co., Me., to engage in a large enterprise of lumber manufacturing where they own extensive tracts of timber land and mills. John H. Procter represented Cumberland County in the State Senate in 1906-7.

William H. Briggs came to Harrison from Portland in 1883, and purchased the farm known as the "Deacon Walker" farm, where he has since resided. He is distinguished for his energy and intelligence as a farmer and is successful in general culture of his land; also in apple growing and small fruit culture. His home is one of the most beautiful in situation and in respect to its adornment by a wide lawn and flower-plats which rightly entitle it to be named "Floral Lawn Farm." Mr. Briggs is also noted for his public

spirit and liberality in advancing all enterprises for promoting the welfare of religion, education and social morality. He represented his district in the legislature of 1901; was chairman of the committee on the Centennial Celebration of 1905, and Chairman of the building committee on the erection of Odd Fellows Block in 1907. He is a leading and influential member of Lakeside Grange, P. of H. Mrs. Briggs is equally distinguished with her husband for her interest in affairs of religious and social advancement.

BUCK FAMILY.

HENRY L. BUCK was born in Norway, July 21, 1810, but we have been unable to obtain anything in regard to the early history of the family from which he sprung. When about twenty-one years of age he came to Harrison, and bought what was then known as the "Clement Phinney Farm" in the south part of the town, it being the same farm that is now owned and occupied by Adelbert C. Buck. After remaining there for a short time he went South where he remained for about five years, being located in Georgia, we think. After his return he followed the sea for a short time, and also navigated the old "Cumberland and Oxford Canal" route in a "canal-boat" known as "The Boxer." While on the canal he was a leading spirit among the boatmen, and every one expected fun when Buck's boat, — the old "Boxer" — would heave in sight. It was often said that one could "hear Buck laugh a mile away," and he had a trick of making his presence known in the night by crowing, which he could do so well that it would shame any common rooster. His friends never mistook that signal.

He next returned to his Harrison farm upon which he went to work in earnest, the same as he worked at everything. He made additions to his house, and also bought

more land, including timber lands in Harrison, Otisfield, and Stoneham, which appear to have been good investments. He was a great worker, laboring incessantly, early and late, and expected others to do likewise, having very little sympathy with an idle person. He was a man of iron constitution, energetic and persevering, daylight not always being a necessary accompaniment to his work.

He was an old time fifer of militia days, was fond of all kinds of legitimate fun, had a keen appreciation of the humorous, and was a great joker, sometimes going so far with this that the victim would take genuine offense. Mr. Buck, however, was not one of this kind, for he would take any kind of a well meant joke in good humor, and it was all the same to him if he was the last victim, though this seldom happened. He was of a lively disposition, jolly and social, and the best of company, keeping open house to all friends. In politics he was an unswerving Democrat, and could always be relied upon to cast his vote for the "straight ticket" at all State and National elections, though his interest in politics seldom went beyond this, and he usually spent but little time in learning much about the qualifications of the candidates. He preferred to let others do all the work and receive all the rewards, while he was engaged in more congenial occupations. In his early days he had no special religious preferences, but later in life he became a member of the South Harrison Methodist Church, and contributed liberally towards its support.

On October 20, 1843, he married Ruth A., youngest daughter of Stevens and Rebecca (Kilborn) Ingalls, who is still living at home with her son Adelbert, and, with the exception of lameness caused by a fall some years ago, is remarkably well preserved for a woman of her age. She has an education so that she was a very successful school teacher before her marriage, and is intelligent above the average. On almost everything relating to the past his-

tory of the town or its inhabitants she is well posted, showing a most remarkable memory, and has rendered the writer much valuable assistance in preparing some portions of this work.

Henry L. Buck died at his home, September 21, 1893, after a long period of ill health. His children, all born in Harrison, were as follows:

H. Ovilla, b. Feb. 25, 1845; married Albion Knight of Raymond, and is living in that town. She has one daughter.

George H., b. Jan. 11, 1847; adopted the law as a profession, and moved to California, where he is now a judge; is married.

Charles A., b. March 3, 1848; was educated in the common schools, and at Bridgton Academy; went to Boston when young, and secured a position, but soon gave it up and went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where a better opening was presented. He at once entered the employ of a railroad company, and was so faithful to his trust that he speedily secured the confidence of his employers, and was soon promoted to the position of conductor on one of the great Western railroads. Shortly after this he was taken sick, and after a short illness he died on Jan. 31, 1872, aged about 24. He was a very promising young man, and made friends wherever he went. The following from one who knew him well, was a well deserved tribute: "The death of this estimable young man deserves more than a passing notice. No young man ever made a more favorable impression by his intelligent, honest, and manly deportment. He had an aim and object in life, which carried its influence for good wherever he went."

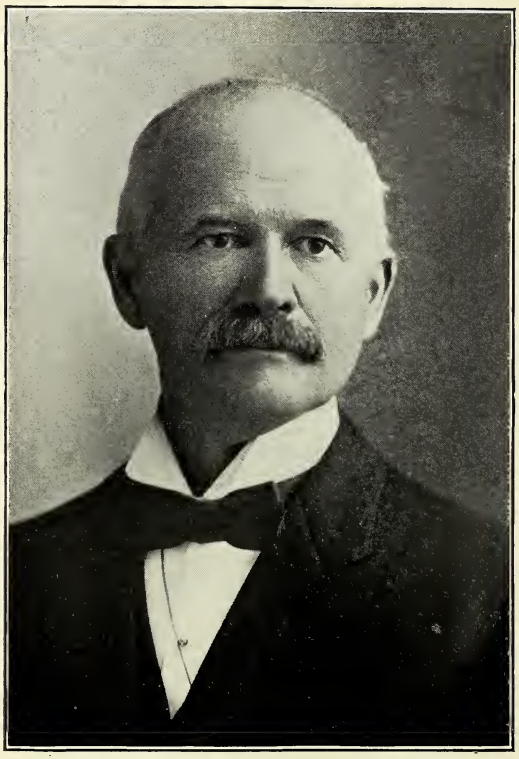
Rebecca F., b. Sept. 18, 1850; married Oscar E. Bell of Waterford, Me., and moved to Egan, So. Dakota, where they took up their residence, Mr. Bell entering into farming on quite an extensive scale. Mrs. Bell was taken sick, and for many years was almost helpless from "slow paralysis," dying Dec. 10, 1889, at the age of 39 years, leaving her husband and three children, who are still living in Dakota.

Lizzie F., b. March 2, 1853; was a successful teacher for some years; married George H. Greene of Otisfield, and lived on the Greene homestead in that town for many years, and then moved to the "Clem Riggs Farm" near North Bridgton, where they now reside. Her husband has taught several successful terms of common school, has served repeatedly on the School Board in Otisfield, and also on the Board of Selectmen; was Representative to the Legislature in 1887, being elected as a Republican over Sumner H. Wardwell, Democrat, from the classed towns of Harrison, Otisfield, and Casco, and running ahead of his ticket. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Bridgton Academy, an institution in which he takes much interest. Mr. and Mrs. Greene are valued members of Lakeside Grange, both being persons of exceptional ability. They have had five children, Bertha, Philip, Charles, Howard, and Helen. Bertha married A. P. Clark of Bridgton, where she now resides; Philip was the victim of a sad drowning accident in Massachusetts, during the past summer; Charles is attending Bowdoin College; and the other two are at home attending school at Bridgton Academy.

Adelbert C., b. July 17, 1855; married Alice Dorman of Bolster's Mills, and lives at home.

Howard M., b. Nov. 7, 1857; was educateed in common schools, and Bridgton Academy, and has taught school in Maine, and in the West. He first went to New York, and worked a year for a lumber firm, then emigrated to the West, making his home in Egan, So. Dakota, where he has been a farmer, teacher, trader, and hotel keeper, and is reputed to have been successful in business. He has also been to the Klondike, going when the excitement was at its height, and spending about two years, and while there he became quite an "Arctic Explorer," staying for a time in the region to the north of the Arctic Circle. His trip was said to have been a success, and he is now back in his Dakota home. Judging from the notices that he receives from the home papers, he is one of the leading men in Egan. He is married, and has three children, Harold, Henry, and Ruth.

G. Norman, b. July 13, 1861; died in Lordsburg, N. M., June 23, 1887.



Judge George H. Buck
Redwood City, Cal.

GEORGE H. BUCK, oldest son of Henry L. and Ruth A. (Ingalls) Buck, was born in Harrison, January 11, 1847, and received his early education in the common schools, and in Bridgton Academy which he attended while under the charge of Charles E. Hilton, and of John B. Wight. While at the Academy he showed himself to be an ambitious student of good ability, who was bound to succeed in whatever he undertook, even if it was at the expense of considerable sacrifice. There was at one time quite a contest among the students of the Academy to see who would run "around the square" the quickest. There were others who were more robust than young Buck, but he won the race by sheer pluck and perseverance, but it was at the expense of a severe sickness, he having, in his great desire to win, continued the contest far beyond his strength. It was the same with his studies, and he always ranked high in all of them.

He early determined on the law as his chosen profession, and shaped his course accordingly, but was obliged to make his way largely by his own efforts, thus making his progress rather slow, as he had to teach school to get the money to pay his way. In his teaching he showed the same energy as in everything else, and was unusually successful, teaching several terms in Harrison, Otisfield, and other towns. He studied law to some extent as soon as possible, and as early as he could do so opened an office at North Windham, where he was located for a short time. Wishing to be better prepared for the life that he had chosen, he closed up his office and went to Boston, where he entered the law office of Woodbury & Ingalls as a law student. He completed his studies there so that he passed the necessary examination, and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1871.

Shortly after he went West, and secured a position as an associate attorney for the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, a position which some who were jealous

of his success alluded to as "cattle lawyer," on account of a part of his business being the settlement of claims against the roads, among which was the payment for cattle accidentally killed. He held the position till 1874, to the complete satisfaction of his employers, but had a desire to go higher and resigned in that year. Seeing what he believed to be a more promising opening, he went to Redwood City, California, where he began to practice law, and by strict integrity and close attention to business he was so successful that he was elected to the position of District Attorney in 1882, and he held that office until 1890, when the people asked him to "step up higher," and accept the position of Judge of the Superior Court for San Mateo County, and he still holds the position, having been regularly reelected up to the present time.

One of the California papers, published in San Mateo County, speaks of Judge Buck thus: "He is one of the brightest, straightest, cleanest judges on the bench in California. He is a Democrat where Democrats go regularly to defeat, but he comes up smiling election after election, in a county which is overwhelmingly Republican. On the bench he is 'Judge,' not Democrat or Republican — a judge that does things." He has the reputation of being strictly non-partisan while on the bench, and of rendering decisions that are entirely impartial, a reputation that his continued success at the polls seems to prove true.

His first wife was a Miss Lizzie King of California, who died on March 3, 1893, leaving one son who is now a young man in college. At the time of the death of Mrs. Buck, many flattering notices appeared in the home papers, and the funeral was largely attended, business being suspended to some extent so that the dignitaries might be enabled to show their respect for the deceased, and for her much respected husband whom all delight to honor. For second wife he married a Miss Lizzie Fitzpatrick, another California lady. They continue to reside in Redwood City,

which has been the home of Judge Buck for over thirty years. His property suffered to some extent in the Great Earthquake in 1906, but happily none of the family were injured.

Only a few years ago, Judge Buck made a visit to his Maine home, remaining as long as he could absent himself from the duties of his office. Those who expected to see a man whom success had elevated above his fellows so that he thought that the associates of his youth were unworthy of recognition, were grievously disappointed, as he made it a point to visit all who were living in the vicinity, and to show them that he was a whole-souled, genial man, whose long and successful career in the Far West had not caused him to forget the friends of his youth. Judge Buck is most certainly a notable example of the many "self made men" who have gone from our town, and risen to eminence through their own efforts.

ADELBERT C. BUCK, third son of Henry L. and Ruth A. (Ingalls) Buck, is the only one of the family that is now a resident of Harrison. He preferred to cast his fortunes in his native town, choosing farming as his calling, and making the home farm his home, being the one that was selected to care for the parents. Like his father, he is a great worker, but he cares more for outside matters, and does not confine himself so closely to the "drudgery" of farm work. He takes a lively interest in town affairs, and has served as a member of the Board of Selectmen. In 1894, he was the candidate of his party for Representative to the Legislature from the classed towns of Harrison, Otisfield, and Casco. He has for many years been a member of Harrison Lodge, I. O. O. F., and has been honored with the highest office in its gift. He and his wife are both prominent members of Lakeside Grange.

Mr. Buck is a successful farmer, and makes a specialty of orcharding, having a large number of young and productive trees, and also a larger number that have been set

so recently that they have not yet come into bearing. He is also the owner of valuable timber land, and has lately disposed of quite an amount of standing growth. He has to a great extent remodelled the farm buildings as they came to him from his father. The old rambling structure of a barn, situated "across the road" from the house, has become a thing of the past, and in its stead he has built one on a modern plan on the same side of the road as the other buildings, and connected with them; and the long, low farmhouse has given place to a two-storied, roomy structure more in accordance with modern requirements. He is a man of progressive ideas, who keeps abreast of the times, and can be relied upon to give his support to all measures that are calculated for the advancement of the town and its inhabitants, and especially in all matters relating to the education of the young, for which he always favors a liberal appropriation.

Mr. Buck married Alice Dorman, daughter of Leander Dorman of Bolster's Mills, and they have given sufficient evidence that they are no believers in the "race suicide" theory, being the parents of ten children, as follows:

Lucetta K., born November 28, 1882, a successful teacher both in Maine and Massachusetts, and recently married to Clarence S. Hall of North Raymond, Massachusetts, where they are now living. Ruth M., born August 20, 1884, Willard Brett of Otisfield, where they reside; George H., born October 18, 1886, a recent graduate from Bridgton Academy, an excellent teacher, and a very promising young man, who is now pursuing the regular course in Bowdoin College; Rena L., born September 15, 1888, another excellent teacher, who is now at home; Percy C., born December 11, 1890, who has just completed his second year in Bridgton Academy; Leland S., born April 6, 1893; A. Carl, born June 11, 1895; Edward Earl, born September 1, 1897; Howard R., born October 16, 1898; and Mary E., born January 19, 1903; all at home, excepting Edward

Earl who has recently died, February 3, 1908, being the only one not alive of this family, which is somewhat remarkable for these times.

NORMAN BUCK, youngest son of Henry L. and Ruth A. (Ingalls) Buck, was born in Harrison, July 13, 1861, and was christened Granville Norman, but saw fit to drop the first name, and was known after his boyhood as Norman Buck. He received the usual common school education of the average country scholar, and made good use of it, showing in early life that he aspired to some profession as a means of gaining a livelihood. He pursued the regular course through Bridgton Academy, and then, having decided to prepare himself for the law as a profession, he entered Ann Arbor University, from which he graduated in 1884, earning money to pay his way by means of canvassing and teaching.

He returned to Harrison, and entered into the political campaign, being an outspoken Democrat. In the Representative District, composed of Harrison, Otisfield, and Casco, it was Harrison's turn to send the Representative, and Mr. Buck, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, determined to try for the nomination. He was a very promising young man, popular with the masses, and giving evidence of becoming one of the leading men of the country in the future. It was at a time when Democratic caucuses were usually notable for the smallness of the attendance, but there was such an interest in the situation that year, that forty-three votes were registered at the caucus to nominate the candidate for Representative, and Norman Buck received forty-one out of that number. He at once entered into the campaign in earnest, but he was an unknown man, and without financial backing, while his opponent, Thomas D. Emery, was a thorough politician in touch with all of the managers of his party, was a pop-

ular man with a certain class, and had a wide influence on account of his connection with a large manufacturing enterprise. Buck made an earnest fight, and his campaign was a clean one. He was an earnest and aggressive speaker, and held several meetings in the district, but the managers of the party did not give him the assistance that they should have done, evidently thinking it best to put their work elsewhere. The result showed that, although he was defeated by a small majority, he received every clean vote in his party and several from the other side. *The Bridgton News,* an opposition paper, said of the result: "Although defeated by a small majority, it is no small compliment to Norman Buck, Esq., that he received the unanimous nomination of his party, and so hearty a support. He was a strong candidate."

He was ambitious to go into a new country and grow up with it, and decided to locate at Floresville, Texas, where he opened a law office, and soon gained a good practice, but was obliged to give it up on account of the climate not agreeing with him. He moved to Lordsburg, New Mexico, where he at once took high rank in the courts of New Mexico and Arizona, and was building up a large practice when his career was cut short by the bullet of the assassin. On June 23, 1887, after a residence of about a year and a half in Lordsburg, he was shot in the street by a shoemaker named Otter Johnson. Johnson had been a party in a lawsuit in which Buck was counsel on the successful side. After the close of the trial he and Johnson met, a few words passed between them, and as Buck passed along, Johnson drew a revolver and shot him in cold blood, he dying almost instantly. After his death the press was profuse in his praise, speaking of him as "a man of sterling worth, a gentleman, well bred, chivalrous, brave, kind, generous and honest. Quick to resent an injury, and would not give an inch if he thought that he was being imposed upon; but would deprive him-

self of anything in order to assist a friend." It was a just and well merited tribute to as worthy a young man as ever went from Harrison. He was a clean, honorable, upright man, and one of most decided ability who would have arisen to eminence if he had not met such an untimely fate.

He was unmarried, but was engaged to an estimable young lady at his place of residence, and would have soon been married to her if he had lived. On being notified of his death, his brother in California at once went to Lordsburg and took charge of the remains, which were carried to California and interred, it not being deemed advisable to carry them to his home in Maine, at that season of the year.

Surely thou wast full of promise,
  Was destined to be great;
But in thy morn of blooming youth
  Thou wast cut down by fate.

A niche in fame, reserved for thee,
  Is vacant — canst be filled,—
For the assassin's deadly shot
  Thy youthful blood has spilled.

BURNHAM FAMILY.

The immediate ancestor of the two Burnham families who settled on the northerly side of Summit Hill (formerly known as Burnham Hill and Scribner's Hill) was REUBEN BURNHAM. The heads of these families were: Abraham, born in 1765; and Nathaniel, born December 22, 1769; brothers, and natives of Bolton, Mass.

ABRAHAM BURNHAM, married Alice Scribner of Waterboro, Maine. The homestead of Abraham was op-

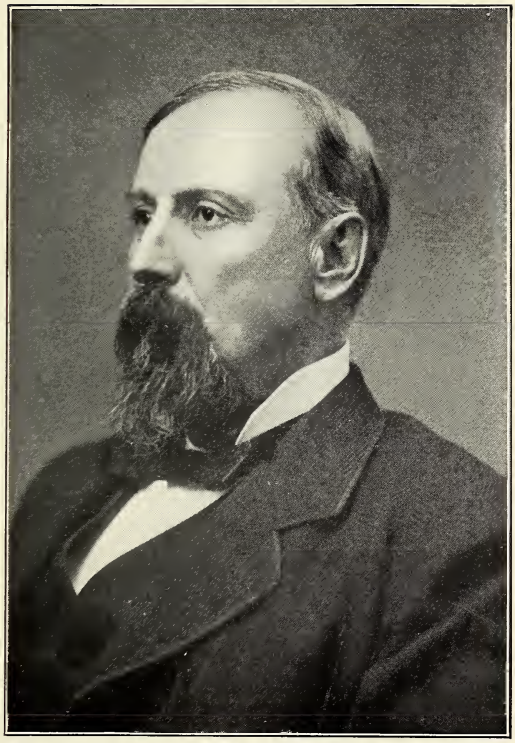
posite the old mansion of Nathaniel Burnham. He died January 24, 1850. Of their children, only those of Timothy are known or can be learned. Children:

REUBEN.

TIMOTHY, b. Dec. 12, 1802; married Catherine Dingley of Raymond. He was a farmer in Harrison on the farm settled by his father; moved to Westbrook in 1850, thence to So. Windham, in 1858, and died there July 14, 1883. Mrs. Catherine Burnham died in So. Windham, Aug. 29, 1890. Children:

1. Ellen H., b. in Raymond, May 11, 1834; married Daniel Brown of So. Windham, Mar. 9, 1868, and resides in that village. Their children are: Alice E., b. Nov. 15, 1869; married Frank E. Hall, Jan. 18, 1896. Lendall H., b. Nov. 30, 1873; married Ethel V. Boynton, Sept. 28, 1898; resides in North Berwick, Me. Mrs. Alice E. Hall and husband reside with Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Brown, the parents, in South Windham.
2. Albion Hall, b. in May, 1835.

Hall Burnham, as he was familiarly known, was born in Raymond, Maine, but the family soon after removed to the old home of Abraham Burnham on Burnham Hill, Harrison, where Hall grew to manhood. His introduction to the business which led in after years to an avenue of prosperity and distinction in the world of commerce was as an apprentice in the modest tin-shop of Daniel Mayberry in Harrison Village about the years of 185———. He subsequently became connected with the corn packing industry through his employment in the extensive factories operating in Congin (Cumberland Mills), Westbrook, and at Pride's Bridge (Riverton Park), Deering, owned by John Winslow Jones. He soon became familiar with every department of that business. In 1865, Mr. Burnham settled in Bridgton as superintendent and general manager of the John Winslow Jones corn canning factory. From that year as manager and proprietor. Mr. Burnham was at the head and



Albion Hall Burnham

front of the corn canning industry in Bridgton; as a large stockholder and director in the Bridgton and Saco Valley Railroad Co., and as a promoter of the successful establishment of the Bridgton Hotel, the Water Company and other local enterprises. He was a liberal contributor to the support of religion and the preaching of the Gospel. In politics he was an ardent Republican. In 1886, he married Miss Mildred Johnson of Yarmouth, who survives him and resides in Bridgton. Mr. Burnham's death occurred on January 7, 1902.

A1, third son of Abraham, b. June 21, 1807, married Polly Whitcomb of Waterford and lived at Bolster's Mills for several years before 1850. They afterward lived at Barrow's (Scribner's) Mills, where he built a dwelling house. Their last years were spent at South Windham, in Gorham. They were universally esteemed by all who knew them for their Christian character, and many virtues. He died July 26, 1881.

NATHANIEL BURNHAM married, January 24, 1799, Abigail Scribner in Waterboro, Maine, born January 22, 1778, a sister to Abraham's wife, and settled in Harrison on the farm owned and occupied by the family for more than fifty years; since become famous as the location of the Summit Spring, one of the most remarkable springs ever discovered in New England. Mr. Burnham built one of the first frame houses in town. He was a very industrious and prosperous farmer. He was a leading citizen, serving his town as selectman and town treasurer many years in succession from the date of its organization. He had seven children by his first wife. He died October 12, 1837. His first wife died November 25, 1819. His second wife, who was Nancy Marshall of Alfred, Maine, to whom he was married April 30, 1820, was the mother of two children. She died November 12, 1866. Children by first wife were:

BANI, b. Nov. 12, 1799, married Eliza Haskell in 1820, settled on a farm adjoining that of his father and had seven

children. He moved to Dwight, Ill., about 1866, and died there May 4, 1874. He was a man of high character and was repeatedly elected to office and served his town with honor and ability. His children were:

1. Jacob H., b. Dec. 10, 1820; married Martha, daughter of Clement and Chloe (Wardwell) Scribner of Harrison. To Jacob and Martha was born, Mary, b. ——— ——, who married ——— Perry of Norway, and resides near Norway Lake.
2. Elizabeth H., b. Dec. 10, 1823; died ——.
3. Emeline H., b. Apr. 27, 1828; was a school teacher; married Frederick Lakin of Sebago, who migrated to Dwight, Ill., and settled there, and was a prosperous farmer. She died Oct. 31, 1901, at Sandwich, Ill.
4. Octavia D., b. Mar. 20, 1834; was a school teacher; went West with her father's family about 1866, and settled in Dwight, Ill.; she married J. M. Smith and resided in Bloomington, Ill.; they had a son, Fred, who is a druggist in Sandwich, in that State; married and has one son. Mrs. Octavia (Burnham) Smith died in Dwight, Ill., Oct. 10, 1880.
5. Alvin, b. May 15, 1836; in 1855, he went to Illinois and settled near Leland, La Salle Co.; he married in 1860, Cynthia P. Morton, a former Maine girl; since his marriage, he has lived at Leland, Ottawa and Dwight; he now resides in Sandwich, Ill.; they had one daughter, Clara, b. in 1869; married Charles Arnold. Mrs. Cynthia P. Burnham died Oct. 22, 1897.
6. Sumner Marshall, b. Sept. 6, 1840; he was killed in battle at Hartwell, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1862; unmarried.
7. John, b. Oct. 10, 1842; he enlisted in 1862 in Co. H., 17th Regt., Me. Inf., and served honorably until his death by pneumonia; died in hospital Jan. 15, 1863.

Levi, b. May 8, 1802; married June 3, 1824, Deborah C., daughter of Naphtali, and Mehitable Harmon, their last days being spent on the Ben Willard place, near the Floral Lawn farm of William H. Briggs. Their children were:

1. Sally H., b. June 8, 1825; married Lorenzo D. Swan of Woodstock; died Aug. 20, 1850.

2. Mahala J. A., b. Jan. 8, 1829; married John Thompson of Hartford, July 4, 1844.

3. Naphtali Harmon, b. Oct. 7, 1834; married Mar. 3, 1857, Harriet N., daughter of Amasa and Martha Stedman of Harrison. They had two children: Lincoln M., b. Oct. 15, 1858, in Harrison; married 1st, Frances Augusta, daughter of James T. and Frances A. Jenner of Bridgton; their children were: Edith Blanche, b. Oct. 8, 1881; married, Dec. 25, 1907, in Harrison, Charles F. Bartlett of Rumford, Me. Agnes Minta, b. July 13, 1886; died Sept. 2, 1886. Mrs. Frances Burnham died July 2, 1888. Lincoln M. Burnham, married 2d, May 19, 1891, Mabel Iola, daughter of Rev. Elias and Clarissa Foster of Bridgton; children: Elsie Mabel, b. Oct. 20, 1892. Hazel Frances, b. Aug. 30, 1897. Marion Garden, b. Aug. 17, 1902. Marjorie Harriet, b. Apr. 19, 1905. Bertie M., 2d child of N. H. and Harriet Burnham, b. July 3, 1863; unmarried; resides with her mother in Sanford, Me.

4. Nathaniel L., b. May 9, 1839; died July 1, 1852.

5. Abbie M., b. Mar. 22, 1845, in Hartford, Me.; married Seth M. Keene of Harrison, Jan. 21, 1871. They had two sons: John Thompson, b. Oct. 31, 1871, in Hartford; married Oct. 31, 1891, in South Paris, Me., Florence Mabel (b. Feb. 10, 1875), daughter of Alison and Jane (Morse) Libby of Naples, Me.; their children are: Helen Jane, b. Feb. 26, 1895, in Harrison. Harmon Burnham, b. Apr. 29, 1900. Audrey Hazel, b. Jan. 25, 1902, in Rumford, Me. Anna Farnham, b. Aug. 8, 1906, in Rumford. Ernest, 2d, son of Seth M. and Abbie M. Keene, b. in Worcester, Mass.; died Jan. 14, 1874, in Harrison. Mrs. Abbie M. Keene died in Harrison, Apr. 22, 1880.

Moses, b. Mar. 21, 1804; married Lucretia, daughter of John Bucknell, Apr. 17, 1828, and settled near his father's residence. He had one son, Albert. Mr. Burnham died Aug. 4, 1834; his widow married Rev. David Jewell, a Baptist preacher; they had one daughter, Lucia, b. ——— ———, who married Jonathan Hobbs Brackett of North Yarmouth, and resides there. (See Brackett family).

JOHN, b. Mar. 23, 1807; married Susan, daughter of Dea. Charles and Sally (Barbour) Walker of Harrison. They moved from Maine to Jamestown, N. Y., in 1835; moved thence to Sheffield, Pa., in 1838; returned to Jamestown in 1843, where and at Busti, N. Y., they continued to live until 1883, when they removed to Cameron, Mo. Their children were:

1. Charles Nathaniel, b. in Jamestown, N. Y., May 11, 1837; married Mary, daughter of Ahaz and Ann Carpenter of Busti, N. Y. Charles N. Burnham learned the art of printing in Jamestown, N. Y., before the Civil War. He enlisted as a private, May 7, 1861, at Warren, Pa., in the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Army of the Potomac, and served until June 13, 1864, when his term of service expired. He was promoted to Corporal, Dec., 1861. He participated in the battles of Drainsville, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, Newmarket cross-roads, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, where he was taken prisoner, Dec. 13, 1862; was confined in Libby Prison till Jan. 9, 1863, when he was paroled and sent to Annapolis, Md. After being exchanged he was detailed on special duty in hospital until his discharge from the service. Since the Civil War, Mr. Burnham has resided in Cameron, Mo., where he is proprietor of a flourishing printing business, and publisher of the *Cameron Observer,* a Republican weekly newspaper. His aged father and mother spent their last years in the home of their eldest son's family in Cameron. The children of Charles N. and Mary Burnham are: Netta and Nella, twin girls, b. Jan. 9, 1867, at Jamestown, N. Y.; Netta married, June 23, 1892, Dr. Erwin E. Shaw of Cameron; they have one son, Burnham Everett, b. Apr. 13, 1893. Nella married James F. Frazier, Sept. 2, 1896; they have one son: Finis Frazier, b. Jan. 26, 1899.

2. John Henry, b. July 31, 1839; married, Feb. 4, 1864, Lucy, daughter of Peter Bennock of Jamestown, N. Y.; he died in Busti, Sept. 15, 1870. Their children: Ellen May, b. Jan. 15, 1865. John Henry, b. June 22, 1869.

3. Andrew Murray, b. June 10, 1843; married Viola Davis, daughter of Franklin and Mary A. Davis. Andrew served as a soldier in the Civil War; he died in Busti, N. Y., Mar. 31, 1899.
4. Sumner Barbour, b. Oct. 13, 1844; married Esther Stockton. He was a printer by trade; he died in Jamestown, N. Y., Nov. —, 1894.
5. Sarah Maria, b. in Jamestown, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1847; married Clark S. Hazeltine, May 20, 1875; they resided in Kansas, and at Long Beach, Cal., many years. They removed to San Jacinto, Cal., in 1908, where she died Oct. 6, 1908. Their children are: Spencer G., b. Aug. 16, 1877. Arthur, b. Mar. 10, 1879. Roy J., b. Dec. 20, 1881. Herbert W., b. July 16, 1883. L. E., b. Apr. 3, 1886.

SUMNER, b. Nov. 16, 1805; married Christina, daughter of Ephraim Washburn of Hebron, Me. Their children, all born in Harrison:

1. Moses Greenleaf, b. Sept. 12, 1834; married Christiana, daughter of Amasa and Martha (Washburn) Stedman of Harrison. Children: Annie C., married Edwin C. Rowe of Norway; children: Lillian M., who married Webster Kilgore of Norway; died in 1888. Hattie; also deceased. Moses G. Burnham died July 15, 1871; Christiana, his wife, died in 1889, in Norway.
2. Frances A., b. Mar. 20, 1836; married William Evans of Portland, Dec. 4, 1856; children: Alice Isabel, a teacher in the Emerson Grammar school, Portland. Carrie Mabel; married Walter H. Field (now deceased). Harry, a cashier in the First National Bank of Lincoln, Neb. Philip Sumner, a milk dealer in Portland.
3. Otho Willard, b. Feb. 27, 1838; married Mabel Bates of Waterville, Me., in 1865. He was a member of the Bar in Maine and served as 1st Lieut. in Co. —, 17th Me. Vol. Inf., in the Civil War; he died Aug. 19, 1868.
4. Mary Caroline, b. Dec. 10, 1839; married Henry C. Roby of Harrison, Dec. 13, 1862; lived twenty-five years in Harrison and in Norway, until their removal to Lincoln, Neb., in 1887, where they reside.

5. Sumner W., b. Apr. 22, 1842; died Apr. 3, 1844.
6. Sumner W., b. Oct. 15, 1845, in Harrison; married Sarah Depp of Glasgow, Ky., June 1, 1876.

Sumner W. Burnham enlisted in 1862, in Company C, 17th Maine Infantry, for three years, and served till close of the war. This regiment fought in seven battles and was at the surrender of Lee. At Chancellorsville, he was presented with the Kearney medal of honor by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, for meritorious service in that engagement. At Petersburg, he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant by recommendation of Gen. W. S. Hancock, for daring and dangerous work during that siege. After the war, he attended school for two years, then travelled for a New York firm through New England and the Middle States for three years, when he became partner and had charge of the business in the southern States for four years.

After marriage, he went to Lincoln, Nebraska, and settled on a stock farm three miles from the city where for several years he engaged largely in stock raising. He is the founder of the town of Burnham, Nebraska, where is located the most extensive brick manufacturing industry in the Middle West, of which he is the principal owner.

He served in the Legislature of Nebraska, from 1886 to 1890. Two years in the House, and two years in Senate. In 1890, was chosen County Treasurer and served four years. In 1908, he was again chosen State Senator to represent the city of Lincoln. He has always been a staunch Republican, having voted for Abraham Lincoln while in the army in front of Petersburg in 1864, when only nineteen years of age.

7. Silas Henry, b. Apr. 12, 1848, in Harrison; married Eliza Lewis of Glasgow, Ky., Oct. 26, 1878; has four children, two sons and two daughters. His oldest daughter, Sarah W., married George W. Holmes of Lincoln, Mar. 1, 1905. His first born son, Sumner, died in infancy. His oldest living son, Joseph Lewis, married Clara Watt of Carbon-

dale, Penn., Apr. 5, 1905. His second daughter, Carrie Loise, married Willard S. Yates of Lincoln, Neb., June 24, 1908. His youngest son, Silas Henry, Jr., is a student preparing for college at St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H.

Silas H. Burnham attended school at Hebron and North Bridgton Academies. Graduated from Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, class 1874. Practiced law in Norway, Maine, in partnership with H. M. Bearce till 1880, when he moved to Lincoln, Nebraska. He organized and was president of the First National Bank at Broken Bow, Nebraska. Also organized seven smaller State banks in country towns. In 1888, he organized the American Exchange National Bank at Lincoln, Nebraska, and was cashier for five years, then elected president. In 1893, the State National Bank was bought and merged into the American Exchange National Bank. In 1898, the First National Bank of Lincoln and the American Exchange were merged into one bank, called the First National Bank of Lincoln, Nebraska, with a capital of $400,000; surplus, $200,000; deposits, $5,000,000, and he is president and chief manager. In 1906, he started the First Trust & Savings Bank of Lincoln, and is the president and his oldest son is cashier.

He is, at this time, the only member from Nebraska of the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association, the largest financial organization in America, and is taking an active part in the effort being made for a general revision of our national currency.

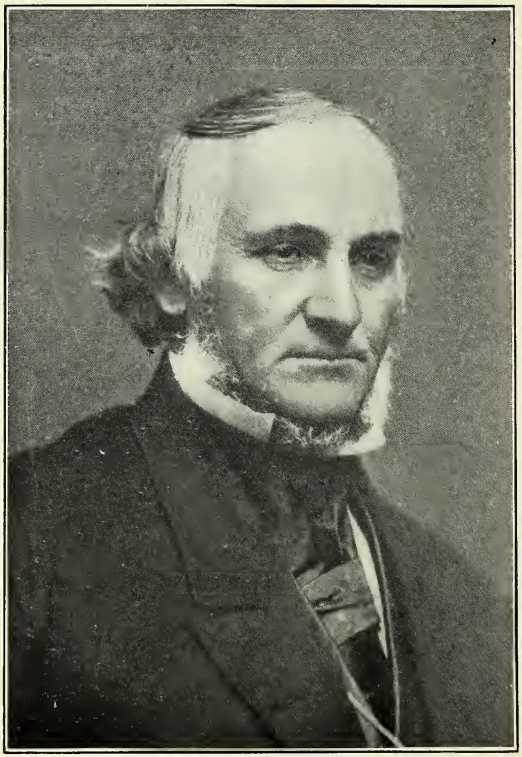
8. Alice S., b. Oct. 12, 1850; married Eugene F. Fuller of Oxford, Me., Nov., 1875, and moved to Lincoln, Neb., the following year; they had two children: Otho and Alice. Mr. Fuller and little Otho died in Lincoln, in 1879. Mrs. Alice Fuller died in Norway, Apr., 1887, leaving a daughter, Alice, who married H. P. Larr and lives in Lincoln, Neb.

9. Horace A., b. Oct., 1852; married Lizzie Frost of Norway in 1873. He moved from Norway to Lin-

coln, Neb., in 1877, and lived on a large farm, also dealt in cattle and horses. His wife died in Westerville, Neb., in 1889, leaving five sons, all grown to manhood and living in Neb. In 1891, he married Anna Noble of Westerville, Neb. He died of pneumonia in Mar., 1903, leaving two daughters and a son by second wife.

NATHANIEL, b. in Harrison, Feb. 24, 1812; married Mary Mustard of Bowdoinham, Me., in 1819. Mrs. Mary Mustard Burnham died in Harrison in Feb., 1842. Nathaniel Burnham married, 2d, Olive Sawyer, b. in Madison, Me., in Feb., 1824. Nathaniel Burnham died in Dwight, Ill., Apr. 8, 1870; his widow married Franklin Hall and moved to Holdridge, Neb., where Mr. Hall died and Mrs. Hall is believed to reside there yet, if living. They had one son:

1. Joseph Mustard, b. in Harrison, Apr. 21, 1840. He received his education in the public school of his district. The old schoolhouse has long since disappeared from its site on the western hillside, in the shade of the beechwoods, and only a big patch of primrose bushes remains to indicate the location of the old temple of knowledge, and revive the memory of the departed school days. He went to Illinois in 1864, and settled in Dwight, where he still lives. He is reputed to be a prosperous farmer and large owner of landed property. He married Miss Jane Gray of Grundy Co., in Feb., 1867; she was b. in 1836, in Aberdeen, Scotland, and came to Grundy Co. in 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Burnham have had five children: Nathaniel Franklin, b. Nov., 1867, died in infancy. John Sumner, b. Feb. 3, 1869, married Anna Chalmers (b. in Dwight, in 1874), in Feb., 1894; to them have been born six children: Lillie May, Myrtle Jane, Roscoe Joseph, Gladys Marie, Alice Edythe, and Blanche Ethel. John Sumner Burnham lives on his farm at Plano, Ill. Mary Mabel, b. in Dwight, Aug. —, 1871; she resides with her parents; unmarried. Carrie Joseph, b. in Dwight, Jan. 20, 1873; married Richard Murray, b. in La Salle, Ill., in 1870; they have no children; reside on a farm in Mazon, Grundy Co. Clarence E., b.



Hon. Sumner Burnham

in Dwight, Feb. 6, 1879; married Julia Deane of Joliet, Ill., Aug. 14, 1904; she was born in Joliet, July 3, 1882.

ABIGAIL, b. July 7, 1818; married Benjamin F. Peirce of Harrison. (See Peirce family.)

SARAH ANN, b. Apr. 12, 1826; married Rev. Silas B. Brackett of Harrison; they had 15 children, most of them born in Maine; she died Apr. 18, 1889. (See Brackett family.)

WILLIAM HENRY, b. Feb. 29, 1827; married Mary Maxwell of ———.

SUMNER BURNHAM was born November 16, 1805, in Harrison. He succeeded to the homestead and business of his father as a farmer. He was very active in business and in political affairs, serving his town in important civil stations. He was elected on the board of selectmen in 1849, and 1850, was moderator of the annual town meeting in 1851, and selectman the same year. He was on the board of selectmen again in 1857, and 1858. Mr. Burnham was converted from a state of impenitence in the first of the great revivals of religion in the churches which occurred in 1839 and continued for several subsequent years, during which many scores of members were added to the visible churches of the town and of other neighboring towns. Mr. Burnham joined the Baptist Church, which was the church of his parents, and to the time of his death his life was that of a devoted Christian. His sincere piety and humility of heart was manifest in his every day walk and conversation. The daily Bible lesson and the family altar were faithfully observed. He was a sincere friend of the Sunday-school, and contributed liberally for its prosperity, as well as to the cause of Christian missions and all other institutions of the church.

Mr. Burnham sold his beautiful homestead in 1861, to Francis H. Whitman of Norway, and removed to that town with his young family, settling on the farm purchased by exchange from Mr. Whitman. It is one of the best farms

in Norway and is now owned by Mr. Benjamin Tucker. After a few years, Mr. Burnham removed to Norway Village and settled in a pleasant home on the main street, where he spent the remnant of his years. In the prime of his life, Mr. Burnham was for years, while living in his Harrison home, a Deputy Sheriff and Coroner for the County of Cumberland. He was distinguished for his rare courage and alertness in the detection of crimes, and his adventures in remote localities of the backwoods towns on pursuit of counterfeiters and horse thieves were startling and perilous. During the Civil War, he served the government as a secret detective for the detection and arrest of smugglers of contraband goods. In this office he rendered valuable services to the government. He died in Norway, June 22, 1878.

CARSLEY FAMILY.

This family may claim a historic pre-eminence over all other pioneer families—not surely for any real or fancied superiority of virtues or other merit; but because the heads of the family, two of them, brothers, came from Gorham together, and as history records, they struck the first blows for the opening up of this territory to the influences of civilizing progress. It is a brief, but very interesting story.

First, we note the advent of John and Nathan Carsley—both born in Gorham—John, born August 19, 1766, and Nathan born April 9, 1768. It was a good old time for providing a sturdy stock of men and women to subdue the forbidding aspects of the wooded wilds of New England. Race suicide, as a cult, had not been yet suggested to the first comers from the old colony and from near places in the eastern district.

John Carsley married April 16, 1790, Martha Crockett of Gorham, and from the fact that he was the first one to spend the winter of 1792-3 on the chosen lot in the new settlement, he was entitled to the honor of being recorded as the "first settler in Harrison." But little account of his life in Harrison has been preserved in local history or in the tradition of that time. It is said some of his descendants were "supposed to be living in Eastern Maine." None of them are known to have remained here. And equally silent are local history and tradition concerning Martha, wife of John, the first settler. Did she come with her husband and live with him through that first winter? We can only guess that she did, and that she lived and died here, but there is no record. John Carsley died August 2, 1823, and was the first burial in the old Free Baptist cemetery.

Nathan Carsley married in 1791, Susie, daughter of William and Elizabeth Cotton of Gorham, born April 17, 1766. Together the brothers constructed the first camp. It was located a few rods to the south of the residence of George H. Cummings, on the west side of the road, nearly opposite the site of the dwelling house afterward built by Nathan, long known as the "Roby place." It was destroyed by fire a few years ago, and a new, modern dwelling occupies the site of the original structure, and is the home of William Smith. The first house erected by John Carsley was located on the east side of the road about half way between the residence of Mr. Cummings and that of James Thomes. This description of the locations of these first dwelling houses and the first camp of 1792, is given the writer by a lady now living, born in 1834, in the immediate vicinity of the spot made memorable by the residence for many years, and long within her recollection of her grandfather, Nathan Carsley, after moving from his own home, in her father's family.

NOTE.—Mrs. Susie (Cotton) Carsley lived one year without seeing one of her own sex.

It is always interesting to read of the personal characteristics of eminent men and women, whose acts show the motives and designs by which they were impelled. Of such incidents attending the advent to our town of Nathan Carsley and his young wife, in the early spring of 1793, is the story, well authenticated, of the arduous, and in those days, decidedly perilous journey from Gorham to Otisfield, over the deep, untrodden snow, through the dense wilderness most of the way, of Mr. and Mrs. Carsley.

It was in the month of March. Mr. Carsley was very anxious to be at the place where he and his brother John had built their camp in the previous autumn. There, John was waiting for his arrival. The season for tapping the sugar maple trees was at hand and the freezing nights afforded a good, strong crust on the surface of the snow. The situation is clearly apparent to any reader. It was a case of maple sugar in the new camp on Maple Ridge, and the transportation of a person who was to be also, an element of cheer and domestic sweetness in the solitude of that secluded rustic abode. The heroine of the occasion, in common with her ambitious husband, having lively expectations in the near future of one of the most interesting events of early married life, is imagined seated on a long, broad hand sled, well wrapped and protected from the cold winds of March, and being drawn over the pathless way by her intrepid husband. This is a story of a true happening, as has been, doubtless, many times related by the actors in the adventures of that historic journey.

It had been announced by the proprietors of the township of Otisfield, that a lot of land in the plantation would be given as a prize to the parents of the first-born male child in the new settlement. That fact is said to have been the paramount inducement for undertaking the remarkable journey from Gorham, away thirty miles beyond Sebago Lake. By what route did they come? By the east shore of the lake through Windham and Raymond town, or by

the west shore by way of Standish and Sebago woods? A lively imagination might see them crossing from the south shore during the hours of a bright March day on the ice-covered lake to the further shore of the long Raymond Cape. Who can tell?

But the long, weary journey is ended and we witness a new scene at the settlement. The first woman of the invading pioneer host is installed as mistress of the rude habitation of logs. It was not a very inviting place, we fancy. It was a case of many inconveniences and deprivations, and protracted trials of patience and pretty much all of the better human qualities. But the dove of peace and conjugal happiness had alighted there, and discontent would find no lodgement in the hearts of the devoted pioneers; for hardly had they got well settled in their housekeeping in the little sheltering camp, than the stork, bird of happy omen, had nested there, and one day in the middle of April, 1793, there was heard in that sequestered home, the cry of a child, a boy baby, a candidate for the honor of being the prize baby of the town.

But it had been previously ordered that the prize lot of land should be awarded to a son of Mr. Benjamin Patch, and already the sunny rays of spring were bathing a sizeable opening on the southern slope of Otisfield Hill, the site of the location of the prize lot, and where has existed for more than a hundred years, a beautiful homestead distinguished as the home of a gentle family, noted for their hospitality and many generous qualities. But we have not forgotten the happy scene of the joyful visitation on this side of the river, compared to which all other considerations were of little value. It was the first-born baby of the pioneer couple, and the first child born on the west side of the river, in only a few years thereafter to be an incorporated town. The birth of the first child of Nathan and Susie (Cotton) Carsley occurred April 14, 1793. It is recorded that Mr. Carsley and wife returned to Gorham,

and remained there until after the birth of their second child. The name of the first child was William. The second son of Nathan was born in Gorham in 1796, and was named Seth.

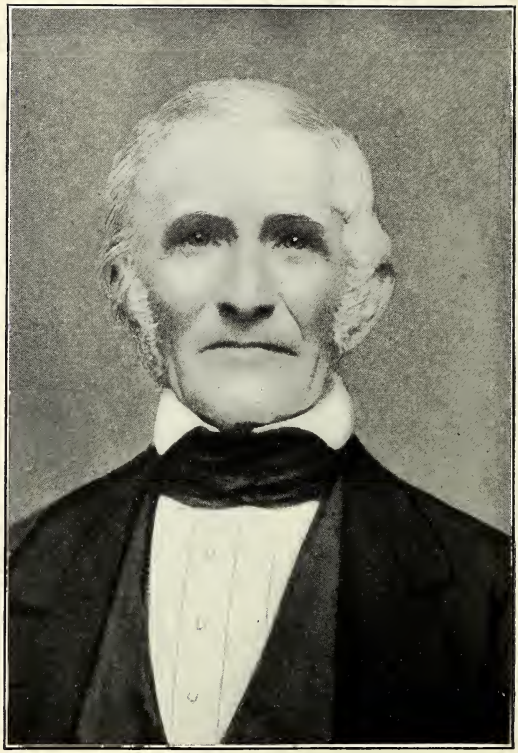
The lot of our first settlers was full of hard work and called for great exercise of self-denial. The bare necessities of life were scarce and hard to obtain. Mr. Carsley was compelled for years to carry his corn on his shoulders in a bag to Dr. Ray's grist mill at the outlet of Saturday Pond in Otisfield, at least four miles away. The growing crops were destroyed by the bears, coons, and other predatory animals and birds. It was the general experience of the new settler.

Of the ten children of JOHN CARSLEY, all born in Gorham, but five of them have ever lived in Harrison.

Our genealogy begins with—

WILLIAM, b. Apr. 14, 1793; married Esther, daughter of David Fogg of Gorham, b. Nov. 4, 1794. They were married July 2, 1823. Mr. Carsley settled on a lot near that of his father, the same homestead now owned and occupied by George P., son of the late David F. Carsley. In after years, when his father and mother became unable, by reason of age, to remain in their old first home, William built a comfortable cottage right near his own house, for the occupancy of the aged parents, and later still, when the old people needed very careful and tender attentions, they were removed to the residence of a grandson, where they ended their days. The children of William were:

1. Nathan, b. Jan. 8, 1825; married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Newcomb of Harrison. He was a farmer and carpenter, a kind hearted and public spirited man. They had one daughter, Lizzie May Newcomb, who married Forest H. Abbott in Waterford. (See Abbott family.) Nathan Carsley died Nov. 1, 1886. Mrs. Elizabeth Carsley resides with her daughter, Mrs. Lizzie May Abbott, in Bridgton.



William Cotton Carsley

Mrs. Esther (Fogg) Carsley

2. Bethia, b. Feb. 15, 1826; married Oct. 21, 1861, Andrew Chase of Lynn, Mass.
3. William V., b. Sept. 12, 1827; married Augusta, daughter of Samuel Smith of Bridgton, b. Sept. 27, 1834. He was a man of education and in early life was a school teacher. He served his town as superintending school committee and took much interest in public affairs. He was a very ingenious mechanic, and adopted the trade of carpenter and builder, in which he was very successful, being the builder of many of the best dwellings and other structures in the town and vicinity. Mr. Carsley died May 3, 1899. Mrs. Augusta Carsley died Dec. 20, 1902.
4. David F., b. Oct. 26, 1829; married Dorcas Ann, daughter of Jonas and Nancy Cummings of Harrison, Oct. 16, 1868, and settled on the homestead farm of his father. Mrs. Carsley was born May 10, 1831. Their children: Willis E., b. Feb. 28, 1867; married 1st, Lida Belle, daughter of John C. and Laura (Newbegin) Frost of Harrison, b. May 16, 1870; died Dec. 26, 1897. married 2d, Ida Louisa Phillips, Nov. 15, 1906. Children: Alice Esther, b. June 3, 1907. Geraldine Dorcas, b. April 14, 1908. Annie Louise, b. June 13, 1868; married James H. Wise of Mass., Apr. 28, 1897. George P., b. Sept. 23, 1869; married Mar. 24, 1897, Mabel Florence Chandler of Harrison, b. Mar. 27, 1872; children: Lida Gertrude, b. Nov. 17, 1902. Infant, died Apr. 23, 1905. Ellis William, b. June 3, 1906.
5. Mary Jane, b. Mar. 15, 1834; married Sept. 6, 1869, Peter Hodgdon of Gorham. They resided in Gorham a number of years and moved to Harrison Village in 1876 and lived there until the death of Mr. Hodgdon, which occurred July 2, 1891. Mrs. Hodgdon subsequently married for second husband, Seth Moore of Bridgton, Dec. 15, 1894, and resides in North Bridgton.

SETH, second son of Nathan, b. in Gorham, Mar. 12, 1796; married Asenath, daughter of Thomas Cummings of Harrison, b. Mar. 23, 1803; married Oct. 15, 1822; died Sept. 14, 1825. Mr. Carsley married 2d, Polly Pitts of

Harrison. They lived once in Harrison Village, where Mr. Carsley was a noted maker of old fashioned wooden plows, before cast iron plows were invented and generally known. He was an ingenious mechanic and invented a machine for making shoe lasts and hat blocks, and made a journey to Washington in a gig, to secure his patent, and returned home with his papers, bearing the autograph of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. (The document, bearing date of Apr. 2, 1830, is extant, and in the possession of Mr. Carsley's descendants.) Mr. Carsley emigrated to Deerfield, Warren Co., Pa., in 1838, where he erected saw mills in that part of the country for other parties in the lumbering business. Mr. Carsley always displayed his ingenious faculties for overcoming serious difficulties in many cases, and is supposed to be the inventor of the first ferry boat to be propelled by an oblique current in crossing the Alleghany River, on the banks of which his home was located. He died in May, 1852, and was buried at Tidioute, Pa. He had children:

1. Betsy, b. Jan. 5, 1823; married James G. Whitney (See Whitney family).
2. Sybil Ann, b. Aug. 25, 1828; died young.
3. Infant daughter, b. Jan. 29, 1830; deceased.
4. David C., b. Mar. 20, 1832.
5. Silas R., b. Feb. 20, 1836.
6. Samuel H., b. Aug. 3, 1837.

Betsy, b. Nov. 7, 1797; married Apr. 25, 1824, Morrill Hobbs, Jr., of Harrison. After Mr. Hobbs' death, July 31, 1829, his widow married Almon Packard. She died ———.

Bethia, b. Oct. 25, 1802; married May 31, 1827, John Dawes of Harrison. She died Apr. 7, 1881.

Benjamin Carsley, son of John, b. in Gorham, Sept. 23, 1769, settled in Harrison and lived on the farm now owned by Henry Packard, in the old Johnson neighborhood. He was married twice; had one daughter, Harriet, lived over 100 years, died in Old Ladies' Home in Portland; another daughter, Mercy, also died in Portland. He was a carpenter and renowned for his physical powers and endurance. He moved to Pownal, Me.,

where he raised a large family. His children were prominent citizens in Pownal and in other towns in Maine and elsewhere, but none of them ever had any extended residence in Harrison.

The *Boston Post* of November 19, 1908, records the death in Auburn, Maine, on November 18, of Ai L. Carsley, born in Harrison in 1818, son of Benjamin and Rebecca Carsley. He was a member of the North Pownal Methodist Church. He is survived by a son, John W. Carsley of Farmington, and three daughters, Mrs. Soule, Mrs. Willis W. Skillin of Auburn, and Dr. Margaret (Carsley) Bababanoff of Tacoma, Washington.

BETHIA, daughter of John, b. in Gorham, Feb. 6, 1772; died same year.

ISAAC, son of John, b. in Gorham, Feb. 17, 1773; married Jan. 18, 1797, Jennie Mosier of Gorham. He was a carpenter and builder, and resided in Harrison a short time and moved to the eastern part of the State. He had four children, most of whom married and settled in Farmington and vicinity.

JOSIAH, son of John, b. in Gorham, Oct. 7, 1774; no further information.

DORCAS, daughter of John, b. in Gorham, Jan. 26, 1781; married —— ———.

DEA. SETH, son of John, b. in Gorham, July 18, 1782; married Jan. 22, 1809, Susanna, daughter of Moses Whitney of Gorham, and settled in Harrison, then a part of Bridgton. He subsequently settled on the eastern or Otisfield side of the road and lived there all the rest of his life. It is the same homestead now owned by Charles Roberts. Deacon Carsley was one of the original members of the Free Will Baptist Church and as the first deacon with his noble coadjutors, deacons Bray and Walker, was instrumental in building up a large and flourishing religious community of that denomination. He was greatly esteemed and honored for his piety and firmness as a Christian citizen. His children were:

1. Maria, b. Feb. 2, 1810; died July 29, 1839; unmarried.

2. Susanna, b. Dec. 11, 1811; married June 13, 1833, Stephen Blake, and died Oct. 9, 1848.
3. Edmund P., b. Mar. 25, 1815; lived at home; never married. He was, by trade, a brick mason and plasterer, but worked mostly at farming. He died Feb. 13, 1883.
4. Nathan, b. Apr. 20, 1817; married Elizabeth Whitney; settled in town, working as a carpenter and farmer. He lived for years on the farm known as the Brackett Woodsum place; now owned and occupied by Maurice Lakin. They had three children: Emily A., b. July 16, 1843; died young. George F., b. Nov. 20, 1845; now living in Aroostook County. John E., b. Oct. 18, 1848; deceased.
5. John, b. July 16, 1820; married in 1842, Adaline, daughter of Timothy Blake of Gorham. He died in Harrison, July 19, 1847, leaving one son, Charles B., b. Oct. 18, 1845; died Jan. 23, 1846.
6. Mary Ann, b. Feb. 21, 1823; married Stephen Blake for 2d wife. She died Mar. 19, 1867.
7. Richard Page, b. Apr. 13, 1823; married Oct. 7, 1851, Caroline M. Hayes. He died in Newton, Mass., also his wife. Mr. Carsley was a carpenter. He had two children: Edmund and Harriet; the latter, the only living member of the family, now residing in Newton, Mass.

EUNICE, daughter of John, b. in Gorham, Apr. 30, 1784; married —— ———.

CASWELL FAMILY.

One of the first families to settle in Otisfield, west of Crooked River, was that of SIMEON CASWELL; born in Taunton, Massachusetts, in March, 1763. He was a son of Stephen Caswell of Taunton. His wife was Rachel Staples, born in Taunton, August 16, 1766. They moved to Minot, Maine, and lived there several years, changing their residence to Otisfield in 1800. They had four children

when they came here, the other children being all born in Harrison.

Mr. Caswell was a soldier in the War of the American Revolution, and a pensioner at the rate of eight dollars per month. He died October 20, 1844. His widow died September 6, 1851.

A letter still extant, written at Raynham, Massachusetts, adjoining Taunton, "October ye 5, 1799," is a curious relic of those times in possession of the descendants of Simeon, the pioneer. It is by Silas Shaw and Betsy Shaw, and addressed "To Mr. Simeon Caswel, In Turner or near by." The language shows the affectionate style of addressing near relatives in those times: "Most Loveing Sister and brother." In a letter dated "Augt. ye 20, 1792," the same relatives, evidently a brother-in-law and wife, say, "We have a little dafter (daughter), which we named Rachel after her ant. . . . Your loveing brother and sister tal death." In an old Bible about one hundred years old — published in Boston in 1809, inscribed on back of title page, "The property of Philena Bray," appears the family record.

PHILIP, b. in Taunton, Mar. 16, 1786, died Feb. 4, 1874. Philena Bray, his wife, was born June 28, 1789; died Sept. 30, 1868. They were married in 1811, in Harrison. Their first born child was christened:

1. Polly, afterward called Mary. She was married to Enoch Haskell, Jr. (See Haskell family.)
2. Marquis De Pomeroy, b. Aug. 29, 1815; married, Jan. 4, 1843, Lucinda Cilley of Gorham. He died —— —, 1889. Their children: David Erastus, b. June 7, 1844; married Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and Phebe Haskell of Harrison. They have one son, Harold Guy, b. May 9, 1881. Mr. Caswell is a good farmer and possesses a good share of the family genius for mechanics. He is a practical carpenter in lines related to the building trade. Marquis E., b. May 17, 1846; died July 14, 1849. Cynthia H., b. Dec. 14, 1847; married Edmond E. Holt, and resides in Bethel, Me. Millard

Marcellus, b. May 12, 1850; married Hattie Frances, daughter of Isaac and Jane (Fogg) Webb of Bridgton. Mr. Caswell was endowed with a fine genius for mechanics, and early in life, when quite young, he worked for the Saco Water Power and Machine Co., of Biddeford. Next he was in the axle and general jobbing works of Samuel A. Miller at South Waterford. Then with Miller & Bailey, Bridgton Machine Works, all which experience and practice has been the means of giving him a wide and varied knowledge of practical machine construction; a term of employment in the Hickley Locomotive Works, Boston, fitted him especially for the responsible position which he has filled since the Bridgton & Saco Valley R. R. Co., was organized and commenced active business. Mr. Caswell has filled the position of Master Mechanic and Purchasing Agent for said company and has a record of performing the duties of his office with great efficiency and faithfulness. Children: Wilfred Harold, b. Sept. 8, 1876, in Bridgton. Clara Irene, b. Sept. 19, 1893, in Bridgton. Wilfred Harold Caswell has had to this time a very promising career as a student and worker in several responsible positions. He graduated from Bridgton High School in class of 1895, entered University of Maine in 1896; graduated, 1900, in Mechanical Engineering and Electricity. He was appointed Teacher of Physics in 1901. He was in the same year appointed Assistant Engineer and Assistant Supt. in the engineering department of the Portland Company. In 1906, he was electrical engineer in the International Paper Company of ———, and in 1908, is filling a high position in the Bath, Me., Iron Works, a ship building company, contractors for the building of war ships for the U. S. Navy. Albert B., b. Feb. 13, 1855. Cornelia F., b. Feb. 26, 1857. Clara, b. May 12, 1859; died June 20, 1896. Mrs. Lucinda (Cilley) Caswell died Apr. 30, 1904.

3. Ebenezer S., b. Mar. 15, 1817; married Emily L. Baron of Albany, in 1846; they resided in Harrison and Bridgton. Mr. Caswell was a man of excellent character and agreeable personal traits. He was a

gifted musician and for many years cultivated his talents by much practice on the violin, upon which he was a skillful performer of the old time dance music. He was an excellent fifer of the old time stirring airs, to which his brother Marquis, played accompaniments on the snare drum at the ancient militia trainings. He was an excellent mechanic, and worked in several trades, being a good carpenter and painter. Mr. Caswell died in Bridgton. Their children: Melissa, b. Nov. 3, 1847; married Ansel Harmon of Bridgton, July 28, 1867; she died May 8, 1873. Ellen M., b. Dec., 1849; married Albert C. Bangs, July 29, 1869. James F., b. July 7, 1852. Edgar M., b. Aug. 9, 1854; married Emma Hayden, Sept. 7, 1875. Atley M., b. Apr. 1, 1857. Ida E., b. June 22, 1859. Lillian, b. Aug. 2, 1862.

4. Araminta, b. Feb. 9, 1818; married Thomas Haskell of Harrison. (See Haskell family).

5. Fietta, b. July 10, 1819; married Jan. 11, 1844, James M. Edwards of Otisfield, b. Dec. 5, 1817. Their children, born at Bolster's Mills, were: James Dana, b. Jan. 27, 1848; died May 4, 1851. Lucinda, b. Aug. 2, 1849; married William A. Drinkwater of Portland; they have had children: Arthur, Howard, Annie E., and Harold; two are deceased. Orlando L., b. Apr. 16, 1852. Edgar F., b. Mar. 9, 1855; married Flora Jordan of Sabattus, Me. Frank Dana, b. Sept. 16, 1858.

6. Rosilla, b. June 7, 1825; married Henry Haskell of Harrison in Jan., 1850. (See Haskell family.)

7. Abel A., b. Jan. 18, 1822; died July 14, 1824.

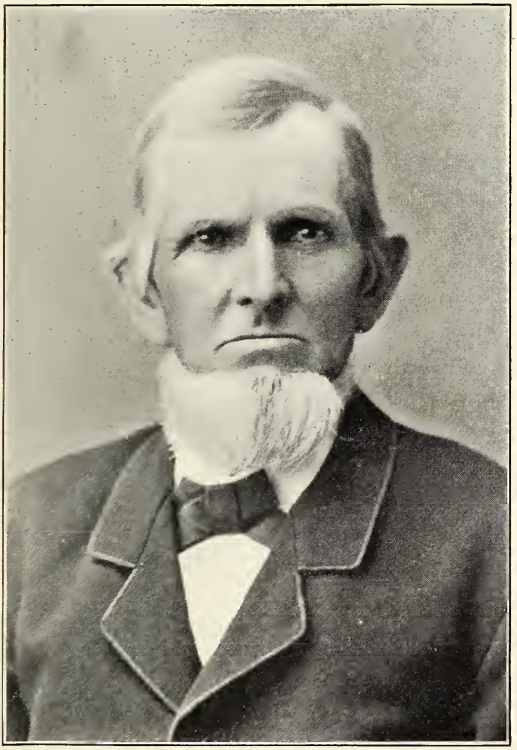
8. Alfred, b. Jan. 18, 1828; died Aug. 1, 1831. Philip Caswell had thirty-two grandchildren.

FANNY, b. Dec. 2, 1788; married Robert Lamb of Harrison. (See Lamb family.)

SIMEON, b. Feb. 1, 1790; married Lydia Whitney, and settled in North Bridgton on the Sweden road. He and his wife died there and were buried in a rural cemetery, near their home. Their children were: Rachel, Abigail, and Simeon; no further record.

Marquis De Lafayette, b. in Minot, Oct. 30, 1791; married in 1818, Sally, daughter of Peter and Mary (Baldwin) Nutting of Otisfield; they settled in Harrison about a mile easterly from Harrison Village. Mr. Caswell and his wife were of most amiable and lovable character. They were earnest in their Christian profession and in their devotedness to the church and its institutions. They were members of the Congregational Church of Harrison and brought up their family to love the church and Sunday-school. They had four sons and two daughters. The sons were all endowed, in common, with every other branch of the Caswell family, with remarkable mechanical abilities and were destined to serve their generation in various spheres of usefulness, and were everywhere esteemed for their high religious and pure character. Mr. Caswell died Sept. 2, 1888. Mrs. Sally (Nutting) Caswell died Oct. 12, 1858. Children of Marquis D. and Sally Caswell:

1. Newell Nutting, b. May 13, 1819; married Elizabeth Gathercole of Colebrook, N. H., b. Oct. 27, 1825, at Northwold, Norfolk Co., England. Mr. Caswell, early in life, learned the cabinet making trade, but afterward, having a strong predilection for machinery and its construction, he was always thereafter a builder and user of all kinds of machinery for ordinary use in wood working, and had much practice in his favorite trade in fitting up mills and factories in Harrison; eventually becoming a proprietor of a shop and mill fitted with circular saws, planing machine, lathes for wood and iron turning, and later a grist mill for grinding the corn and grain of the farmers. He was, for several years, engaged in purchasing oak timber and sawing it into staves for making shook. He was an exceedingly industrious man and possessed the unlimited confidence and sincere regards of the whole public. He attended closely to his business affairs until he was compelled by sickness and the infirmities of increasing years, to resign his property and its care and management to his son and successor. He built the first planing machine ever used in Harrison. Mr. Caswell died May 22, 1896. Mrs. Caswell died Mar. 26, 1883. Their children: Emily E., b. Mar. 24, 1849; she ac-



Newell Nutting Caswell

quired a good education in the common schools and at Bridgton Academy; also at Gorham Normal School; and was for a number of years a successful and popular teacher in the public schools. She retired from her profession a few years since and resides in the home of her brother. Hollis, b. Mar. 22, 1860; he succeeded to the estate and business of his father, and has greatly extended it to include a store containing a vast quantity and variety of useful merchandise. He is a close attendant on his varied business concerns and applies his energies to the constant extension of his trade. He married, 1st, Mary A. Rodick of Freeport, Me, Nov. 1, 1883; she died Aug. 3, 1888. He married 2d, Feb. 22, 1890, Edith L. Rodick of Freeport, sister of his first wife. Children by first wife: Bessie G., b. Aug. 3, 1888. By 2d wife, Martha Elizabeth, b. Jan. 22, 1904.

2. Francis Blake, b. Mar. 28, 1821; married Eunice Mason Russell of Bethel, Me. He was a skilled wire maker for years in the first Harrison wire factory before 1850. After that he settled in Bethel, and in Bridgton, where he was a proprietor of a successful watch making and jewelry trade. He lived in the house which he sold to Maj. H. A. Shorey, when he left Bridgton for Lewiston in 1873. He was in the jewelry business in Auburn till near his death. By his first wife he had one son, Frank Emery, b. June 12, 1855; he married Addie E. Groves (b. Nov. 3, 1855; died Nov. 8, 1896). Frank was a dentist, and practiced his profession in Lewiston and in Harrisburg, Pa., where he died Aug. 22, 1892. Mrs. Eunice Caswell died in Lewiston, Dec. 15, 1873. Mr. Caswell married 2d, Abbie, daughter of Samuel and Betsy Scribner of Lewiston. Mr. Caswell died in Lewiston, Aug. 11, 1803. Mrs. Abbie S. Caswell died Sept. 26, 1899.

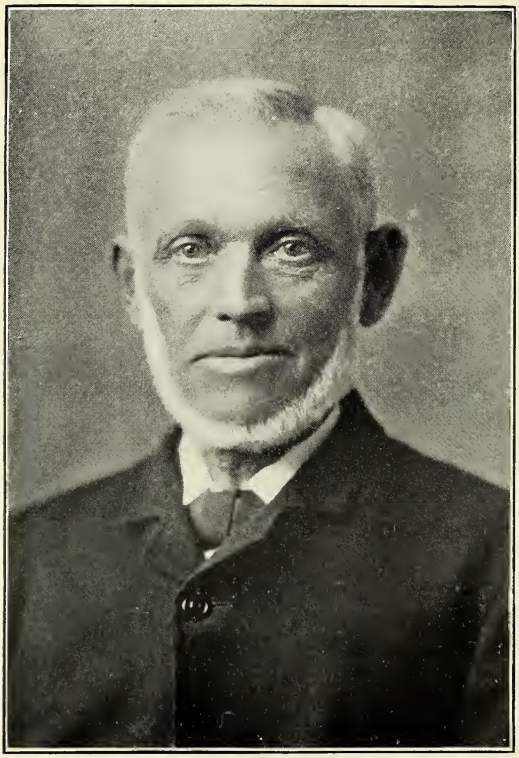
3. Lyman, b. Sept. 29, 1824; married Mary, daughter of John and Meredith Hancock of Otisfield. He was an excellent mechanic, devoting his energies to the making of superior carriages of the "Concord wagon" style. He was a fine workman and had a reputation for turning out the best quality of work. He was compelled to retire from active business by

sickness and died Jan. 15, 1859. His widow moved to Litchfield, Me., where her relatives were living, and married Oliver Waterman of Litchfield.

4. Arvilla, b. Aug. 9, 1827; married Oct. 29, 1848, Edward K. Whitney of Harrison. (See Whitney family.)
5. Fidelia, b. July 8, 1830; married 1st, Samuel Gray of Harrison; married 2d, June 13, 1894, Samuel H. Dawes of Harrison. (See Dawes family.)
6. John Hubbard, b. May 16, 1833; married Mary Elizabeth Whitney of Harrison, daughter of Freeman and Mary S. (Gray) Whitney. Mr. Caswell settled in Bridgton as successor to his brother, Francis B., in 1873, and has remained there as a skilled jeweler and dealer in jewelry, watches, and silver and gold merchandise.

Betsy, b. June 24, 1795; married Josiah Whitney, who settled near Caswell's Corner, of whom only the following record is obtainable; married in 1826; he died Nov. 8, 1832, aged 64 years. She died Feb. 4, 1855, aged 59 years.

Lebbeus, b. June 24, 1795; married Oct. 24, 1820, Polly, daughter of John and Rebecca (Kimball) Woodsum. They settled first, near Caswell's Corner; subsequently locating on an excellent farm on the Norway road, where he erected a good brick dwelling house, and laid out an elegant garden and enclosed it with a circular fence. His homestead was an object of pleasure and admiration. He had a large family who grew up to be a credit and an honor to their parentage. Mr. Caswell was, not only a skillful mechanic, but an inventor of much note. He was the author of several very valuable inventions, notably a force pump and a corn planter, both of which were labor-saving implements designed for the use of farmers. These inventions were patented and in 1856, Mr. Caswell carried a working model of his corn planter to the West, for the purpose of selling rights to the farmers or to makers of implements. While there, stopping in a western city, he was attacked by fever and died before the accomplishment of his business designs. He was a man of kind and genial disposition, much esteemed



Hon. John Woodsum Caswell

for his good character and excellent qualities of mind and heart. Mrs. Caswell died Jan. 19, 1858, aged 59 years. Children of Lebbeus:

1. Mary Ann, b. Apr. 26, 1821; married Silas Stiles of Bridgton, and moved to Aroostook County.
2. John Woodsum, b. Oct. 31, 1822; married, Feb. 4, 1851, Mary E. Purington of Harrison, b. Mar. 2, 1830. He learned the wire making trade in the first wire factory in Harrison. He was a member of the firm of P. Tolman & Co., of former years, whose large wire making business in Harrison for nearly a half a century has been described in this volume. He acquired a handsome estate and erected one of the most costly and elegant residences in the town, the same in which his son, J. Wallace Caswell, now resides. Mr. Caswell's record as a citizen, a prominent business man, and town official and representative to the Legislature in ——, is honorable. He died Nov. 2, 1897. Mrs. Mary E. Caswell died June 13, 1883. Their children: Elizabeth Jane, b. Feb. 9, 1852; married Spencer Drake; they reside in Harrison Village. Isabel A., b. Oct. 21, 1854; married Walter L. Twitchell of Harrison; they have one daughter, Beulah A., who married Homer Brown of Waterford. Mary J., b. Mar. 8, 1858; married Frank O. Gray of Harrison. (See Albert Gray family.) Apphia B., b. Aug. 22, 1860; married Dr. James Blaisdell, who resided in West Auburn as a practising physician until his death in 1899; they had two children: Stanley and Grace. John Wallace, b. Aug. 1, 1862; married Ada E., daughter of Appleton Chaplin of Harrison; they have three children: Lester, Celia, and Helen. Charles A., b. Aug. 19, 1866; married Hattie Berry of Limington, Me.; they had two children: Clara and Ethel. He died in Denver, Colo., in 1895. Fred W., b. May 16, 1870; married Hattie Turner; they live in East Sumner, Me.; have three children: Clyde, Clarence, and Thelma. Frank G., b. June 19, 1876; unmarried; he works at chair and cabinet making in Boston.
3. Ruth Jane, b. Jan. 3, 1825; married 1st, John Coffin; 2d, William Smith; 3d, David Yerrington; they moved West.

4. Lebbeus Addison, b. Aug. 30, 1826; died June 27, 1827.
5. Adaline, b. May 27, 1826; married Elias Irish Fogg of Harrison; died Apr. 30, 1884. Mr. Fogg died Nov. 14, 1898, aged 71 years.
6. Lebbeus Addison, b. Mar. 15, 1830; married Louisa Loomis.
7. David J., b. Mar. 9, 1832; married Isabella Frost; went to Iowa; thence to Nebraska, where he lived many years and died in Wescott, in that State, Aug. 12, 1907.
8. Emma C., b. May 31, 1835; married 1st, Mark Morton of South Paris; 2d, William Morton—brothers; they lived in New Haven, Conn.
9. Abby F., b. Mar. 17, 1838; married Simon Libby.
10. Zilpha A., b. July 28, 1840; married 1st, Wentworth Stuart of Harrison; 2d, John Gardner, a policeman; resides in Boston.

Zebina, b. Feb. 13, 1800; married Dorcas A., daughter of Enoch and Mehitable (Sweat) Haskell of Harrison, Sept. 22, 1822, and settled on a farm a half mile above Caswell's Corner on the Waterford road. Mr. Caswell was born at the dawn of the nineteenth century and his life and personality seemed to have been influenced by the ideas of freedom and liberal government at that time being advanced by the American people. As the writer remembers Mr. Caswell, in the prime and fullness of his manhood, he was of an agreeable presence, kindly demeanor, frank and outspoken, always with a happy expression of countenance and gentlemanly manner of address. He was a liberalist in matters of religion and a Jacksonian Democrat in politics, and could discourse eloquently on the public issues of his day and generation. He died — ——, 1875; his wife died ———. Children:

1. Julia Ann, married Cyrus Baker of Waterford.
2. Catherine, died in youth.
3. Alanson, b. 1830; died May 25, 1905.
4. Emily Jane, married Walter Lovejoy of Waterford.
5. Roxy Ann, b. Jan. 9, 1835; married Henry Billings of Waterford. He was a superintendent in the office

of the New York & Erie R. R. Co., residing in Hornell, N. Y., where he died Nov. 7, 1890, and where his widow yet resides.

6. Daniel Haskell, b. Nov. 14, 1836; married Louise Bradwell of Dayton, Ohio. Their children: Clara B., b. Aug. 20, 1870; married. Lutie, b. in 1871; died in youth. Fanny Lee, b. Jan. 19, 1874, in Cleveland O. Daniel Haskell, b. Dec. 25, 1875, in Austin, Tex. William Thomas, b. Apr. 7, 1877, in Austin, Tex. Helen Louise, b. Nov. 5, 1878, in Austin, Tex. Henrietta B., b. Sept. 11, 1882, in Austin, Tex.
7. Albert S., b. —— —, 1838; married Lucinda, daughter of James and Lucinda Lowell of Harrison; was in mercantile business in Boston many years; died in that city, Oct. 15, 1905.
8. Stephen E., b. July 9, 1842; married Marion Amanda, daughter of Moses and Sarah Young of Waterford, Me.; they reside in Wakefield, Mass.
9. Catherine, b. in 1848; married George Shedd of Otisfield; died in 1877.

DANIEL HASKELL CASWELL, son of Zebina, deserves special honorable mention in this review of the native people of Harrison. During the first fifteen years of his life, he was at home giving faithful service to his parents. At sixteen he went to the Penobscot River and was employed the next two years in lumbering. Next he was in Boston one year. In 1856, he left Boston in a ship for Buenos Ayres, South America, and stopped at Montevideo six years. In 1863, he embarked in a sailing vessel for San Francisco doubling Cape Horn — a voyage of three months, eight days. He was in Sacramento and Nevada, the next two years and a half; then back to San Francisco, and to New York, via the Isthmus. This adventurer next finds himself settled with a wife and young family in Nashville, Tennessee, where he resided twenty years. Here he erected his first oil mill for the extraction of oil from cottonseed. He continued the business of construction of similar

mills in many different places. He is the oldest man in that business now living. He has built oil mills in Alabama and Georgia, and many in Texas. He removed from Nashville to Austin, Texas, in 1895, and settled permanently in that city, where he has since operated the cotton-seed oil business on an extensive scale. In 1899, he came home to his native town and in token of his reverence for the place of his birth, and the kind parents, long since passed away, he remodelled and repaired the dilapidated buildings, in a substantial manner. He also purchased the old homestead of the first Lowell family at Caswell's Corner and remodelled and improved the house and outbuildings for the purposes of a summer residence for his family.

In 1906, Mr. Caswell added to real estate belongings by the purchase of the farm, one-third mile from Harrison Village on the Norway road, overlooking Anonymous Pond, (formerly owned by Theodore Ingalls) and has made thorough alterations and improvements in this pleasant lakeside home, to which has been given the pretty title of "Lone Star Cottage," for the great State of their adopted life residence.

But our returned townsman was not yet content with these testimonials of his regard for his native town and its people. In 1907, he became impressed with the urgent needs of the Harrison Public Library Association, and at once came to the aid of that institution with a generous gift of $1,700 for the purchase of an eligible site, and for the erection thereon of a costly and substantial building for the reception and accommodation of its growing library, and for the business and social meetings of the association. That building is, in this autumn of 1908, a notable addition to the modern style of architecture in our village, and in its exterior and interior construction, is a conspicuous honor to the memory of the noble-hearted donor for whom it is appropriately named, "The Caswell Library."

CHADBOURNE FAMILY.

The Chadbournes in New England trace their lineage back about two hundred and seventy-five years, to the famous old times of the renowned Ferdinando Gorges and his grand colonial government planted on the territory of Maine about 1643, when according to a history of those events, the first Chadbourne ancestor in America, Humphrey by name, was a large land owner and very influential in the colony. He represented the town of Kittery in the General Court of Massachusetts, in 1657 and 1659, and in 1662 was appointed an associate Justice for the County of York. He died in Berwick in 1666, after a residence in this country of about thirty-five years.

JAMES HOBBS CHADBOURNE, of the sixth generation, a son of Humphrey and Phebe Chadbourne came to Harrison about 1811. Before coming to Harrison, Mr. Chadbourne had lived in Falmouth and Gorham, and from the latter place he doubtless removed to this town. He married, January 4, 1789, Dorcas Whitmore, born in 1771. She died in Harrison, November 8, 1846. Their children:

SAMUEL WHITMORE, b. in 1790; married and was cast away upon Campobello Island. His memorial stone in the F. W. Baptist cemetery in Harrison, bears the following inscription: "Samuel W. Chadbourne, who was cast away on Campobello Island and perished on the night of Feb. 14, 1817, aged 27 years. He was an amiable man, esteemed and lamented by all who knew him; he had been happily united in marriage five months, when it pleased God to separate them, but not forever, having given them a lively hope that through the sufferings and righteousness of Christ, they should meet to part no more." His remains were removed from their original resting place on the island, to make way for a road, and were buried in the yard before named. The curious freestone monument that had been erected at his grave was brought into town with his body and re-erected where it now stands.

PHEBE, b. June 12, 1791; married Aaron Kimball of Bridgton and has resided in Boston.

CHARLOTTE, b. Sept. 4, 1793; married Lyman Nutting of Otisfield. She was the mother of a large family of sons and daughters, all born in Otisfield. They were gifted with bright intellects and were distinguished as scholars and teachers and in the world of business.

1. James L., the eldest, b. June 12, 1818, was a lawyer and settled in Pennsylvania, where he gained distinction and wealth.
2. Charlotte C., b. Feb. 10, 1820, was a teacher and married ——— Chadbourne. They had no children.
3. Lyman, Jr., b. May 24, 1824, was a fine scholar and taught a number of years in the schools of Otisfield and Harrison. He settled in Pinegrove, Pa., and became a proprietor of coal mining business, in which he is reputed to have accumulated a handsome fortune. He died in 1893.
4. Dorcas Ann, b. Aug. 5, 1826, was a scholar and teacher. She married Moses S. Eastman of Casco. They had one son, James, and a daughter, Myra, who has been a teacher in the public schools of Portland. Mrs. Dorcas Ann Eastman died in 1907.
5. Emeline H., b. June 8, 1829, was a fine scholar and teacher in some of the higher schools in the State. She married Dr. James P. Webb of Bridgton, and died there. She had three children, all deceased.
6. Silas, b. Mar. 7, 1831. He was a brilliant scholar and possessed a noble and lovable nature. In the midst of his fond aspirations for a career of learning and worldly success, he was prostrated by a fatal illness and died in 1854.
7. Albert F., b. Aug. 2, 1835. He is a prosperous farmer in Otisfield, married ——— ———; had a son and daughter; the daughter is deceased.

COL. JAMES HOBBS, b. June 23, 1796; married Mercy A., daughter of Samuel and Hannah Scribner of Harrison. (See Scribner family.) They had children:

1. Joel Whitmore, married, 1st, Honor Towne; 2d, Mrs. Sarah Cummings; he died in Hudson, Ill, ——— ———.

2. Scribner, married Mercy Brown of Waterford.
3. Mary Ann, married James H. Cox; moved to Hudson, Ill., and died there.
4. James Hobbs, b. in Waterford, July 22, 1828; married Catherine Stone Saunders, daughter of Amos and Sylvia Saunders of Waterford, b. Apr. 9, 1828. He settled on the fine homestead of his father and was a successful farmer and prominent citizen of his town; their children: Amos Saunders, b. Mar. 24, 1853; married Emma L. Tuck of Hallowell, Me.; was a dealer in nursery stock for many years; died Jan. —, 1902; their children, born in Hallowell, are: Arthur Chase, b. Mar. 3, 1886; graduated from Bowdoin College, 1907, now employed by the International Banking Corporation, London, England. Raymond Hubbard, b. July 30, 1887. Robert B., b. Oct. —, 1889. Helen Emma, b. Feb. —, 1892. John Pierce, b. May —, 1906, died May —, 1907. James Arthur, b. Oct. 20, 1855; married Apr. 2, 1883, Ruth Green, daughter of William H. and Ruth K. Green of Waterford; children: Ruth Anna, b. in East Stoughton, Mass., Oct. 27, 1884. James Green, b. in Santee, Nebraska, Nov. 3, 1886. William Warren, b. in Santee, Nebraska, Feb. 5, 1888. Katherine Saunders, b. in Santee, Nebraska, June 13, 1890. James Arthur Chadbourne graduated from the Bridgewater Normal School, Mass., in ———, and taught a number of years; he has resided a number of years in Mass., and in Nebraska; he is a prosperous farmer in North Bridgton, Me., a leading member of the Congregational Church and prominent in the councils of Lakeside Grange, P. of H. Mary Ann, b. Apr. 15, 1856; is a teacher in Brockton, Mass. Lizzie Maria, b. Oct. 24, 1859; married Frank H. Morse of Waterford, son of Granville and Julia (Stone) Morse. Mr. Morse is an intelligent and successful farmer and grower of large crops of Baldwin and other best qualities of apples. He owns an excellent farm which, under high culture, produces large crops of corn, beans, potatoes and cereals. His orchards are among the most extensive and thrifty in the county, from which his harvest

of Baldwins, Stark, and other first-class kinds of apples in good bearing years, considerably exceed one thousand barrels; their children: Mary Chadbourne, b. Feb. 21, 1888; is a graduate of Bridgton Academy, class of 1908, and entered Bates College as a student the same year. William Montgomery, b. Jan. 4, 1892. James Granville, b. Oct. 7, 1893. Margaret, b. Sept. 3, 1898; died Dec. 31, 1900. Julia S., b. Feb. 25, 1903. William Henry, b. Nov. 7, 1865; married Clara P. Babson of Penobscot, Me., resides on the homestead of his father and grandfather and is a thrifty farmer and lumber operator; their children are: Edgar, b. Apr. —, 1895; died Sept. ———. Fred Perkins, b. Sept. 14, 1896. Philip Herbert, b. May —, 1901. Sylvia Stone, b. Mar. 17, 1868, married Charles H. Kilborne of Waterford; they reside in New York City.

RUFUS, b. June 20, 1798; married Mahala, daughter of Jonathan Moors of Otisfield; settled in Waterford; subsequently migrated to Wisconsin; his children: Granville, Albion, Mercena, Mahala, Julia, Horace, Frederick, and Fernando.

GARDNER, b. Oct. 24, 1800, died in infancy.

GARDNER, b. July 17, 1802; married Betsy A., daughter of Isaac Hall of Harrison; removed to Lincoln, Me. He had a second wife by whom he had children: Martha and Mary.

WILLIAM, b. May 26, 1805; married Sarah, daughter of Abraham Burnham of Harrison (b. May 1, 1812; died June 30, 1832). 2d, Mrs. Sarah Moors of Otisfield; 3d, Martha A. Stevens of Sweden; he settled near the home of his father on an excellent farm. He was a devoted Christian, a member of the Congregational Church, and a good, kind neighbor. His children were: William Burnham, Sarah Jane and Elizabeth. William Chadbourne died ——— ——; Mrs. Martha Stevens Chadbourne died June 8, 1887.

CHARLES, b. June 10, 1808; died young.

SIMEON, b. June 11, 1809; married Miriam, daughter of Edward and Susanna (Hobbs) Bray, and settled on the

paternal homestead, the same owned many years by B. F. Stanley. He moved West and lived there; his children were:

1. Charles H., b. Aug. 14, 1834.
2. Susan, b. Mar. 8, 1836.
3. George, b. Sept. 15, 1838.
4. Joseph, b. Nov. 22, 1840.
5. Edward.
6. Phebe.

HUMPHREY, b. Nov. 1, 1811; married Jane, daughter of Benjamin and Betty (Hancock) Wight of Otisfield. He was a carpenter and builder; a man of active and useful life. He settled for several years at North Bridgton and was the builder of some of the best houses still standing there. Jane, his first wife, deceased, without children. Mr. Chadbourne afterward moved to Penobscot County and settled in Molunkus, where he married and reared a large family. His children:

1. Jane Wight, b. Dec. 20, 1841.
2. Danville S., b. Nov. 6, 1843.
3. Harriet L., b. July 28, 1844.
4. Henry W., b. Apr. 19, 1846.
5. Josephine R., b. Jan. 9, 1848.
6. Humphrey J., b. Oct. 30, 1849.
7. Adellia S., b. Aug. 3, 1851.
8. Irene H., b. Oct. 13, 1854.
9. Samuel W., b. Feb. 10, 1857.
10. Jane H., b. Mar. 7, 1860.

DORCAS, b. Apr. 13, 1817; married Nathan Nutting of Otisfield. Mr. Nutting was a very ingenious mechanic and was many years one of the most competent carpenters and builders in the country. He was the master builder of the present Otisfield Hill meeting-house, and was the builder of many first-class dwelling houses. After years of very successful building operations during which he had a number of apprentices who also became leading builders and contractors in Portland and other places, Mr. Nutting erected a large mill for sawing and manufacturing carpenters' planes of all kinds, to the

most elaborate moulding tools, and for years he had a large contract for making those tools for wholesale dealers in carpenters' tools. The mill of Mr. Nutting was the first ever operated by steam power in Otisfield. Mr. Nathan Nutting died Sept. 4, 1867. Mrs. Dorcas (Chadbourne) Nutting died —— ——. Their children:

1. Ephraim, b. in Otisfield, Oct. 16, 1833. He went to Wisconsin when about 21 years of age and settled in Sparta in Monroe Co., of that State, where he resided until his death in 1891. He married in 1867, Dorcas E. Holden of Otisfield. They had one daughter, b. in Sparta, Wis., in Oct., 1871. Mrs. Dorcas E. Nutting resides in Mentone, Cal.

2. Gilman, b. in Otisfield, Sept. 23, 1837. He married Annie M., daughter of Barclay and Ann Wight of Casco. Their children, all born in Otisfield: Alfred G., b. Feb. 14, 1863; died Jan. 25, 1900. Nathan W., b. Sept. 5, 1865. Maurice H., b. May 1, 1871. Clinton E., b. Jan. 1, 1879. Josephine B., b. Sept. 8, 1883.

3. Josephine M., b. in Otisfield, July 12, 1840; married Feb. —, 1863, Dr. Edward Mayberry Wight of Casco. One son, Edward A., was born in Casco, Nov. 28, 1864; is a successful physician and surgeon; residence at Bolster's Mills, Harrison. In 1865, Dr. E. M. Wight moved to Gorham, N. H., where he has remained in most successful practice of his profession. Mrs. Josephine (Nutting) Wight died in Gorham. Their children, born in Gorham: Edith A Ralph H. Josephine M. Leon D. Hattie May, died at Bolster's Mills, July, 1907. Lawrence N.

4. Eugene, youngest son of Nathan and Dorcas (Chadbourne) Nutting, died in Sparta, Wis.

Samuel W., b. Mar. 17, 1817; married Susan, daughter of Dea. Edward Bray of Harrison. They had one son, Cyrus, b. in Harrison. Mr. Chadbourne was a carpenter by trade. He settled in Harrison and lived here many years; also in Oxford, Me., where he kept the Oxford Hotel a number of years. They moved to Fond du Lac, Wis. Mrs. Chadbourne died June 12, 1866.

CHADBOURNE FAMILY NO. 2.

BENJAMIN H. CHADBOURNE, descended from the common New England ancestor, Humphrey of Kittery and Berwick, came to Harrison as early as 1807. He settled on the road leading from the head of Anonymous Pond southward near the residence of James Fleck. He was a worthy and very industrious citizen; by trade a brick mason, also farmer. He married Polly Powers of Sanford, Maine. They had eleven children, who nearly all grew to maturity here, but removed or died so that no one of that large family has been resident of the town for more than fifty years. Mr. Chadbourne died in old age, September 5, 1844. His children were:

LOVELL P., b. Aug. 14, 1807; married Dorliska, daughter of Samuel Willard of Harrison. (See Willard family.) He died about 1846. His widow married Daniel Scribner in 1848.

JAMES M., b. July 5, 1809; married Ruth, daughter of Nicholas Bray; lived in Harrison, Whitefield, N. H., and Amesbury, Mass., where his descendants were recently living.

HANNAH H., b. Nov. 18, 1811; married Jeremiah Moulton of Sanford and lived there.

BENJAMIN H., b. Oct. 4, 1813; married Jane Chase of Edgecomb, Me., and settled in Lancaster, N. H., where he was in trade and was a deputy sheriff. He removed to Illinois, and, is said to have sympathized with the South during the Civil War.

THOMAS W., b. Nov. 23, 1816; married Emma D. Arnold, Mar. 10, 1858, and resided in Rockland, where he was a policeman and high sheriff of his county. He married a second wife and removed to Boston, where he was engaged in business.

NATHAN P., b. June 27, 1819; no further record.

MARY W., b. Sept. 28, 1821; died unmarried.

Deborah H., b. Apr. 13, 1825; married John Holman of Boston; she lived in childhood in the family of Hon. George Peirce, was well educated and was for some years a public school teacher.

Sarah P., b. May 5, 1827; died in the East.

Alfred H., b. Apr. 7, 1830; went to St. Johnsbury, Vt., and worked in the great Fairbanks Scale Works for a time; afterward became a clerk in a steam mill company. He went South before the era of the Civil War and is said to have "espoused the Rebel cause" and served in the Rebel army. He returned North and was connected in business with his brother-in-law, John Holman.

Dorothy S., b. Aug. 8, 1832; no record.

CHAPLIN FAMILY.

The older members of the Chaplin Family were none of them residents within the territory now included in Harrison, but some of them did live in that part of Naples, which was taken from Harrison. A very prominent member of the family was for many years a leading citizen of our town, and the family has numerous representatives now in the town, several of our prominent families having married members of the Chaplin family. We have been more fortunate in collecting material in regard to this family than in regard to some others, and it is thought best to make liberal use of that which has a direct interest for so many of our residents and former residents, and a general interest for all.

Ridlon, in his "Early Settlers of Harrison," tells us that, "The New England stock are descended from a Puritan who was driven to Leyden, in Holland, and came thence to Massachusetts, with the Rev. Ezekiel Rodgers, May 29, 1639." We have been able to trace the genealogy from what is probably the third generation from the Puritan ancestor.

JOHN CHAPLIN was born May 10, 1717; married Hepsibah Jewett on Jan. 27, 1747; died Jan. 1, 1774. His wife was born Jan. 27, 1724; died Jan. 1, 1771. We think that they were residents of Rowley, Mass. Children:

HANNAH, b. April 11, 1748.

HEPSIBAH, b. Sept. 26, 1750.

JOSEPH, b. Feb. 22, 1752.

DAVID, b. Jan. 26, 1754.

LYDIA, b. Dec. 2, 1755.

JOHN, b. Jan. 22, 1758.

DANIEL, b. March 8, 1760.

MARTHA, b. Aug. 4, 1762.

CALEB and LOUIS (twins), b. March 20, 1764.

EUNICE, b. Aug. 1, 1766; married Bronson Emerson, Oct. 16, 1790; had one child, Sarah Emerson, b. Nov. 7, 1791. Later she married for second husband, James Poole; had one child, Eunice Poole, b. June 1, 1808.

JOHN CHAPLIN, son of John and Hepsibah (Jewett) Chaplin, was born January 22, 1758; married Margaret Knowls, and settled in Rowley, Mass., where the first six of their children were born. They left Rowley about 1790, and moved to that part of Bridgton which is now in Naples. It appears that they remained in Bridgton till about 1802, and then moved to Miramichi, N. B., six more children having been born to them while in Bridgton. Two more were born in Miramichi, making a family of fourteen boys, of which it appears that ten grew to manhood. Their children were as follows:

JOHN, b. April 30, 1780; died in 1784.

JACOB, b. April 13, 1782; married Miriam Jackson, and secondly, Susan Kimball; lived in Naples, Me.

JOHN, b. Aug. 20, 1784; married Lydia Knowles, and lived in Bridgton, Me.

BENJAMIN, b. Sept. 26, 1786; married Jane Welch, and lived in Miramichi, N. B., and later in Naples, Me.; died in 1872.

CALEB and DANIEL (twins), b. April 22, 1789; Caleb died when young, and Daniel settled in Waterford, Me.

WILLIAM, b. Sept. 15, 1791; settled in the East.

ELIPHALET and ROBERT (twins), b. March 17, 1794; both died when young.

WASHINGTON, b. April 15, 1796; married Elmira Martin, and lived in Naples.

THOMAS, b. April 22, 1799; went South.

ELIPHALET, b. Dec. 26, 1801.

CALEB, b. ———; married Ruth Jordan.

ROBERT ANDREWS, b. ——; married Priscilla Wight, and lived in Naples.

JOHN CHAPLIN, son of John and Margaret Chaplin, was born in Rowley, Mass., August 20, 1784, and came to Bridgton with his father's family about 1790. He married Lydia Knowles, and settled in Bridgton, Maine. Like many of his relatives, he was noted for being a very large man. The children of John and Lydia (Knowles) Chaplin were as follows:

MARGARET, b. March 14, 1807; died when about twenty years of age.

RICHARD SMITH, b. Dec. 29, 1808; married Mary E. Jewett, and settled in Naples; married for second wife, Clarissa W. Hilton; had eight children:

1. Appleton H., b. May 1, 1841; married Lydia Pitts of Naples. He died Mar. 26, 1900. They resided in Harrison. Children: Mary A., b. Sept. 26, 1865; married Chas. Batchelder of Naples and had three children: Myrtle, Perley and Shirley; the last named died when small; Myrtle married Joseph Wiley of Naples and has two children: Bertha and Shirley. Lillian D., b. Mar. 16, 1867; married Herman Thompson and had four children: Ella, Guy, Norman and Clifford; Ella married Fred Russell

and has one son, Maurice. Ada E., b. Nov. 4, 1868; married J. Wallace Caswell. (See Caswell family.) Minnie B., b. Dec. 30, 1870; married Ed. Leighton of Windham, and has two children, —— and Lottie. Charles H., b. July 28, 1873; married Alice Chaplin and has one child, Marguerite. Hattie L., b. Apr. 8, 1876; married Freeman Fogg of Westbrook, and has four children: Geneva, Everett, Ethel and Harvey. Mr. Fogg died Apr. 2, 1905. Mrs. Hattie Fogg married 2d, Henry Leighton of Windham. They reside in Harrison. Frank, b. Nov. 15, 1879; married Maggie Tripp.

2. Zelman A., b. Feb. 21, 1842; died Apr. 18, 1845.
3. George Ambrose, b. Feb. 21, 1845; married Celia Bryant and had one son, Perley, who married Nellie Procter. Ambrose married 2d, Stella Willey.
4. Flora A., b. Jan. 24, 1847; married David Jillson of Otisfield. Children: Bert, William, Cora and Neva.
5. Mary A., b. Jan. 26, 1849; married Daniel Rogers of Naples. Children: Dana, Edwin, Loton, Edith and Maggie.
6. Samuel S., b. May 6, 1851; married Lucy Chaplin and had one child, Mary Josephine, who died.
7. Clara L., b. June 4, 1855; married Frank M. Trafton of Harrison. (See Trafton family.)
8. Araminta E., b. Dec. 29, 1856; married James A. Trafton of Harrison. (See Trafton family.) They reside in Westbrook.

Osborn, b. Nov. 13, 1811; married Ruth Merrill, and lived in Bridgton, Me., at Sandy Creek, being the owner of the mills at that place for many years. He is the father of David P. Chaplin, Esq., for many years a lawyer and prominent citizen at Bridgton Village.

John K., b. Jan. 13, 1813; married Jane (Knowles) Lewis, and lived in Bridgton; had two children, Byron and Jennie, the latter being the second wife of Marshall Jordan of Harrison. Mr. Chaplin was noted as being the largest man in Naples.

Lydia, b. Sept. 4, 1814; married Royal Warren.

George W., b. Aug. 15, 1816; unmarried; lived in Bridgton, and was associated with his brother Osborn in carrying on the mills at Sandy Creek.

Eunice P., b. Oct. 5, 1818; married Jonathan Merrill of Bridgton, and lived in that town, a short distance from Sandy Creek. Mrs. Merrill died in 1884, and her husband on Feb. 28, 1899. They had three children, Austin P., Thatcher P., and Etta. Both sons are leading citizens of Bridgton, Austin having the proud distinction of being the largest man in town, and Thatcher the honor of being the Chairman of the Board of Selectmen. Etta married R. G. Fessenden of Boston.

Sarah E., b. July 29, 1820; married George W. Chaplin, son of Jacob Chaplin of Naples. They lived for many years in Naples, on the "Brandy Pond Road," and had three daughters, Emma, Louise, and Ida, who married, respectively, Alvarado Hadlock, Lincoln Cousins, and William Hadlock, and live at Westbrook, Me. Mrs. Chaplin died in ———, after which her husband disposed of his farm in Naples, and for several years lived in Harrison with the family of Frank M. Trafton.

Abigail M., b. Dec. 6, 1822; married Caleb A. Chaplin, and lived in Bridgton and Harrison; and, after the death of her husband, resided at Westbrook with her daughter, Mrs. Jas. H. Tolman. Mrs. Chaplin was the mother of five children, of whom hereafter. Mrs. Chaplin died July 20, 1905.

Samuel P., b. May 11, 1825; married Lydia Knowles.

David, b. April 10, 1830; died young.

BENJAMIN CHAPLIN, son of John and Margaret Chaplin, was born in Rowley, Mass., September 26, 1786, and came to Bridgton, Maine, with his father's family about 1790, remained there till about 1802, and then removed with the family to Miramichi, N. B. In 1815, he married Jane Welch, and settled in Miramichi, where their first four children were born. He moved to Naples, Maine, about 1823, and settled a short distance from Edes's Falls, on the road leading to Harrison, over the Plaisted Hill. He lived there until after the death of his wife,

which occurred September 16, 1854, after which he made his home with his son, Washington C., until his death which occurred in 1872. The house which was his former home was torn down after he vacated it. He was a member of Oriental Lodge, F. & A. M., and at the time of his death he was the oldest Mason in the State.

Benjamin and Jane (Welch) Chaplin had a family of eight sons and four daughters:

JAMES W., b. July 7, 1816; married Eliza D. Waterman of Poland, by whom he had two sons, one of whom is living in Damariscotta, Me., and the other in Abington, Mass. Mr. Chaplin served in the War of the Rebellion, in the 6th Mo. Cavalry; was commissioned as Lieutenant, but was taken prisoner before he was mustered in, and thrown into a southern prison. It is told that he was manacled because he would not swear allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, and that he wore the irons until they chafed his wrists to the bone. He was not exchanged until near the close of the war. He returned to Maine, and died in Auburn in 1878, his wife being previously deceased.

JACOB, b. Feb. 19, 1818; married Harriet W. Yates of Bristol, Me., in 1845. She died in 1852, and, for second wife, he married Mary Thomes Brocklebank of Portland, who is now living in Clay Center, Kan. Mr. Chaplin was in business at Harrison for a time, manufacturing staves and shook, with his brother, Caleb A., as a partner. Later on he emigrated to Clay Center, Kan., where he died in 1874.

DANIEL, b. Jan. 22, 1820; married Susan Gibbs of Glenburn, Me., who died in Bangor, Me., in 1903. Mr. Chaplin enlisted during the early part of the War of the Rebellion as a Captain in the 2nd Me. Infantry, and later was commissioned as Colonel of the 18th Me. Infantry. Subsequently the First Maine Heavy Artillery. He was killed by a sharpshooter at the Battle of Weldon Roads in June, 1864, while at the head of his regiment.

ELIPHALET, b. in May, 1822; died in 1824.

CALEB A., b. May 8, 1824; married Abigail M. Chaplin of Bridgton, and lived in Bridgton and Harrison; had a family of five children, of whom hereafter.

ALMIRA C., b. April 27, 1826; married George Lown of Portland, in 1847, who died in Lewiston, Me., in 1897. Mrs. L. in now living in Auburn, Me.

WASHINGTON C., b. July 13, 1828; married Joanna Stuart of Harrison, Jan. 1, 1855, who died in Conway, N. H., Sept. 17, 1905. Mr. Chaplin was a resident of Naples for seventy-four years, but is now living at Conway, N. H., with his only daughter, Mrs. Chas. Robinson. He had six children, Willis, Joseph S., Margaret, Nellie, Daniel G., and Byron. Margaret died when young, and all the others are living. Joseph S. has been many years a resident of Harrison, and has been a member of the Board of Selectmen.

ELLEN C., b. Aug. 1, 1830; married Capt. Jeremiah Staples in 1852, and he was lost at sea in 1854. Later she married Peter Jerris of Portland, who is also dead.

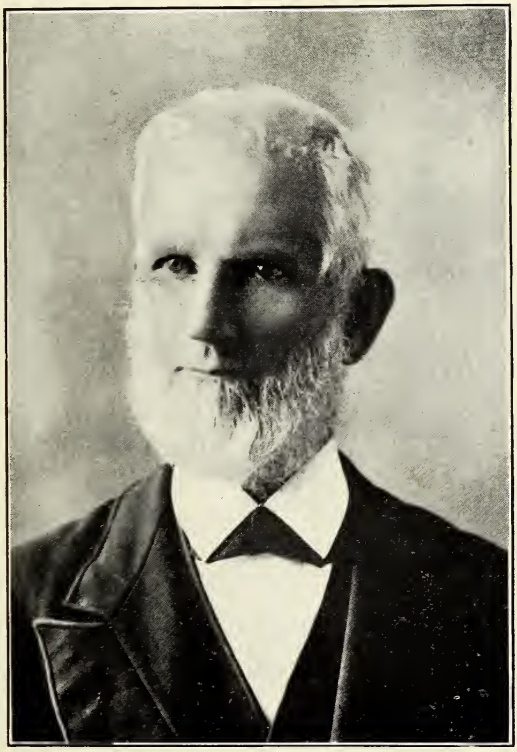
CYRUS C., b. Sept. 28, 1832; married Angeline Stuart of Harrison, and both are now living at Oxford, Me. He served as a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, being a member of the 17th Me. Infantry. He was in eight battles, and several skirmishes, and received a gun-shot wound in the right ankle at the Battle of the Wilderness.

LYDIA C., b. Nov. 14, 1834; married Warren Sanborn of Naples, who died in 1899. Mrs. Sanborn is now living at Bridgton with her daughter, Mrs. John Riley.

MARGARET, b. Feb., 1837; married Melvin Wadlin of Kennebunk, Me., in 1858; died in 1863.

JOHN C., b. July 8, 1839; married Emma Hazeltine of Naples, and, secondly, Mrs. Louise Woodbury of Portland, who is still living. He served in the War of the Rebellion in the 1st-10th-29th Me. Infantry. After his return he lived in Bridgton several years, carrying on the barbering business. Later he moved to Portland, where he died in 1898.

CALEB A. CHAPLIN, fifth son of Benjamin and Jane (Welch) Chaplin, was born in Naples, May 8, 1824, and



Hon. Caleb A. Chaplin

came of good Revolutionary stock, as his grandfather, John Chaplin, and great grandfathers were soldiers in that war, and Lieut. John Chaplin, great grandfather, was in Arnold's expedition against Quebec, and often told the story of the sufferings of the men in their march through the Maine wilderness in the late autumn of 1775; how they were almost upon the verge of starvation, and obliged to resort to such extreme measures as trying to obtain food from boiled boot legs and cartridge boxes; and how they marched almost barefooted over the frozen ground, leaving bloody footprints at almost every step; a story that is amply verified by the chronicles of history. Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, another relative, also served in the Revolutionary War in 1775-77; and in 1799, he graduated from Brown University, and was the first President of Colby College, Waterville, Me.

The subject of this sketch received his education at the common schools, and at Bridgton Academy. He was an apt scholar, especially in history and mathematics, having a most remarkable memory. Some of his sayings were: "There is no such thing as forgetting;" "No one ever forgets anything which he once knew. It may slip his mind, but he can readily recall it again." He did a great deal of studying at home, and his children tell of hearing him say that he never required any help in arithmetic until after he got through the "Rule of Three." During the time that he was acquiring his education he taught school during the winter in Naples, and nearly all of the surrounding towns; and later in life taught in many towns in Illinois and Wisconsin.

It is related of him that while he was attending Bridgton Academy, the pupils were required to declaim on Wednesday afternoons, and when his turn came he would always have some kind of an excuse. Finally Principal Soule told him that, positively, no further excuses could be accepted, and that he *must* declaim on the next Wednesday

afternoon. The time arrived, and when young Chaplin's name was called he marched to the platform and recited from beginning to end, Byron's "Siege of Corinth," which fills twenty-one closely printed pages, and when he had finished that, started in on Bryant's "Thanatopsis." Mr. Soule stopped him, and told him that he could be excused from declaiming further on that occasion; and it is further related that Mr. Chaplin was not called on for further declamations during his attendance at the Academy.

In 1849, Mr. Chaplin married his cousin, Miss Abigail M. Chaplin, daughter of John and Lydia (Knowles) Chaplin of Bridgton, and settled in that town. For a time he carried on his farm in the summer and taught school in the winter, and then he entered into trade, keeping a dry goods and grocery store in the "Union Store" at Sandy Creek. He was also for a time, about 1858, associated with his brother Jacob in the stave and shook business at Harrison.

When the Civil War broke out in 1861, he was a strong Unionist, and organized a company, of which he was to be the Captain, but he could not pass the necessary medical examination on account of injuries which he had received in his childhood. He could enter the service as a quartermaster without an examination, and did so, serving nine months at Fortress Monroe, Ship Island, and at New Orleans under Gen. Butler. He was then discharged for disability, and sent home. When he was carried aboard the transport at New Orleans it was thought that he could not live to get home, but as they came to northern waters and cooler breezes he began to improve, and when the ship reached Boston, he was able to assist to some extent in the removal of the more unfortunate ones who had grown worse as they neared home. Four of his brothers were in the army at the same time that he was, but he never had the good luck to encounter any of them, as they chanced to be in different parts of the South.

After recovering his health to some extent, he decided to study law, and did so in the office of Hon. Nathaniel S. Littlefield at Bridgton. In the fall of 1865, he moved his family to North Bridgton, and opened a law office at Harrison, he being then forty-one years of age. The next year he moved his family to Harrison, and was a resident of that town until his death, or about twenty-four years, continuing the practice of law all of the time, except for the very short time that his health prevented. He was a lawyer of no mean ability, and he was universally respected by his fellows of the Cumberland Bar. Hon. A. S. Kimball, in his Historical Address delivered before the Alumni of Bridgton Academy in 1882, said of him: "Among the scholars at this time we see C. A. Chaplin of our Board of Trustees, who has shown us what a man with but small means can accomplish by industry and perseverance. He was one of a large class of students who have gone from this Institution, having acquired by their own efforts a good academical education, and making successful men and women."

He was thoroughly versed in legal matters, his remarkable memory carrying him in this respect beyond some of the more pretentious lawyers of the city. His counsel and advice were always entitled to respect, and he was a faithful worker for those who entrusted their business to him. But he had a great hatred of shams and subterfuge, and always wished his clients to be open and frank, sometimes carrying this desire to such an extent as to shock some who were inclined toward a different course. In one case a client of his had agreed to leave his case to referees. Mr. Chaplin was somewhat late in arriving, and was surprised that the hearing had not commenced, as his presence at the start was not necessary. Inquiring the cause of the delay, he was told that his client refused to sign the necessary agreement, although the man on the other side had readily done so. Turning to his client he

asked him why he did not do as he had agreed in respect to the matter of reference? The client undertook to excuse his conduct, and laid considerable stress upon certain entries in a small note book, which he read from. This he continued until Mr. Chaplin was thoroughly vexed, when he startled his client by sharply exclaiming: "Stick that little book into the fire, and sit down and sign that agreement!" He did the signing forthwith, and the incident is a good illustration of the straightforwardness of Mr. Chaplin.

He did a lucrative business at his Harrison office as long as his health permitted him to work, and he held out to almost the very last, going to his office day after day when he was so feeble that he could not travel the whole distance without stopping to rest on the way. He was also an excellent land surveyor, and this accomplishment added not a little to his income, and was of great assistance to him in cases where boundaries were in dispute. For many years he did a great portion of the surveying in Harrison and adjoining towns.

While he resided in Bridgton, he served on the Board of Selectmen, and was three times chairman of the Board while in Harrison. He was frequently called upon to serve as Moderator in Harrison town meetings, always to the satisfaction of those who elected him, though he was sometimes in the desk when considerable nerve and good judgment were required. He was County Commissioner of Cumberland County for 1865-67, and was a member of the State Senate in 1871-72.

He was greatly interested in educational matters, and was a member of the Superintending School Committee in 1871-73. He was liberal and progressive in his ideas and did his utmost to secure better educational privileges for the scholars of Harrison, being instrumental, with others, in securing the Free High School which was kept for a time at the two villages, and always advocated lib-

eral appropriations for the common schools. During the long and hotly contested fight for the adoption of the Town System, he was earnestly in favor of it, and worked to his utmost in favor of its adoption as long as his health permitted him to take part in the town meetings, believing that it would equalize the schools, and give the same educational advantages to the scholars in all parts of the town. He further believed in the educational advantages to be derived from a good library, and was an earnest worker for the old Village Library, the first institution of the kind at that place, and started at a time when the benefits of a library were not regarded in the light that they now are.

Not only was he greatly interested in the schools in the town of his residence, but he had a great love for Bridgton Academy, the school which he attended during the principalship of Moses Soule, about 1846. In 1876, he was chosen as a member of the Board of Trustees in place of Dr. Moses Gould, deceased, held the position until his death in 1890, and was a constant attendant upon the meetings of the Board. He was also one of the trustees of the State College, Orono, now University of Maine.

While a resident of Bridgton, Mr. Chaplin was baptized, and became a member of the Free Will Baptist Church. After his removal to Harrison he was for many years an active member of the Free Will Baptist Church at the Village, though later in life he became estranged from it to some extent on account of certain differences of opinion which existed between him and some of the other members, his course in this being in strict accordance with the independence which characterized his actions in all other respects. He believed in developing the very best that was in one, and in making the most out of the possibilities of life. He was kind hearted, not only to his own, but to the stranger as well, always willing and ready to help the young in their efforts for an education.

He was public spirited, interested in everything pertaining to the interests of his town or its people, or that tended towards the elevation of his fellow men, morally, intellectually, or spiritually. He was loyal to his native State to a remarkable degree, and was greatly attached to the town which had been his place of residence for so many years. At one time, when addressing an agricultural meeting, he told of his experience in several other States in which he had sojourned for a time in his early life, and of what he had seen in them, ending with substantially these words: "After all of my experience in many States outside of Maine, and especially in the West, I am firmly of the opinion that Maine is the best State in the Union, that Cumberland County is the best county in Maine, and that Harrison is the very best town in the County of Cumberland;" and no one who heard him when he uttered those words could doubt that he was thoroughly in earnest in what he said.

Although the law was his chosen vocation, and he was greatly in love with his calling, yet he never forgot his experience on the farm in his early days, and was always much interested in agricultural matters. He was for many years an active member of the Harrison Farmers' Club, serving on many occasions as one of its officials. For a long time he was a constant attendant at the meetings of this club, always taking an active part in its discussions, and sometimes delivering an address upon some agricultural topic, which address was sure to be able and thoughtful, and sometimes founded upon the experience which he had had while carrying on his Bridgton farm. He was a great reader upon almost every topic that was before the public, and his hearers were sure to get the benefit of what he learned in this way, including the experience of practical farmers, as well as the scientific side of farming, which was then in its infancy in this vicinity.

Politically, Mr. Chaplin was in his early life an ardent Republican from the very foundation of the party, and was very active in forwarding the interests of that party, serving on town and county committees, and often speaking in the campaigns. Later in life he became dissatisfied with some of the acts of the party, and believed that a long lease of power was making it corrupt. True to his independent nature, he refused to endorse what he did not fully believe in, and became "disgruntled" politically.

In 1878, he became interested in the "Greenback Movement," which was attracting much attention in the political field, especially in Maine. After due investigation and consideration, he endorsed the new party fully, and entered into the campaign in its behalf with the same energy that had always characterized all of his political work, quite a number of his fellow Republicans in Harrison following him into the "enemy's camp." When the Greenback party died out, Mr. Chaplin became an outspoken Democrat, and during the remainder of his life, he was in full sympathy with that party, and an earnest worker in its behalf. It is needless to add that he was a leader in his new position, for his natural abilities would always carry him to that place, no matter where he might be, or what work he was engaged in.

He was an earnest, energetic speaker, never at a loss for words, always going straight to the point, and expressing himself in such a manner that no one could mistake his meaning. When dealing with that which he regarded as deserving condemnation, he never "minced matters" in the least, and was apt to be very severe, although he never failed to command the close attention of his hearers, and even his strongest political opponents always respected him for his plain speaking, which left no one in the dark as to his position.

The writer remembers that upon one occasion, Mr. Chaplin was associated at a political meeting with a speaker

from abroad who proved to be extremely mild, seeming to be inspired throughout his speech by the desire to say nothing that could possibly "hurt the feelings" of any of his hearers, there being times when it was almost impossible to tell where the speaker really stood upon the questions that he was pretending to discuss. Mr. Chaplin was manifestly uneasy, and showed plainly that the speech was not the "strong meat" that suited him. When he took the platform he had evidently made up his mind to give his hearers something that would be a decided opposite to what they had been hearing. He let loose his power of invective upon the opposition, and such a "tongue lashing" was seldom heard in Harrison. But there was no lack of argument backed up by facts, driven home and clinched, followed by condemnation of the party that would be guilty of such things, in the most terribly severe language that the speaker could summon to his assistance. It was just what the speaker delighted in, for he entered into his work with all of his might, and was a "radical of radicals."

Mr. Chaplin was very fond of athletic sports of all kinds, such as running, jumping, playing ball, and wrestling, and could often throw a man much heavier than himself. Checker playing was a favorite game, and during periods of leisure he would frequently play alone for hours, studying the different moves, and becoming an expert at the game. He thoroughly enjoyed fishing, and was a good shot, partridges being his favorite game. He liked pets, and was especially fond of horses, kittens, and doves. He had a great love for children, and never tired of entering into their games, and doing his utmost for their entertainment. He was tender and loving with his family, seldom or never uttering a harsh or unkind word to them.

Though clearly entitled to a pension for disabilities incurred in the war, and not a wealthy man, he would never apply for one as long as he was able to earn his living,

and when at last he consented to do so, it was too late, for he died before his case could be acted upon. He was quite feeble for a long time, though he carried on the business at the office long after he ought to have given up all work. He died on September 8, 1890.

The children of Caleb A. and Abigail Chaplin, all born in Bridgton, were as follows:

CLARA JANE, b. Nov. 2, 1850; married James S. Fleck of Harrison, June 25, 1874. Children: Chaplin F., b. June 18, 1875, worked on the electric cars at Westbrook for sometime, married Eva Fletcher, and now lives in Biddeford; Abby Eleanor, b. Sept. 14, 1877, married George Edwards, and lives at New Gloucester; Margaret, b. Aug. 14, 1882, married a Lane, and lives at Rumford Falls; Richard H., b. Sept. 18, 1884, unmarried, and lives in Harrison; Winnifred C., b. Jan. 25, 1886, unmarried, and lives at home; Hugh, b. Sept. 1, 1892. Children all born in Harrison.

DAVID BYRON, b. July 4, 1852; died April 7, 1853. Mr. Chaplin always mourned the untimely death of his only son, though often saying that girls were not the worst property that a man could have.

ELLA E., b. March 20, 1854; married James H. Tolman of Harrison, Nov. 25, 1877; lived in Harrison about three years, then moved to Casco, where her husband practiced law some ten years, then to Westbrook, where Mr. Tolman has been Judge of the Municipal Court for fifteen years. Children given in the genealogy of the Tolman Family. Mrs. Ella E. Tolman of Westbrook, was appointed a Justice of the Peace, Nov. 24, 1866.

GENEVRA ABBY, b. Sept. 11, 1855; married James P. Lown of Harrison; lived at North Bridgton several years, and then at Harrison. A few years ago they moved to St. Mary's, Penn., where Mrs. Lown died Aug. 11, 1906. Children: Caroline Isabel, b. Sept. 17, 1879, married, and lives in Penn.; Josephine, b. May 20, 1881, unmarried and is living with her father; Beatrix, b. Aug. 24, 1883, unmarried, and lives at home; Velma, b. July 10, 1889, unmarried, and lives at home. All of

the children were born at North Bridgton, except the last who was born at Harrison.

ALMA LYDIA, b. April 7, 1858; died Aug. 27, 1858.

Mrs. Abigail M. Chaplin died in Westbrook, Maine, at the home of her son-in-law, Judge James H. Tolman.

A. M.

CHUTE FAMILY.

Two families of this name have resided in Harrison, viz.: William, and Franklin Augustine Chute. They were brothers, sons of William Carr Chute of Otisfield, in that part which was incorporated into the town of Naples. These families are:

WILLIAM CHUTE, born in Otisfield, October 22, 1819; married to Emily Nutting, daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Lombard) Stuart of Harrison, November 21, 1844, by Rev. James P. Richardson of Otisfield. They began married life in Naples, living there till 1866; then a few months in Norway, finally settling in the village of Bolster's Mills, where Mr. Chute died, July 15, 1883. Mrs. Chute subsequently removed to Gorham, and spent the remainder of her life near the family of her daughter, Mrs. Rose (Chute) Johnson, where she died December 11, 1897. William Chute, during his lengthy residence in Naples, became a member of Oriental Lodge, F. & A. M., of Bridgton, and was repeatedly elected master of the lodge, and was one of the most devoted and useful members. Soon after his removal to Bolster's Mills, he initiated a movement for the organization of a lodge at Bolster's Mills, which was instituted under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Maine, April 15, 1869. (See pp. 44-47.) Their children:

JOSEPH FREELAND, b. in Naples, Mar. 2, 1847; married Lill Dresser of Bridgton, June 4, 1870. She died Apr. 14, 1897; he married 2d, Louise Merrill of Portland, June 7, 1899.

ROSANNAH, b. in Naples, May 4, 1852; died Aug. 23, 1852.

ROSE, b. in Naples, Sept. 10, 1855; married Frank P. Johnson of Gorham, Jan. 1, 1885.

Joseph F. Chute has been, since his early manhood, connected with social and fraternal organizations in honorable relations. He was the first Keeper of Records and Seals in Highland Lodge, No. 10, Knights of Pythias, of Bridgton, Maine, which office he held continuously until elected to the same office in the Grand Lodge. This office he held eleven consecutive years. He has been for eighteen years, secretary of the Casco and Portland Building & Loan Associations, living at Woodfords, winters, and at Great Diamond Island, summers.

Mrs Rose C. Johnson, in her childhood, was noted for her fine scholarship. She was a teacher in the public schools of her own town in her sixteenth year, and taught with much success in Bridgton, Otisfield, Naples, Waterford, and Gorham. She was graduated from the Bridgton High School in 1875, and from Gorham Normal School in 1883. Since her marriage, she has served considerably as a substitute teacher in the Normal School. Was Grand Matron of the Order of the Eastern Star in 1903-4, and at present is serving as Lady Visitor at the State School for Boys, by appointment of the Governor.

FRANKLIN AUGUSTINE CHUTE, born February 25, 1827; married September 24, 1853, Elizabeth Jones Hall of Bridgton, born April 4, 1829. Their children:

QUINCY MAYBERRY, b. Nov. 30, 1854; married Melissa Dresser Lewis of this town, Dec. 20, 1881. Children:

1. Blanche Adelaide, b. Aug. 13, 1882; married Howard Oliver Coy of Oxford, Me., July 25, 1904. Children: Velma Marion, b. May 29, 1905. Raymond Wiltsea, b. Dec. 22, 1906.

2. Roland Hollis, b. Apr. 17, 1885.
3. Walter Delmont, b. May 31, 1891.
4. Philip Archer, b. Mar. 29, 1893.
5. Helen Myra, b. Apr. 29, 1900.

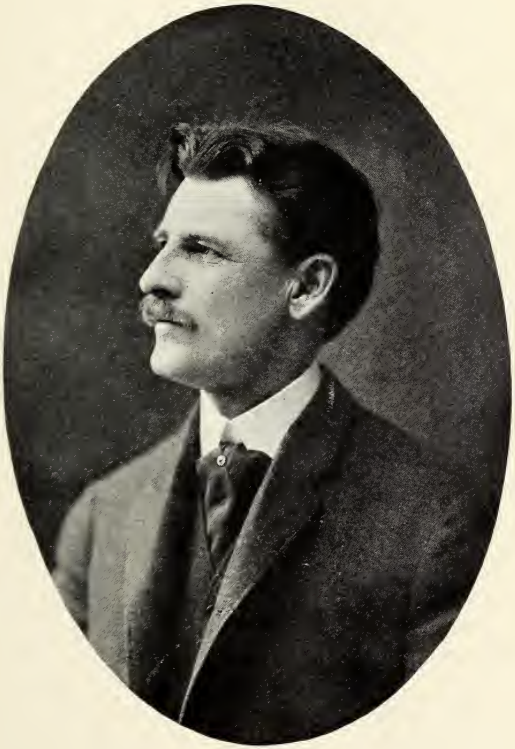
CORA BELL, b. Sept. 14, 1863; married Nov. 12, 1881, John Fremont Witham of Harrison. (See Witham family.)

COOK FAMILY.

OBADIAH GOULD COOK was born in the town of Casco, then a part of the town of Raymond, in the County of Cumberland, in the District of Maine, on January 12, 1815. He was the son of Ephraim and Mary (Gould) Cook. Ephraim Cook was the son of Daniel Cook and was born at Dover, New Hampshire, July 19, 1760. The father of Daniel Cook was John Cook. Both Daniel and John Cook were born in Dover, the former September 11, 1732, and the latter May 5, 1692. The Cooks were Quakers, and Ephraim came with his father from Dover, New Hampshire to Windham, Maine, and with other Quakers, settled in the latter town.

Obadiah passed his boyhood on the farm of his father in Casco. He attended the common schools and in addition had the advantage of limited attendance at the Friends School at Providence, Rhode Island, and at Limington Academy at Limington. While a young man, he taught school for a number of years and in 1840, began the study of law with Aaron B. Holden, Esq., in Casco. He was admitted to the Cumberland County Bar in 1848. In 1854, as a clerk, he entered the office of the Register of Probate at Portland. At this time he was a member of the Free Soil party. In September of that year at a convention in Lancaster Hall in Portland, attended by members of the three political parties known as Morrill Democrats, Whigs

Obadiah Gould Cook



Hon. Charles Sumner Cook

and Free Soilers, Mr. Cook was nominated from the Free Soil party as Clerk of Courts. He received the coalition vote and was elected to the office, and re-elected again in 1857.

On December 26, 1854, he married Christiana S. Perry, by whom he had three children: Mary E., Charles Sumner and Christiana S. On March 11, 1861, his wife died and soon after he moved to Bolster's Mills in Harrison. Here he became the owner of saw and grist mills, which he operated for many years. He devoted himself also to the work of his profession. During all his residence in Harrison, he took an active and interested part in all public matters. He was a member of the Board of Selectmen for the town for the years 1864, 1874-76, and a member of the Board of Superintending School Committee for the years 1874-75-76. He was most interested in the establishment and maintenance of free high schools in the town from the time they were first authorized by the law of the State and gave liberally from his private means to increase the length and efficiency of such schools. He was one of the founders of the Republican party and actively identified with that party until his death. Though born a Quaker, he early accepted the doctrines of the Universalist Church, to which he adhered all his life. January 15, 1863, he married as his second wife, Lucy I. Perry, a sister of his first wife. He died in Harrison, February 3, 1894. Children of Obadiah G. Cook:

MARY ELECTA, b. in Portland, Me., Jan. 5, 1856. She married George Hazen of North Bridgton, Me., May 17, 1876. Their living children are: Bertha May, b. Dec. 21, 1878. Annie Mildred, b. June 14, 1886.

CHARLES SUMNER. (See sketch below.)

CHRISTIANA S., b. in Portland, Me., Feb. 1, 1861.

Charles Sumner Cook, the son of Obadiah Gould Cook and Christiana S. (Perry) Cook, was born in Portland,

Maine, November 18, 1858. His boyhood was passed at Bolster's Mills in Harrison, to which town his father moved in 1861. He attended the public schools of the town and completed his preparation for college at the Nichols Latin School in Lewiston, Maine, from which he graduated in 1877. He entered Bates College the same year and graduated from that institution, with honors, in the Class of 1881.

After leaving college, he devoted some time to teaching. For one year he was principal of the Waldoboro, Maine, High School. Later he began the study of law in his father's office in Harrison and in December, 1884, entered the office of Symonds & Libby, in Portland, Maine. This firm was then composed of Hon. Joseph W. Symonds, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Maine, and Hon. Charles F. Libby, ex-Mayor of Portland. Mr. Cook continued his law studies in this office and was admitted to the Cumberland County bar in October, 1886. Since that time, he has been in the active practice of his profession in Portland. In 1891, he formed a co-partnership with Judge Symonds and later (1892) the firm became Symonds, Snow & Cook, by the admission of David W. Snow, Esq., and in 1901, Symonds, Snow, Cook & Hutchinson, by the admission of Charles L. Hutchinson, Esq. The firm has always had a large and varied business, numbering among its clients, many of the large railroads and business corporations of the State.

In addition to his legal work, Mr. Cook has devoted much time to the organization and management of financial and business corporations. In 1906, he organized the Fidelity Trust Company, of Portland, the charter for which he had previously secured, and has been Vice-President of this company since its organization. He is President and Director of the Brunswick Electric Light and Power Company, a Director of the Sagadahoc Light and Power Company, Director of the Atlantic Shore Line Railroad

Company, President of the State Loan Company and of Prince's Express. For many years, he was Director of the National Traders Bank, which position he occupied until the bank was taken over by the Fidelity Trust Company.

He is a Trustee of Bates College and of the Maine General Hospital and Portland Public Library. He is a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, F. & A. M., a member of the Cumberland Club, Portland Club, Portland Athletic Club and Portland Country Club. He was a member of the Executive Council during the last administration of Governor Powers and during both administrations of Governor Hill, and acted as Chairman of that body during the first administration of Governor Hill.

October 23, 1889, he was married to Annie Jeffreys Reed, daughter of Hon. Isaac Reed and Lydia Emery (MacDonald) Reed, late of Waldoboro, Maine. Mrs. Cook was born August 19, 1864, and died October 25, 1903. Mr. Cook has two children, Lydia MacDonald, born January 26, 1892, and Robinson, born January 30, 1895.

CUMMINGS FAMILY.

THOMAS CUMMINGS, born May 11, 1768, came from Topsfield, Massachusetts, about 1810, and settled on the hill where the town farm is situated. Mr. Cummings descended from an ancient family in Topsfield, England. His wife was Abigail Foster. She died December 29, 1858. He died in Harrison, January 23, 1848. Their children were:

JONAS, b. in Topsfield, Mass., June 9, 1798; married Nancy S. Piper (b. in Otisfield, May 14, 1802), July 2, 1829. Mr. Cummings died in Harrison, Feb. 8, 1875. Mrs. Nancy Cummings died Feb. 14, 1889. The children of Jonas and Nancy Cummings were:

1. Dorcas A., b. May 10, 1830; married David F. Carsley of Harrison. (See Carsley family.) She resides in Harrison.
2. Zibeah B., b. Jan. 27, 1832; died Mar. 22, 1850.
3. Albert F., b. Apr. 20, 1835; married Nellie Gilcreast of Andover, Mass., Nov. 29, 1866. Their children are: Milon A., b. Feb. 9, 1873, in Harrison; married Emma O. Cotton of Hiram, Me., Aug. 21, 1889. Belle F., b. in Harrison, Mar. 12, 1885, married Frank B. Ward, Mar. 12, 1904; their children are: Albert F., b. Dec. 29, 1904. William S., b. Dec. 14, 1905. Raymond C., b. Apr. 17, 1907.

Albert F. Cummings was a soldier in the Civil War, as a private in Co. B., 2d Regiment Heavy Artillery, of Massachusetts, and is a member of John Logan Post, G. A. R. of Harrison.

4. George H., b. Aug. 27, 1838; married Sarah E. Ferguson (b. Apr. 27, 1839) Jan. 4, 1864. Their children were: Isabelle F., b. Dec. 25, 1864; married Willis Lowell, May 2, 1886, and died May 21, 1898; they had one child, Maud Isabelle, who survived her, b. Mar. 22, 1892; died Dec. 29, 1899. Mary E. b. July 28, 1866; married Edward Hicks, Dec. 24, 1887; they had one child, Florence, b. Apr. 29, 1890; died Dec. 22, 1895. Frank W., b. May 31, 1868; married Lizzie M. Stone, Mar. 18, 1896; children: Ernest F., b. Feb. 7, 1897. Wallace W., b. Sept. 3, 1900. Lawrence, b. Mar. 16, 1902.

George H. Cummings is an opulent farmer, and prosperous business man. His early mental training in the common school, supplemented by several terms at Bridgton Academy and the select High School of Miss Harriet Douglas, gave him excellent preparation for solving the many tough problems in business and politics and social life he was destined to encounter in after years. He taught several terms of district school in the years succeeding his school life. He has been repeatedly elected to serve on the Board of Selectmen of his town, and as Town Agent.

In 1894, he was appointed by the Governor, State Appraiser of Real Estate. He was agent for the firm of Goff & Plummer, a large portion of the time for thirty years past in purchasing, surveying and driving large quantities of timber down Crooked River, across Sebago Lake and by the Presumpscot River to Middle Jam, where their mills are located. He has also been often employed as surveyor of timber by the Portland Star Match Company. Mr. Cummings represented his district in the Legislature of 1890-91, as a Republican. He was elected first Master of the first Lakeside Grange, and when in a few years it was obliged by adverse circumstances to discontinue its active existence, his love for the order impelled him to join the Crooked River Grange, in which he is still a most loyal and worthy member. It is his staunch adherence to the faith of the Free Baptist Church, of which he is a member since his youth, and his true fealty to the fraternity principles of the Patrons of Husbandry that constitute him a complete all-round, good citizen. It is quite supposable that being located on the central spot where the first man and woman pioneer had their primitive camp, he is a constant participant of the grand, harmonizing influence of the good spirits of the blest departed who breathe their benedictions upon all faithful souls. Mrs. Sarah E. Cummings, his wife, is in all respects the worthy equal of her husband as a citizen, and in all domestic and social affairs.

FOSTER, second son of Thomas, b. Aug. 23, 1800; married Lucy, daughter of Samuel Scribner of Harrison. He resided here many years but eventually went West and settled there.

ASENATH, b. Mar. 22, 1803; married Oct. 15, 1822, Seth Carsley, 2d, and died many years ago.

ABIGAIL, b. Apr. —, 1808, married Peabody Kneeland, and had children.

LOISA, b. June 27, 1809; never married.

ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 21, 1811, in Harrison; married Samuel Gray of Harrison, Sept. 27, 1832. (See Gray family.)

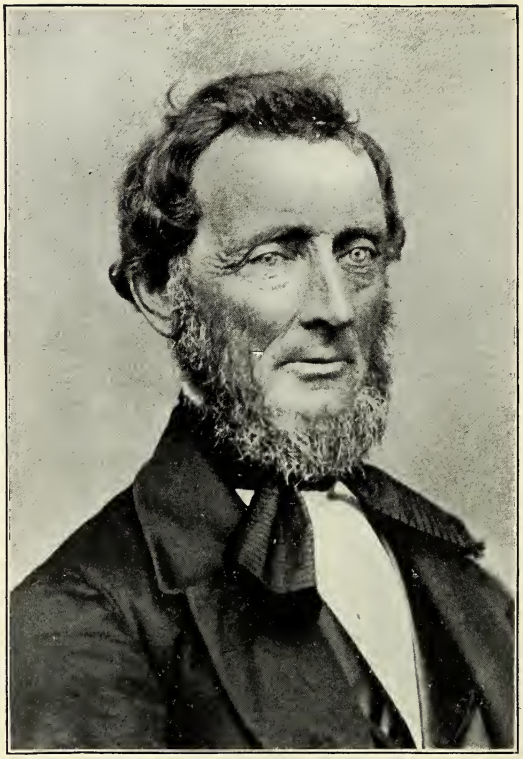
DAWES FAMILY.

The pioneer of this name in the early settlement of Harrison, was JOSEPH DAWES of Duxbury, Massachusetts. He settled in the town of Minot, about 1790, and in 1802, he removed to Harrison, accompanied by his son, Cushing Dawes and settled on a farm on the hill, a half mile east of the site of the present Harrison Village. The first wife of Joseph Dawes was Mary Cushing, probably a native of Duxbury, for their first child, Cushing, was born there. She died July 22, 1789. He married for second wife, ——— ———, by whom he had two children. He died in Harrison, March 27, 1833. Children:

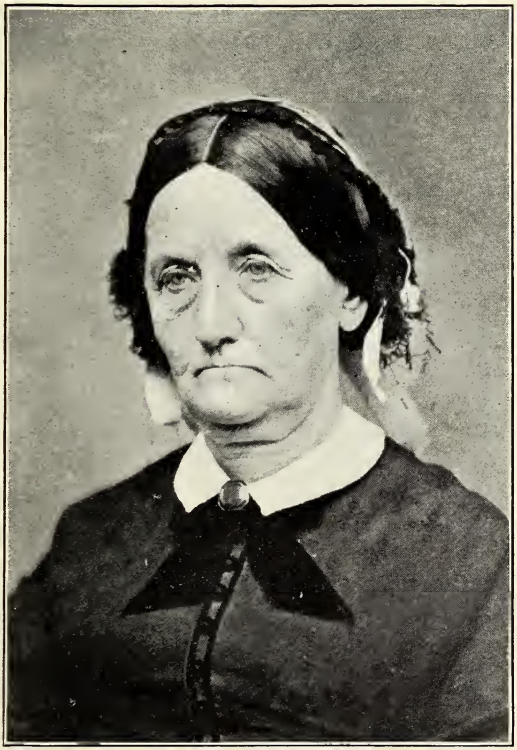
CUSHING DAWES, born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, August 2, 1775; married Mary Packard, born in Duxbury, February 11, 1780. They were married in Minot, Maine, November 27, 1800. He settled with his father on the farm where the family have since lived. Mr. Dawes died September 13, 1853, aged seventy-seven years. His widow died May 24, 1874, aged ninety-four years. Their children:

NANCY, b. in Minot, Dec. 8, 1801; married Bucknell Scribner of Harrison, Oct. 11, 1821, and died Oct. 3, 1823.

JOHN, b. in Harrison, Apr. 21, 1803; married May 31, 1827, Bethia, daughter of Nathan and Susie Carsley, (b. Oct. 25, 1802) and settled on his father's farm. He was a successful farmer and business man; active in promoting the welfare of his town in all movements for public improvement in religion, education, temperance and general morality. He was one of the original founders of the Free Will Baptist Church of Harrison, and during his whole life a faithful and consistent upholder of its faith and a liberal contributor to its support. In secular affairs, he had the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens for his genuine candor and good judgment. In 1866, he was elected to represent his district in the Legislature, in which term he was instrumental in procuring an act for the addition to the territory of the town, of several lots of land from the town of Bridgton. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for a number of years



Hon. John Dawes



Mrs. Bethia (Carsley) Dawes

and filled other positions of public trust with credit and fidelity. Mrs. Bethiah Dawes died Apr. 7, 1881. Mr. Dawes died Mar. 12, 1892. Children:

1. Samuel Hathorn, b. Sept, 18, 1828; married Jan. 19, 1851, Lucy Ann Adams of Harrison and settled on the homestead of his father and grandfather. He was an energetic farmer for a number of years, but eventually he engaged in the lumber trade and shook-making, operating a canal boat, etc., in which lines of business, he was successful and prosperous. In 1865 and 1866, he erected an expensive and stately set of buildings for his residence. In 1868, he commenced an enterprise in systematic and thorough orchard-planting, in which he exercised much intelligence and good judgment in selection of varieties and in after culture and care. He has demonstrated how a persistent lover of the orchard and garden can succeed in the best methods of planting, cultivation and marketing the finest quality of fruits. Mr. Dawes has been for many years a prominent member of the Maine Pomological Society, contributing largely to the success of its annual exhibitions and other meetings; and has received numerous liberal and sweeping prizes from State and other societies for his splendid exhibition of apples, pears, plums, grapes, etc. He is one of the most successful cultivators of small fruits in the county, having a ready and increasing market for hundreds of dollars' worth of strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries, all of the most superb quality. The example of Mr. Dawes as an amateur fruit culturist, has, in recent years, created a wide interest among neighboring farmers, and an ambition to excel in those lines of farm industry; so that he may be justly regarded as one of the principal pioneers in improved methods of fruit husbandry, and a deserving benefactor of his generation.

The homestead of Mr. Dawes, situated on the site of the original home of his great-grandfather, is one of the most elegant and complete examples of a gentleman's home existing in any of the towns in this section of the State.

Children of S. H. and Lucy Ann Dawes: Clara, b. May 15, 1857; died Jan. 10, 1867. Annie True, b. Mar. 16, 1862; married Horace P. Seavey of Harrison, Aug. 10, 1876; died in Chicago, Aug. 18, 1889; their children: Clara Dell, b. Mar. 12, 1879, in Chicago, married and lives in that city. Edith Isabella, b. Nov. 23, 1885; married Richard Eastman, resides in Somersworth, N. H.; they had one daughter, Wilma, b. July 19, 1907. Cora May, b. Aug. 10, 1869; married Herbert R. Dennison of Norway, Me., June 25, 1890; children: Lawrence Hathorn, b. Dec. 16, 1891. Hobart True, b. Jan. 19, 1894. Clifford Dawes, b. June 26, 1897. Mr. Herbert R. Dennison is in mercantile business in Boston. His family reside in Harrison.

Mrs. Lucy Ann, first wife of S. H. Dawes, was a woman of excellent traits of character, an affectionate wife and mother, actively interested in the church and societies of which she was a member and genuinely esteemed by a wide circle of friends. She deceased December 24, 1892. Mr. Dawes married 2d, June 13, 1894, Mrs. Fidelia Gray, widow of Samuel Gray. (See Gray family.) She deceased September 9, 1905. Mr. Dawes married for 3d wife, Miss Isabella Augusta, daughter of the late Albert and Phidelia (Savage) Gray, of Dorchester, Massachusetts. (See Albert Gray family.)

2. Nancy, b. Nov. 8, 1831; married Galen J. Deguio of Portland, Jan. 19, 1854.
3. Silas Curtis, b. Sept. 15, 1840; married Nov. 24, 1863, Addie Frye, daughter of Col. John M. Frye of Lewiston, b. Nov. 11, 1842. They had one son, John Frye, b. Feb. 27, 1865; died Jan. 20, 1902.

Silas C. Dawes was a bright and amiable man. In early life he was in mercantile business in Portland and Lewiston, Maine. Subsequently he went to the West, and was in business in Omaha, Nebraska, and in Toledo, Ohio. He finally settled in Cincinnati, and was an agent of the Union Life Insurance Co. of that city. He was killed by collision with an electric car, August 9, 1895. Mrs. Addie Frye Dawes died ———, 1907.

BELA DAWES, born January 6, 1793; married Eunice Walker, daughter of Charles and Eunice Walker of Harrison, October 21, 1819. Their children:

ELIZA, b. Mar. 12, 1820; married Benjamin Wheeler, May 1, 1849. Their children were: Eunice E., b. May 10, 1846. Andrew R., b. Oct. 16, 1848. Sophia G., b. Aug. 28, 1853. B. Willis, b. Jan. 5, 1866.

SOPHIA, b. July 7, 1822; married John Simpson of Saco; 2d, Frederick LeBarron. She died — ——. They had one child: Emma Simpson, b. in 1851; died Oct. 21, 1856.

CALVIN, b. Feb. 5, 1826; married Susanna Newcomb, of Harrison, Jan. 4, 1853. They had one child: Charles Dawes, b. ——.

ORIN, b. Jan. 18, 1828; died Sept. 1, 1831.

LEVI, b. May 24, 1830; married Angeline Yeaton. They had one child: Addie Etta.

ALANSON, b. June 23, 1833; married Abbie Melissa, daughter of Benjamin Wheeler of Harrison. He was a farmer and wire maker in former years. He is living at Harrison Village in excellent health, at the age of 75, working regularly as carpenter, house painter and paper hanger. Mrs. Melissa (Wheeler) Dawes died Nov. 13, 1903. Children of Alanson and Melissa Dawes were:

1. A. Leamon, b. Feb. 20, 1853; married Ella Hapgood of Waterford, Me. They had one child: Josephine May, b. Mar. 27, 1882.
2. Horace E., b. Jan. 7, 1855; died Sept. 1, 1864.
3. Emma E., b. Aug. 31, 1856; died Sept. 2, 1864.
4. John M., b. Sept. 29, 1858; married Millie Wight of Otisfield. 2d, Bertha Freeman of Worcester, Mass. Children: Horace Eugene, b. ——. Alanson Freeman, b. Aug. 9, 1898.
5. Nellie A., b. Mar. 25, 1860; married Lyman Cobb of Windham, Me.; their children: Percy E., b. ——.
6. Lillie E., b. Oct. 11, 1864; married 1st, Ernest Bean of Mason, Me.; 2d, John Blair of Des Moines, Iowa.
7. Ada M., b. Apr. 2, 1872; married George Flint of Sweden, Me. They have one child: George Harrington, b. Aug. 9, 1891.

LOIS, b. July 28, 1836; died Mar. 19, 1844.

DORMAN FAMILY.

For almost fifty years past, no family in Harrison has a more able or worthy history than that of LEANDER DORMAN. He was a son of Benjamin and Hannah (Davis) Dorman of Bridgton, who moved to Wayne, Kennebec County, where he was born April 6, 1825. He resided successively in Wayne, Mercer, St. Albans, Hartland and Dixfield, where he learned the trade of carriage making and carried on that business there several years; moving afterward to Buckfield, and prosecuting his trade there successfully, being a skilled workman and noted for the reliable quality of all work produced at his factory. He married December 5, 1858, Mary Louisa Hawkes (born January 16, 1834), daughter of Daniel Hawkes of Minot. She had been, in early childhood, adopted into the family of Dr. Horace A. Barrows of Bolster's Mills, by whom she was treated with all the affectionate care due to a natural daughter. She was carefully educated, and became well fitted to be a teacher in the public schools, in which profession she was very successful and popular until the time of her marriage. Mr. Dorman removed from Buckfield to Harrison, May 13, 1862, succeeding to the occupancy of the pleasant homestead of the late foster-parents of Mrs. Dorman. There he established again a shop for working at his favorite occupation, and to the present year he has continued to serve the people of his community with great credit and faithfulness. Early and late, at the age of eighty-five years the sound of his hammer at the bench or anvil may be heard by any passers by the old shop. Mr. Dorman retains his vigor and capacity for hard work to a remarkable degree, and is able to carry a bundle of shingles to the roof of a building and lay them as neatly and fast as a practised carpenter. In his proper trade he excels in both wood and iron work. Children:

RENA BELLE, b. in Buckfield, Dec. 2, 1859; married Charles B. Drake of Squaw Valley, Cal., and resides there.

LUCY EVELINA, b. June 16, 1861, in Buckfield; married Arthur Myron Deering of East Denmark, Me., Sept. 4, 1907.

ALICE MAY, b. in Harrison, Aug. 4, 1863; married Adelbert C. Buck of Harrison. Children: (See Buck family.)

LOUIS BENJAMIN, b. Feb. 3, 1866, in Harrison. Went to Fresno, Cal., Nov. 3, 1887; lived in Oleander eighteen years; his present address is Fowler, Cal. He married Minnie Beha, b. Feb. 21, 1869, in Baden-Baden, Germany. They had children: Leander, Jr., b. Jan. 31, 1893. Louisa A., b. Apr. 14, 1894. Elsie Mabel, b. Nov. 9, 1895. Louis B., b. Jan. 3, 1898. Charles E., b. May 27, 1899. George R., b. Mar. 3, 1901. Walter A., b. Aug. 10, 1902. Mrs. Minnie (Beha) Dorman died June 9, 1903. Mr. Dorman married 2d, Mrs. J. E. Green of California, with four children, three sons and one daughter. Mr. Dorman has been engaged in grape growing for making raisins, with success, and is situated in a pleasant commodious home in the midst of a productive farm.

MABEL LOUISA, b. Apr. 13, 1868; married Sept. 19, 1891, Charles Henry Brett of Otisfield. Children: Ethel May, b. Oct. 14, 1893. Alice Dorman, b. Sept. 5, 1895. Lawrence Henry, b. Oct. 23, 1896. Payson Julian, b. May 7, 1898. Grace Mabel, b. Dec. 3, 1901. Theodore Roosevelt, b. Mar. 1, 1904.

GENEVA AUGUSTA, b. Aug. 27, 1870; married in 1897, Dr. Leon D. Wight of Gorham, N. H. They had two children.

FANNY AMANDA, b. Oct. 24, 1872; married Dr. Edward A. Wight of Harrison, Dec. 27, 1894. Their children were: Edith May, b. in Harrison, Nov. 2, 1895; died Oct. 8, 1900. Donald Gordon, b. Nov. 6, 1896. Josephine Louise, b. Sept. 18, 1898. Paul, b. July 25, 1900; died in infancy. Edward Leander, b. Oct. 12, 1904.

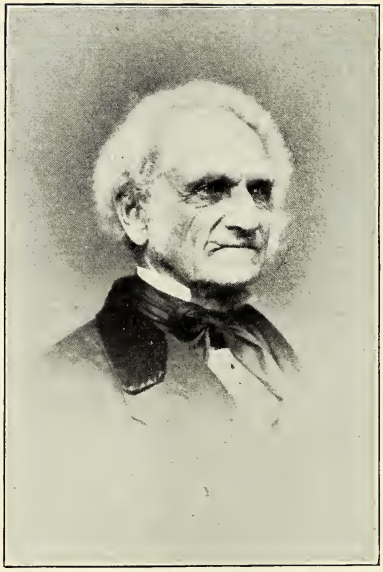
PHILIP EASTMAN.

PHILIP EASTMAN, son of Asa Eastman, was born in Chatham, New Hampshire, February 5, 1799, died in Saco, Maine, August 7, 1869. He married July 23, 1827, Mary Ambrose (born in Concord, New Hampshire, July 23, 1802), daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Eastman) Ambrose.

Mr. Eastman graduated from Bowdoin College in 1820, A. B. He was admitted to the bar in 1823, and commenced practice in North Yarmouth, Maine, where he remained till 1836, when he removed to Harrison. He remained in Harrison till 1847, when he removed to Saco, Maine, where he formed a law partnership with his old classmate, Mr. ——— Bradbury, and remained in the practice of his profession until his death.

He was actively interested in town, county, and State affairs, and was often called to stations of honor and responsibility. In politics he was a Democrat; was chairman of the Board of County Commissioners for Cumberland County from 1831 to 1837; was elected to the State Senate in 1840-42, and in 1840 was chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Statutes, and superintended the publication of the work. In 1842, he was appointed chairman of the Commission on the part of Maine to locate grants in the territory which had been claimed by Great Britain in the northern part of the State. In 1849, he published a Digest of the first twenty-six volumes of the Maine reports. He was a member of the Maine Historical Society, and was for several years a Trustee of Bowdoin College. For six years prior to his death he was President of the old bank, which is now the Saco National. He was closely identified with the social and business interests of the city of his residence. Children:

ELLEN J., b. in North Yarmouth, Jan. 28, 1829, died in Saco, Aug., 1904.



Charles Farley

AMBROSE, b. in North Yarmouth, Apr. 18, 1834; married Charlotte S. Haines. He graduated from Bowdoin College in class of 1854; received A. M. degree in 1857; practiced law in Saco until his removal to Boston in 1859. He continued in practice at the latter place until his death in 1903.

EDWARD, b. in Harrison, April 3, 1837; died in Saco, July 5, 1882. He graduated from Bowdoin College in class of 1857, A. B. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1876, as a Democrat; was Trustee of the Saco Savings Bank, Director of the Saco National Bank, and Trustee of Thornton Academy. He married in Baltimore, June 2, 1869, Nellie Chase (b. in Saco, Aug. 23, 1843), daughter of Amos and Frances (Akerman) Chase, and had children as follows: Philip, b. Apr. 23, 1869, and died in Aug. of the same year. Chase, b. Sept. 12, 1874, graduated from Bowdoin College, A. B., class of 1896, and from Harvard Law School in 1899, L. C. B.; was member of Phi Beta Kappa, and Delta Kappa Epsilon, respectively; is now practicing law in Portland, Me.

Hon. Philip Eastman, who is well remembered by a few Harrison people yet living, was tall, finely proportioned in form, and of handsome face and agreeable manners. He was universally respected for his high moral and professional character, and his kindly disposition as a neighbor. He was eminently deserving of all the civic honors conferred upon him.

G. F.

CHARLES FARLEY.

Mr. Charles Farley was for many years a prominent business man of Harrison, and many now living recollect him well. The following sketch was prepared by his son, Cyrus Farley, Esq., of Portland.

CHARLES FARLEY, who built up the wire business in Harrison from very small beginnings, was born in Ips-

wich, Massachusetts, June 14, 1791, and was descended from Michael Farley, who came to that town in 1676, as the agent of Sir Richard Saltonstall of London, to establish a woolen mill in that town, the first of the kind in this country. The Farleys for two generations previous had been woolen weavers of high standing, and Sir Richard selected Michael to establish the business in the New World. The business in Ipswich finally came under the ownership of the Farleys, and was continued by their descendents for many years.

At the opening of the Revolutionary War, one of the brothers then in control lost no time in getting a musket on his shoulder, and was in the fight at Bunker Hill. That musket, with his initials carved on the stock, has been reverently preserved, and now ornaments the wall of a sitting room in Portland, Maine. The spirit of '76 must have been more intense in those days than some of us in these peaceful times are able to realize. As indicating this spirit it may be interesting to mention the reverence ever afterward shown this brother who had enlisted for the war. At its close he returned to Ipswich, and being unmarried, he made his home with the brother who still carried on the mill. He was always treated like a guest, and no matter who might be at the table, lady or gentleman, he was always helped first.

Charles, the subject of this sketch, at the age of fourteen went to Salem, Massachusetts, to learn the trade of silversmith of Robert Brookhouse, who afterwards became a wealthy East Indian merchant, and whose name will long be preserved in the memorials that he left to that town. Young Farley's apprenticeship was after the custom of those days, when boys were "bound out" for seven years, the compensation being board and forty dollars per year. In those days there was little capital, and labor was the only source of wealth. It was the purpose of the master to get all he could, and not to give too much in return. It

was held to be a privilege of the master to flog the boys for any misconduct, or inattention to business, and, though young Farley himself escaped this affliction as far as known, he has been heard to say of one boy, that after his punishment he blubbered out the consolation that "He had but six years, eleven months, and a fortnight longer to serve." In other respects young Farley's experience was not unlike that of the others. Corn meal in different forms was the principal food, and the richest drink furnished was "shells." We all know what corn meal is, though perhaps not for a steady diet, but few of us know what a mean, insipid, and musty drink is made from boiled cocoa shells. If any of the boys did not like this there was always a plenty of water. But such hard fare was not unfavorable to the development of a good constitution. Though Mr. Farley lived to the age of eighty-six he was never sick, and never needed the services of the dentist. The only tooth that he ever lost was kicked out by a horse, and it was no gentle kick, either, for he ever after carried the scar at the corner of his mouth, and it can be seen in his picture.

He was in singing school in Salem on that eventful evening when Skipper Ireson, "tarred and feathered, and put in a cart," was brought up from Marblehead. It broke up the singing school for that evening, and probably put an end to young Farley's musical education, for he never could sing. He did not live long enough to hear Ireson's name vindicated, and the blame put upon the crew. The historian of Marblehead resents the charge put upon Ireson, and says that, to the crew, and not to Ireson, belongs the blame for the cruel act. As there was but one skipper, and a numerous crew, all of whom were presumably residents of the town, it does not appear to be a very desirable vindication of the town's character, as it acquits one, and accuses twenty; but it has the merit of being a friendly act towards Ireson.

At the expiration of his apprenticeship, Mr. Farley moved to Portland, and established himself in the same business at which he had been working — that of silversmith. The long hours of labor to which he had been accustomed were continued by him in his own shop. There were no eight or ten-hour days in those times, but mechanics worked as farmers do, early and late. It was nearly fifty years later before a ten-hour day was established for mechanics, and the Deering Block on the corner of Congress and Preble streets, Portland, was the first building erected under that law. In those days there was no machinery used in making silver spoons, or other silver ware, and it was all hard work, but Mr. Farley was one of the kind that never tired.

While he was engaged in the silversmith business his brother-in-law, Cyrus Hamlin, went from Waterford, Me., to learn the trade with him, but, after two years' work, he decided to study for the ministry, and he was for thirty-five years a missionary in Turkey, and was the builder and president of Robert College on the Bosphorus. His mechanical experience must have been a great help to Hamlin, for while he was a student at Bowdoin College he made the first steam engine ever built in Maine, and used it in illustrating his lectures on the steam engine, delivered in different parts of the State. The subject was new then, and interested everybody. He was able a few years later to set up, in the Sultan's Palace in Constantinople, a telegraph line, and explain its workings. The engine which he made is still preserved in the museum at Bowdoin College.

Mr. Farley did not long continue in the silversmith business. Some fortunate investments in the Cuban trade led him away into that more rapid way of making money. In this business he made money as fast as did others at that time. But there came a sudden and unexpected change. "Cornering the market" is not a modern trick. A merchant, who had obtained Mr. Farley's endorsement for

eighty thousand dollars, thought that he could corner the molasses market, but finding himself "cornered" with no hope of escape, jumped into the Kennebec and drowned himself, leaving his kind endorser to pay the eighty thousand. This he was able to do, and did as fast as the notes matured without having a single attachment put on his property, though there was then no bankrupt law, and the "grab game" was the rule.

Two things in connection with this loss are worthy of note. He was never heard to utter a regret over the loss, and none could ever be extorted from him. This indifference was not feigned, for he held "life to be more than meat," and often said that he had no desire to leave a fortune; that inherited wealth wrecked almost all who received it. His religion was of the most stalwart and sincere kind, and controlled his whole life seven days in the week. His character was doubtless much influenced by the preaching of Dr. Payson, whose church he joined soon after taking up his abode in Portland. No other man stood so high in his estimation. He often praised sermons highly, but always qualified his praise by saying, "not since Dr. Payson's day."

After the loss from endorsing he had another — the loss of a vessel at sea — which nearly impoverished him. He then moved to Waterford, and tried farming, but his impatient nature could not wait for things to grow. In 1844, he moved to Harrison, and began the building up of the business at the wire factory. This was a great help to the town, at that time, employing many men, and bringing in much money from outside sources. It was also a business of great interest, especially to a stranger, to watch the process, and see wire as it was drawn from a small coil of quarter inch iron through a series of dies without a break, until, in many instances, it made a coil fully five miles in length. Among those who worked in the factory the writer recalls the names of Frank Walker,

John Caswell, Aaron Smith, Joshua Gray, and "Deacon" Joe Tuttle, the interesting narrator of his experiences in the Florida War. Some of these men contributed their share to the debating society that met over Nelson's, or Illsley's store, on the corner, where they discussed such subjects as, "Which is the most useful member of society, the farmer or the mechanic?" Both sides usually won.

In addition to the wire factory, Mr. Farley had a grist mill in which he ground wheat and corn for the farmers throughout Harrison and other towns, and a saw-mill where he cut much lumber for the Portland market. This lumber was carried in the canal boats, with which Long Pond was then alive. The writer remembers that a new canal boat, before it was soiled with cargo, took nearly the whole town out on a Fourth of July sail. The wind was strong and squally, and, as these boats carried no ballast, it occurred to some after the excitement of the day was over, that the town took a risk that it would not be well to repeat. To the boys of those days those boats were the largest vessels that they had ever seen, and they were often thrilled with the stories of storm and adventure on the lakes and canal. The writer has been on board of the famous "Great Eastern," but was not so much impressed as he was by the first sight of the Steamer "Fawn," as she came up to the wharf on her maiden trip, under the command of Capt. C. C. W. Sampson.

Mr. Farley's puritan spirit looked with disfavor upon certain kinds of sport on Sundays, and his efforts for a quiet and orderly day did not make him popular with a certain class. They showed their resentment on one occasion by printing and circulating some verses ridiculing his efforts in this direction. But not being an office-seeker, and having no special use for popularity, he did not mind this. He had a dog, Ponto, that seemed to be in thorough sympathy with his master on this point. A more peaceable dog than he was could not be found on six days of the

week, but if he saw a man go by the house on Sunday in his shirt sleeves, or otherwise give evidence of his disregard of the day, his disapproval was both marked, and barked. Mr. Farley was not averse to legitimate amusement, and no man had a heartier laugh.

The only sail boat of any size on the pond at that time was one which he brought from Portland, and which was originally built for lightering vessels in Cuba, and was capable of carrying five hogsheads of molasses at a time. He took great pleasure in sailing this boat on the pond, though her safety was more highly praised than her speed. He delighted in the water, and was an expert swimmer. On one occasion, when dressed for church, a call for help came from a wharf in Portland, where a boy had fallen overboard. He plunged in head first, and found the boy on the bottom, and brought him to the surface, and to life.

He kept no one in the dark as to his position on any subject. The Maine Law found in him an earnest and sincere supporter. It gave much amusement to the "rummies" to learn that the large annealing pots used in the wire factory, and which he used to have hauled from Portland in winter on sleds, furnished a very convenient cover for smuggling in a barrel of rum. Some time later, Neal Dow, in writing about the devices resorted to for evading the law, mentioned this trick, and referred to his friend, Mr. Farley, as the "wine manufacturer" of Harrison. The substitution of an "n" for an "r" may have been due to the compositor's poor eyesight, or to his love for a joke.

It is presumed that the dams between the two ponds have been strengthened since those early days, when they were a source of anxiety at every time of high water. This anxiety would sometimes last for a week, and every unusual noise or outcry in the streets would turn the thoughts at once to the dams. One night, after a day of much worry, two cats got into a fight over in Mr. Farley's wood-

shed, and in their gyrations they knocked a brass kettle down the back stairs. This waked Mr. Farley very suddenly, and he leaped from bed, exclaiming: "The dams have gone now."

In 1855, other reverses came upon Mr. Farley, precipitated mainly by the failure of parties in Boston to whom he had formerly rendered much assistance, and again he had the opportunity to "take joyfully the spoiling of his goods." This ended his career in Harrison, and he moved back to Portland, and later to Boston, where he died in 1877, aged eighty-six years.

FERNALD FAMILY.

This family, several members of which have resided in Harrison for many years, were the children and grandchildren of TIMOTHY FERNALD, born in Kittery, Maine, May 5, 1777. He came to Otisfield several years before 1800, to work in the construction of mills for Dr. David Ray, one of the earliest settlers who erected the first saw and grist mills at the outlet of Saturday Pond, in 1781.

He married Betsey Whiting Ray, the third daughter of Dr. David and Eunice (Whiting) Ray, and settled on a farm about a quarter of a mile from the Ray homestead, on the road leading to the "Hill." Mrs. Betsy W. Fernald, wife of Timothy, was born October 3, 1781, in the house built by her father one year before, about a half mile west of Edes's (then Peirce's Falls) on Crooked River in Otisfield—now Naples. She was the first female child born in the township after its first settlement in 1775. She died in Otisfield, December 22, 1843.

Dr. David Ray was one of the leading citizens in promoting the settlement of the new township and a close friend and coadjutor of George Peirce, Esq., the first settler. He was a veteran officer of the War of the American

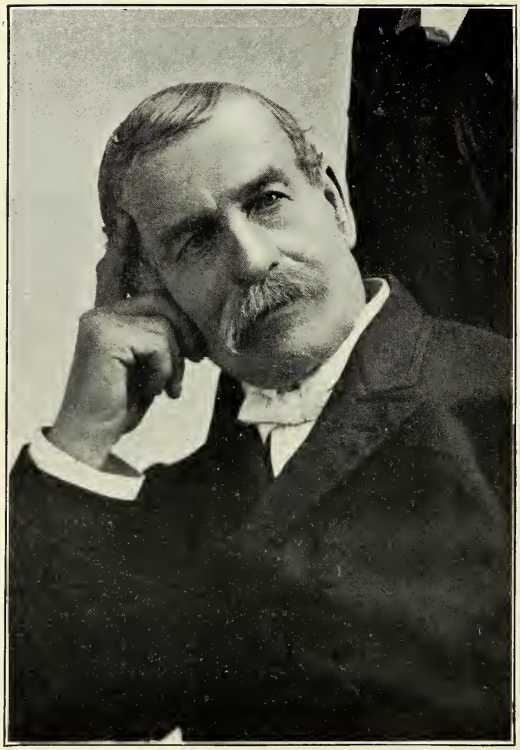
Revolution. Before the war, he was a lieutenant in the colonial militia, and was a member of a company of minute-men which was ordered into action on the memorable 19th of April, 1775, the day of the first bloodshed at Lexington. He served in several of the most important campaigns of the war in New England and New York, during the first five years, one of them being a six months' campaign under General Gates at Ticonderoga, in 1776. Dr. Ray was a pensioner at the rate of $103 per annum from March 4, 1813 to the time of his death, December 1, 1822. Mrs. Eunice Ray died July 4, 1843, aged ninety-six years, ten months, twenty-two days.

Timothy Fernald was a skilled carpenter and millwright and was builder of many mills and dwellings in Otisfield and other towns. He and his son, Otis, erected and finished the "Free meeting-house" in Otisfield in 1828, situated near the Ray homestead. The children of Timothy and Betsey W. Fernald were: Miriam, Otis, Betsy, Eli, Mary, Emily, John Colby, and Albert Lewis. Of these eight children, five of them have, for longer or shorter periods, been residents of Harrison.

Otis Fernald, born May 2, 1802, married March 26, 1827, Sally, daughter of Benjamin and Betty (Hancock) Wight of Otisfield. The father of Mrs. Betty Wight was Lieutenant Joseph Hancock, a "minute-man" and veteran officer in the war of the Revolution, who settled early in Otisfield. Otis settled first on the homestead of his father in 1827, where his children were born. In 1838, the family moved to Bolster's Mills, where Mr. Fernald erected a dwelling house and barn and continued to reside there until 1867, when he sold his homestead to Benjamin Skillings and removed to Scribner's Mills in Harrison. During all his residence at Bolster's Mills, he carried on farming to some extent, but continued the trade of carpenter and builder for many years and in connection therewith did much work in carriage and sleigh making.

In early life, he embraced religion and became a member of the Second Freewill Baptist Church in Otisfield, and was clerk of that church for a number of years. He was always, wherever he lived, a firm supporter of the faith of that church and of the preaching of the gospel. During his residence at Bolster's Mills, he was a leading promoter of all movements for educational and social improvement, and was fearless in the advocacy of all measures to advance the cause of temperance and sobriety among the people of the community and State. He was one of the first three men in Otisfield to vote a "free-soil" ticket in the early days of political anti-slavery. He was a charter member, in 1855, of Crooked River Division, Sons of Temperance, a member of the Grand Division and was a most strenuous and faithful laborer in that association. He was for years, an honored member of Oriental Lodge of Masons in Bridgton, and after the organization of Crooked River Lodge at Bolster's Mills, transferred his membership to that lodge by demit. He was a worthy and esteemed member of Crooked River Grange, P. of H. In earlier years, Mr. Fernald had been a bearer of several military titles, viz.: Ensign, lieutenant and captain in the Otisfield Light Infantry, under commissions from the Governor of the State. He resigned his captaincy in or about 1836, and was never afterward connected with the militia.

Captain Fernald retained his lively interest in public affairs and in matters of local and general history, to the last years of his life and he was accustomed to engage in the discussions of those subjects by contributions to the local newspaper press, to which his letters were always acceptable. Mrs. Sally W. Fernald was a woman of fine intellect, which was cultivated by her advantages of schooling in youth, and by the culture which comes from much reading. She was, with her husband, a devoted member of the Freewill Baptist Church and a most exemplary Christian wife, mother and beloved neighbor. In consequence



Granville Fernald

of a painful accident which occurred about 1862, she was made a cripple for the rest of her life, which disability she bore with serene patience and fortitude. She died at her residence in Scribner's Mills, August 23, 1883. Captain Otis Fernald died at Bolster's Mills, May 24, 1889, aged eighty-seven years, twenty-two days. The children of Otis and Sally W. Fernald were:

GRANVILLE, b. Jan. 23, 1828, in Otisfield; married 1st, Elizabeth Reed Waterhouse, daughter of Stephen and Lydia (Hicks) Waterhouse of Harrison, b. Nov. 15, 1831; died Nov. 23, 1851. They had a son, George Grovenor, b. Apr. 24, 1851; died Oct. 23, 1851. He married 2d, Mar. 26, 1854, Elizabeth Ellen, daughter of Charles and Sally (Barbour) Walker of Harrison, b. Apr. 11, 1828; died Jan. 6, 1908. (See Walker family.) Their children were:

1. Amy Elizabeth, b. in Harrison, July 26, 1855; mar- Lewis F. Dudley of Waterford; they resided first, in South Waterford; removed in 1879 to Glendale, Md.; after a few years, settling at Takoma Park, D. C.; their children are: Annie Maude, b. in Waterford, Apr. 23, 1877; died in Glendale, Md., in 1880. Florence May, b. in Waterford, Apr. 28, 1879. Charles Fiske, b. May 22, 1880. Lewis Freeman, b. July 25, 1881. Fred William, b. Mar. 4, 1883. Frank Howard, b. Dec. 16, 1885. Amy Elizabeth, b. Apr. 30, 1887; died in Takoma Park, D. C. Ella Marie, b. Nov. 2, 1889. All the above named children of Amy E. and Lewis F. Dudley, excepting two, were born in Maryland, Virginia, and in District of Columbia, and all excepting two, deceased, reside in Washington, D. C.
2. Ellen May, second daughter of Granville and Elizabeth E. Fernald, was born in Harrison, June 1, 1859; married J. Frank Howard of Waterford, Sept. 9, 1879, and resides at South Waterford.

Granville Fernald was bred to the farm, but since the age of fifteen has followed several useful occupations. He worked at the building trade with his father, a number of

years. He was educated in the common and high schools of his town, and at Bethel Academy, where he was teacher of penmanship in 1850. About 1851, he took up the house and carriage painting business which he carried on a number of years in Harrison, Otisfield, Bridgton and adjoining towns. From 1854 to 1862, he served as assistant clerk in the office of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, in Portland (including one legislative term of service in 1858, in the office of the Secretary of State in Augusta as engrossing clerk). In September, 1862, he enlisted as a member of company B, 23d Regiment, Maine Infantry, in which command, and in the Veteran Reserve Corps of the Volunteers (by appointment of the president) he served successively and in two commissions as Second Lieutenant and Captain, respectively, until July, 1864, when his service as an officer of Volunteers terminated by resignation and honorable discharge from the service.

Captain Fernald has had a varied career since the close of the Civil War. His activities have been devoted at different times to farming, in which the subject of practical fruit culture received some special attention. For twenty years of the period, ending 1886, he was much engaged in teaching classes in vocal music, operating successfully in many of the principal towns in Cumberland, Oxford and Androscoggin Counties. For twenty years ending in 1906, he resided in Philadelphia and Washington, District of Columbia, during about ten years of which time, he was in the civil service of the War Department and Department of the Interior, respectively. He has, from quite early in life, been addicted to the habit of writing for the local and State newspapers—*The Portland Transcript, The Bridgton News, Lewiston Journal* and *Norway Advertiser,* as news reporter and has been an occasional contributor of sketches of persons of note and of historic events for the *Evening Star* and *Daily Post* of Washington, the *Boston Globe, Journal,* and of articles and poems for the *American Citizen*

of Boston and other dailies and weeklies. His other literary work is in the line of addresses before various societies and a notable pamphlet on the "First Defenders" of the national capital, in 1861. His latest work has been as assistant compiler of the Centennial History of Harrison, Maine.

Osborne, second son of Otis, b. Aug. 24, 1829; married Nov. 23, 1856, Hannah E. Stockman of Harrison; she died in Otisfield, Sept. 1, 1862; they had a son, Gustavus Stockman, b. Nov. 11, 1857, in Otisfield. He had few advantages for education besides those afforded by the common schools of the rural districts in Maine and a limited time in the Mechanic Falls high school. While residing in Portland in the early 70's, he entered the law office of Mattocks & Fox as office boy, errand boy, general utility boy, and from that time his practical acquaintance with the profession commenced, which, combined with his gradual introduction to the theory and science of the law by study of the standard text books on the subject, enabled him to graduate at the age of 21, as a capable and well equipped lawyer. He married Sept. 24, 1878, Gertrude Whittier, daughter of Joseph H. and Eliza R. (Witham) Buckman of Portland, b. Aug. 12, 1857. Their first child, Frank Osborne, was b. in Portland, June 25, 1880. In 1882, Mr. Fernald moved with his family to Minnesota and located at Brainard, in Mar. of the same year. In 1883, he became local attorney for the Northern Pacific R. R. Co. In 1890, he was appointed to the legal department of the company, acting as special counsel, with office in St. Paul with supervision of the tax and real estate business of the company and right-of-way to the Pacific Coast. He remained in the service of the N. P. R. R. Co. fifteen years at St. Paul; in all twenty-three years. In 1905, he came into the service of the Pullman Car Company, as Assistant General Solicitor, at the company's office in Chicago.

1. Frank O., eldest son of Gustavus and Gertrude Fernald is a graduate of the University of Minnesota in civil engineering, and has been since then in the service of the Northern Pacific R. R. Co., as engineer of construction and as assistant to the chief engineer. He resides at Livingston, Montana.

2. Robert Witham, second son of Gustavus, b. in Brainard, Feb. 6, 1886, is a graduate of the University of Minnesota and a law student in University of Chicago.

Osborne Fernald married January —, 1860, for second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail (Wales) Kennard of Bridgton. They resided principally in Boston, West Medford and in Portland. Mr. Fernald's occupation was carpenter and contractor for building. He was for fifteen years a solicitor for life insurance under C. F. Dunlap, agent for Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. He was widely and very favorably known as an upright and thoroughly honest man, had a large circle of acquaintances and loyal friends. His death occurred August 12, 1906. Mrs. Elizabeth Fernald survives him and resides in Woodfords, Portland.

Eli, 3d son of Otis, b. Sept. 20, 1831, was a bright school boy, and became, early in life, a proficient penman and bookkeeper, serving in that capacity for Sanborn & Carter, booksellers and publishers in Portland, several years in the 50's. He was subsequently appointed accountant and paymaster of the Hill Manufacturing Company of Lewiston. He married, Nov. 22, 1855, Sarah Capen Cobb of New Gloucester. They had a daughter, Nettie Florence, b. Nov. 26, 1858, in Lewiston. Eli's death occurred in Lewiston, Sept. 1, 1861. Mrs. Sarah C. Fernald subsequently became the wife of Lewis Wight of Portland, of the present firm of Wight Brothers of Boston. Miss Florence Fernald resides in Brookline, Mass., as the inseparable companion of her mother and stepfather, who are both invalids.

Nathaniel Scribner, 4th son of Otis, was a farmer boy until past his majority. He was a number of years in the tinware trade and hack driver in Portland and vicinity; afterward for about twenty-five years, in the livery stable business of the firm of Fernald & Sawyer of Portland. His connection with that firm ceased in 1895. He married Aug. 1, 1860, Frances O. Strout of Limington, Me., b. Dec. 29, 1838. They had a son,

Charles Otis, b. May 5, 1862; died Sept. 23, 1862. Mrs. Frances O. Fernald died Feb. 13, 1863.

Nathan S. Fernald married 2d, February 2, 1864, Susan J., daughter of Greenleaf and Anna Wiggin of Portland, born January 23, 1844. Children:

1. Fred Lincoln, b. Apr. 15, 1865; died Feb. 15, 1868.
2. Herbert Jaques, b. June 2, 1867; married Oct. 23, 1890, Annie Laurie Tuthill of Moravia, Cayuga Co., N. Y., b. June 1, 1865. Children: Hector Tuthill, b. Sept. 5, 1897. Annie Laurie, b. Jan. 1, 1903; they reside in Moravia, N. Y. Mr. Fernald is a commercial traveller from New York City.
3. Annie Eloise, b. Oct. 14, 1868; died Oct. 20, 1869.
4. Arthur Burr, b. Nov. 5, 1870; married Feb. 4, 1896, Grace B. Wetmore of Glenn's Falls, N. Y.; no children; they reside in New York City; he is a salesman in the employ of Rogers, Peet & Co.
5. Alice Marie, b. June 15, 1874; she is an accomplished stenographer and is employed by the Fidelity Trust Company of Portland; is unmarried.

FOGG FAMILY.

MOSES FOGG, the father of the large and well-known Harrison family of that name was born in Scarborough, February 15, 1782. He came to Harrison about 1830, or before. He married Sally Brackett of Gorham, born August 15, 1788. Eight of their children were born in Scarborough, as follows:

MEHITABLE, b. June 18, 1811; married 1st, Gershom Winship of Otisfield; 2d, —— Duganne; she died in 1878.

JAMES B., b. Apr. 5, 1812; married Ruth Carsley of Bridgton; died Sept. 27, 1842; his wife died Nov., 1845. Their son, Francis B., b. in 1842, died in 1900.

ANNA, b. June 14, 1814; married James Goff of Auburn; she died Oct. 21, 1889.

JONATHAN, b. June 29, 1816; married Harriet Plaisted of Harrison; they lived many years in Bridgton, where Mr. Fogg was one of the proprietors of the large Bridgton Tannery; he died Oct. 31, 1889.

ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 1, 1818; married Orin Storer of Florence, Mass. She died Sept. 2, 1875.

JOSEPH, b. Aug. 8, 1820; married Elsie Estes of Bethel, b. in Bethel, July 6, 1826; they settled in Harrison Village, where their children were born:

1. James Gilbert, b. Mar. 25, 1850; married Carrie Brooks of Otisfield; children: Frank, Cora, May, Clifford. Frank married Nellie Davis of Bridgton. They have two children: Gladys and Edna. Cora married George Barrett of West Paris. May married Olie E. Payne of Weld, Me.
2. Lizzie, b. May 8, 1852; married John B. Tibbetts of Harrison; they have one son, Walter W., b. Mar. 29, 1878.
3. Alfred, b. Oct. 1, 1854; married Ora Lovejoy of Bethel; they have one child: Carrie. They reside at Rumford Falls, Me.

SARAH, b. July 12, 1822; married James Thyng of Winchester, Mass.; she died Mar. 5, 1890.

DAVID, b. Jan. 8, 1825; married, Jan. 26, 1856, Maria Fitch of Bridgton, b. in Bridgton, June 22, 1832; Mr. Fogg died Jan. 7, 1885. Their children:

1. Richard W., b. Aug. 8, 1858; married, May 23, 1881, Minnie M. L. DeWitt, b. in Windham, Aug. 4, 1861. Children: Prentiss H., b. in Harrison, Feb. 2, 1884. Zilla M., b. in Harrison, June 13, 1889. Villa M., b. in Harrison, Feb. 5, 1892. Elmer W., b. in Harrison, Sept. 12, 1897.

HARRIET, b. in Harrison, June 23, 1831; married Henry Symmes of Winchester, Mass.; she died Feb. 16, 1888.

FRANCES H., b. June 17, 1833; married Marshall Gibbs, of Bridgton; they have long resided in the vicinity of Norway Village, Me. Their present address is South Paris, Me.

MELINDA, b. Oct. 12, 1836; married Plummer Libby of Harrison; died Jan. 21, 1894.

FOGG FAMILY NO. 2.

JOSEPH FOGG came from Limington to Harrison early, and settled near Island Pond, near the home of Robert Lamb. He married Lydia ——. They had children, believed to have been born in Limington:

JOHN W., b. Mar. 27, 1803; died Feb. 22, 1887; he married —— Cushman of Oxford, Me.; lived near foot of Burnham Hill in Woodsum neighborhood, Harrison; they had children:

1. James Addison, b. Dec. 22, 1834.
2. Sarah, b. in 1836.
3. Levi, b. in 1838.
4. Emily; married Elias I. Fogg; 2d, —— Stevens.

HANNAH, b. Jan. 25, 1805; died June 18, 1896; married —— ———; she died June 18, 1896.

ELIAS, b. Dec. 31, 1806, settled on Gilson Hill, on the farm owned by Cyrus Haskell for many years, and where William Haskell now lives. He married —— Rich of Harrison. They had one daughter: Adaline, who married Charles Gilson. They moved South.

OLIVE, b. ——, 1814; died young.

JAMES W., b. Mar. 23, 1812; died Oct. 4, 1865; he married Mary, daughter of William and Sarah (Hobbs) Brackett of Harrison; she died Mar. 28, 1878; their children were:

1. George Sumner, b. July 4, 1838; died Oct. 7, 1887; married Georgianna Hall of Waterford, Nov. 18, 1869. They had one daughter: Berthie, b. Sept. 7, 1871; married George N. Anthoine, Oct. 22, 1890; they have one daughter: Faith Fogg, b. Oct. 7, 1900.
2. Mary Francia; married Sewell Millett of Waterford; their children; Lizzie E. Mary M.; married Wm. J. Peircy; children: Harold Millet, b. Nov. 16, 1886. Hattie, who married Frank L. Parker. Sybil Arvesta; unmarried.

FOSTER FAMILY.

BENJAMIN FOSTER, who settled in Otisfield about the beginning of the last century, was the third son of Asael Foster who came from Danvers, Massachusetts, to Bridgton, Maine, in 1772. "He (Asael) built the first frame house in Bridgton and his wife was the first married woman who settled in that town." (See Ridlon's history of Harrison.) Benjamin, a Harrison pioneer, purchased land of Major Thomas Perley, bordering on Crooked River, and established a good homestead. He married Nancy Veasey of Denmark. He planted twelve acres of corn on burnt land, the first year of his residence in the new settlement. Some years afterward, he had a small grocery and variety store which was continued for years, being distinguished as the *first store in the town.* Many interesting reminiscenses and amusing anecdotes have been preserved concerning the customs of that time in which Captain Foster's store and the old-time river drivers, as well as other frequenters of the primitive grocery, have a conspicuous part. Captain Foster's residence was a little way south of the present site of the Methodist Episcopal Church in South Harrison, on the road leading to Edes's Falls in Naples. Here he raised a family of six sons and two daughters.

AMOS P., b. in Otisfield, Oct. 11, 1804; married Ann Knight, daughter of Stephen and Ann (Huston) Knight of Otisfield. He was a farmer, living many years on the "Pond road," a half a mile south of the famous homestead of Col. Amos Thomes and family. Mr. Foster and wife were excellent citizens and greatly esteemed for their social and neighborly qualities. They had children:

1. Benjamin; married Susan E. Clark; settled on the homestead of his father and had two children, Rose and Clara.
2. Abigail; deceased in childhood.
3. Ann; lived at home with her parents; unmarried; deceased.

4. Katherine; married S. Dexter Andrews of Otisfield; resided at Spurr's Corner, Otisfield, a number of years, afterward moved to Norway.

BENJAMIN S., b. June 25, 1806; married Esther Cushman, Jan. 15, 1832; settled in Harrison, on the paternal homestead and died there April 14, 1867. They had three sons:

1. Cyrus K., b. Jan. 12, 1832; married Mary E. Merrow, Nov. 12, 1860; settled in Harrison, and had children: Cora E., b. July 17, 1861. George F., b. Jan. 14, 1864. Nellie W., b. Aug. 28, 1865, and an infant child; all deceased.
2. Ezra T., b. May 11, 1834; married Marilla Merrow, 1861; no children.
3. Charles W., b. Feb. 3, 1836; married Frances A. Libby, daughter of Amos and Jane (Phinney) Libby, Feb. 8, 1859; settled on the homestead of his father; removed to Bridgton; was a carpenter by trade; in his mature years, he became a preacher in the Free Baptist Church, in which his labors were useful and acceptable wherever he preached. He was stationed at Phillips, Me., a number of years but removed to Massachusetts and died in Cotuit, Mass. They had children: Susie S., b. June 25, 1865. Charlie, b. Oct. 10, 1866. Nellie L., b. July 20, 1868, and Walter. Charles was killed in a railroad accident in Massachusetts.

ABIGAIL L., b. May 25, 1808; no other information.

THOMAS V., b. Dec. 17, 1810; married 1st, Mary Ann, daughter of Elder Clement Phinney, June 8, 1828; 2d, Alwilda G. Foster, Nov. 29, 1850. His children, all by first wife, were:

1. Stephen; married Emma Robinson; deceased.
2. Emeline; married ——— Purington of Lynn, Mass; deceased.
3. Abigail; married Eben Leach of Portland.
4. Adaline; married Augustus Barker.
5. Martha; married Frank Rowell of Harrison.

NANCY, b. Aug. 25, 1813; no further record.

Lowell Valentine, b. Aug. 7, 1815; married 1st, Julia E., daughter of Peirce and Polly (Springer) Scribner of Harrison; 2d, Ellen, daughter of Stephen and Susanna (Carsley) Blake; 3d, Susan, daughter of Simon Newcomb, and widow of Calvin Dawes. Children of Lowell and Julia E. Foster:

1. Joseph, b. Mar. 1, 1843; married Hannah Edson of Harrison.
2. Albert, b. July 9, 1845; died Jan. 11, 1847.
3. Mary, b. Dec. 12, 1847; married Edward Hamblin of Portland; resides in State of Washington.
4. Albert, b. Mar. 29, 1851; no further record.
5. Frank G., b. Jan. 9, 1854; married 1st, Helen Newcomb of Harrison. They had one son, Edward F., b. Feb. 4, 1877; resides in Olympia, Wash.; unmarried. Frank G., married 2d, Mrs. Addie Ward; their children: Perley R., b. May 14, 1901. Myrtle H., b. Feb. 14, 1906; they reside in Harrison.
6. Helen M., b. Dec. 16, 1857, daughter of second wife of Lowell. She resides in Olympia, Wash.; unmarried.
7. Lelia, b. May, 1874; daughter of third wife of Lowell; married Augustus Baine; live in Portland.

George F., b. in 1817; married Ann Osgood of Bridgton. He was a prominent merchant in Harrison (See "merchants") for years. He was noted for his honorable character and urbanity of manners, and was successful in business. He removed to Portland about 1860, and was in the wholesale flour business for many years. They had children: Clinton, Arthur, Rose, and Emma; all except Rose died in infancy. Rose was born in 1851; married Joseph L. Whitmore, who was in the lumber business in Portland. Mr. Foster and Mr. Whitmore removed to Pasadena, Cal., in 1887, where they invested in timber lands, mines, etc., and Mr. Foster was president of a street railroad. He died Dec. 6, 1893. Mrs. Foster died in 1887.

Joseph, youngest son of Benjamin, died in early manhood.

G. F.

GRAY FAMILY.

ALBERT GRAY was born in Hiram, Maine, Jan. 2, 1816. He married Phidelia C., daughter of Abram and Mary (Coleman) Savage of Bridgton, Dec. —, 1841. Mr. Albert Gray died September 26, 1891. Mrs. Phidelia Gray died June 18, 1893. Their children:

NAPOLEON, b. Jan. 12, 1843, in Naples; married June 13, 1870, Mercy Adams, daughter of Francis H. and Martha (Mayberry) Whitman of Harrison. He fitted for college at Bridgton Academy, and graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1867. He studied law with Hon. C. A. Chaplin of Harrison, and with A. A. Strout of Portland, and was admitted to the S. J. Court of Maine in Cumberland County and to the courts of Massachusetts at the Suffolk Bar in Boston. He settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., and had a successful professional career. He died in Brooklyn, Feb. 25, 1899. Mrs. Mercy Gray resides in Harrison.

ISABELLA AUGUSTA, b. in Naples, March 2, 1845. She was educated in the common schools, and at Bridgton Academy and a select school in Portland. She adopted the teaching profession, and taught many years in the public schools of Maine, Massachusetts and Minnesota. In 1893, she retired from the educational field, and has resided since then at Mechanic Falls, Me., and in Boston, until her marriage, June 25, 1906, to Samuel H. Dawes of Harrison.

ALBERT, JR., b. May 30, 1847, in Naples. He was educated in the common schools, at Bridgton Academy, and graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1870. He was a professional teacher, and principal of academies and high schools in Northboro, and Bolton, Mass., and in Morris, N. Y. He married Mary Eliza, daughter of Francis H. and Martha Whitman of Harrison, Dec. 25, 1873. He died Jan. 20, 1893. Mrs. Mary E. Gray resides with her sister in Harrison Village.

SOLON, b. in 1849; died in infancy.

ELMER, b. July 3, 1851. He had a good Academic education and attended Bowdoin Medical School, but did not

graduate. He attended a school of instruction in clinical studies in New York and was attending physician about one year in a New York City Hospital. He practised with much success in Auburn, Me., and in Edgartown, Mass. He married Lydia Cushing of Boston, June 14, 1882. They had two sons, Elmer Cushing and Sidney Weston. Elmer is a lawyer in Beacon St., Boston. Sidney resides with his mother in Dorchester, Mass. Dr. Gray died in Edgartown, Oct. 25, 1891.

FRANK ORLIN, b. Aug. 26, 1853, in Naples. He had the advantages of the public schools, several terms at Bridgton Academy and Norway Liberal Institute and adopted a mercantile career. He was a partner of Freeland H. Ricker in the large village store at Harrison for a number of years, and has been in a successful business for nearly three years in Boston. He married Mame J., daughter of John W. and Mary (Purington) Caswell of Harrison. They reside in Boston.

ALBERT GRAY, SR., was a farmer and lumberman. He was a very competent surveyor of lumber and an expert explorer and judge of timber standing in the forest. He was employed by the State for a time, as an explorer of the public lands of Maine in Aroostook County. He represented the town of Naples in the Legislature and in public town offices and as representative to Legislature, and as State Senator from Cumberland County.

ANSEL GRAY, (brother of Albert Gray) b. in Naples, Jan. 25, 1820, married Mrs. Emeline Brooks, Oct. 20, 1860, in Naples. He died Feb. 17, 1895. She died June 17, 1888. Their son, Eugene D. Gray, b. Sept. 16, 1863, married Jennie E., daughter of Charles and Sarah Dunn of Buckfield, Dec. 14, 1889. She died May 17, 1890. He married for second wife, Nettie Berry, daughter of Wallace and Jennette (Lord) Berry of Denmark. Their children are: Laurence Berry, b. May 2, 1899. Donald Walker, b. Apr. 30, 1901.

JAMES GRAY came from Beverly, Massachusetts and settled first in Bridgton. He was a shoemaker. He came to Harrison with a large family and settled early in the last century on the Pond road near James Watson, the pioneer. His first wife was Mary Stickney; second, Polly Lewis. Children:

JAMES, married Hannah Thorn and settled in Sebago.

NATHANIEL, settled in Danvers, Mass.

MARY, married Freeman Whitney (See Whitney family).

JOSIAH, married Eunice Fuller; lived and died in Danvers, Mass.

EBEN, lived many years in Harrison and died here. Never married.

WILLIAM, married Mary Newcomb of Harrison, Sept. 19, 1830; settled near the Center schoolhouse in the Newcomb neighborhood. They had two sons, Samuel and Mellen. Mr. Gray was a farmer. He migrated in 1870, to Illinois. His subsequent history is unknown. He was of excellent character and a worthy member of the F. W. Baptist church. Mrs. Mary (Newcomb) Gray died Mar. 26, 1864, aged 55 years, 10 months. Another son, Francis F., died Apr. 24, 1853, aged 19 yrs.; and a daughter, Eliza Ann, died Oct. 13, 1857.

IRENE, married Ebenezer Ingalls of Bridgton, who lived many years on the Portland road in the Stickney or Kilborn neighborhood. She resided during her last years, in the family of her daughter, Mrs. Edward A. Gibbs at Bridgton Center.

HANNAH, married John Merrow of Eaton, N. H.

SAMUEL GRAY, born March 9, 1807, married Elizabeth Cummings of Harrison, daughter of Thomas Cummings, the pioneer. She was born December 21, 1811, and died August 15, 1857. Mr. Gray married 2d, Fidelia Caswell, May 12, 1868. They had one daughter, Eliza-

beth P., born October 4, 1869. Mr. Gray settled and lived on a farm on the Pond road, and erected a brick dwelling house. He subsequently moved to Harrison and erected a good house and stable on an excellent site opposite the Congregational church, now owned by John C. Edgerly. He was always noted for his industrious and thrifty habits, and for superior judgment in matters of business. He accumulated a handsome property; was interested in mercantile and lumbering business and invested considerably in timber and woodland. He died February 21, 1872. His widow subsequently married Samuel H. Dawes of Harrison (See Dawes family).

ELIZABETH P., only daughter of Samuel and Fidelia Gray, received a good education, graduating from Bridgton Academy in ———. She has been a teacher in the public schools. She is now employed as assistant in the new Carnegie Library of Washington, D. C.

HALL FAMILY.

ISAAC HALL, who moved from Gorham to Harrison (then Otisfield) was a son of Ebenezer Hall, an early settler of Gorham. He was born in Gorham, May 23, 1770; married Ann Whitney of said town, May 19, 1791, and removed from Gorham to Harrison in February, 1812. He settled on the farm in the northeast section where Isaac Hall, Jr., and his son, Moses Hall, have lived for nearly a century, and is yet in possession of the last named descendant of the original owner. Isaac Hall, Sr., died February 8, 1831. His wife died March 7, 1830, aged fifty-seven years. The children were:

MEHITABLE, b. Nov. 6, 1793, in Gorham; married Benjamin Jordan of Norway in May, 1814; died Aug. 2, 1851.

MERCY, b. Jan. 31, 1796; married Capt. Wentworth Stuart; lived many years at Bolster's Mills; died Oct. 29, 1843. (See Stuart family.)

MARY, b. Oct. 16, 1796; married Solomon Stuart. (See Stuart family.)

JOSEPH W., b. June 29, 1801; married Sarah Jordan of Norway, and settled in town; subsequently lived in Lee, and Lewiston, Me., and finally settled in St. Paul, Minn. Their children were:

1. Albert.
2. Emeline, married Nath'l Getchell of Monmouth.
3. Merritt J.
4. Esther A., married Joseph Crockett of Lewiston.
5. Harriet E., married Rev. Otis Andrews of New Sharon.
6. Charles.
7. Isaac.

BETSY, b. Mar. 18, 1803; married Gardner Chadbourne. (See Chadbourne family.)

ISAAC, JR., b. Oct. 5, 1805; married 1st, Betsy Cobb; 2d, Dorcas Titcomb, Oct. 9, 1838. Mr. Hall succeeded his father on the paternal homestead where his children were born. He was a man of quiet, industrious habits, had excellent judgment concerning public concerns of the town, which caused him to be elected as one of the selectmen a number of times. He died Aug. 4, 1893. Children of Isaac Hall, Jr., were:

1. Adolphus C., b. June 24, 1832; married Fannie E. Grimshaw of Galena, Ill., settled in Centralia, Ill.
2. Rose A., b. Feb. 16, 1835; died Apr. 4, 1885; unmarried.
3. Moses E., b. July 21, 1842; married Harriet A. Huntress of Harrison. Has occupied the home farm but now lives at Harrison Village.

HARRIET, b. May 4, 1808; died Jan. 17, 1809.

NANCY, b. June 4, 1810; married Jonathan Bucknell of Harrison. They settled on Burnham Hill. She died July 9, 1855.

HANNAH D., b. in Harrison, Feb. 21, 1813; married Samuel Stuart. (See Stuart family.)

SILAS E., b. Oct. 2, 1816; married in May, 1844, Esther A. Pike of Norway (b. Mar. 13, 1819), died Apr. 25, 1893. Mr. Hall lived in his early married life at Stuart's Corner, Harrison; afterward moved to Norway, and settled in the Frost Hill district, where his family spent the remainder of their lives. They had children: Nathaniel Pike, b. in Harrison. Lucy B., Anna, Isaac Elden.

HARMON FAMILY.

The Harmons were among the first settlers of Harrison. They came from Sanford, York County. NEPHTALI HARMON came into town about 1798, and settled on a tract known as the Capt. Harmon place, for years past owned and occupied by the family of the late Samuel K. Wight. Mr. Harmon was commissioned by Gov. Caleb Strong to a Lieutenancy in the 5th Massachusetts regiment September 26, 1803, and promoted to Captain, August 13, 1805. He was a blacksmith, farmer and lumberman. He was born September 15, 1764. He married Mehitable, daughter of Rufus Harmon of Wells—his cousin—about 1788. She was born October 8, 1768. Captain Harmon was very active in promoting the measures of the most importance that led to the incorporation of the town in 1805, and was appointed by Enoch Perley, Esq., of Bridgton, as the officer of the town of Otisfield to serve the warrant calling a town meeting of the inhabitants to act as a town in choosing the proper officers to organize and make all necessary provisions for local government. At that town meeting, he was elected constable for one year. He died February 25, 1844. His wife died —— —. Their children were:

LEANDER, b. in Sanford, May 27, 1790; married 1st, Lydia, daughter of Daniel Witham and settled in town on a farm since owned in succession by his son Nathaniel and his grandson Charles Nathaniel Harmon, located

on the summit of the ridge north of the residence of N. Harmon Seavey. Mr. Harmon married 2d, Nov. 16, 1859, Arvesta Dearborn of Hartford, Me. He had by first wife, children as follows:

1. Mehitable, b. Mar. 24, 1812; married Jonathan Tasker Seavey of Bartlett, N. H., b. in New Hampshire, May 25, 1809. He was a farmer, blacksmith and stone mason. Mrs. Seavey died Jan. 30, 1867. Mr. Seavey died Oct. 19, 1888. Their children were: William Harmon, b. Apr. 18, 1831; died May 16, 1856. John Henry, b. Nov. 14, 1832; died Apr. 16, 1837. Marietta Maria, b. July 25, 1837; married Haskell P. Kneeland. (See Kneeland family.) Nathaniel Harmon, b. June 9, 1840; married Feb. 16, 1867, Marcia Olinda Cook of Casco, Me.; children: Lizzie Gould, b. Oct. 12, 1867; married Charles F. Winslow of Casco, Mar. 24, 1892; children: Walter Percy, b. Apr. 16, 1898. Harry Nathaniel, b. Aug. 12, 1894. Raymond Lawrence b. May 30, 1900. Mrs. Lizzie Gould Winslow died Feb. 1, 1905. Lillian Lee, b. June 25, 1870; married George Hill of Worcester, Mass., Aug., 1894; died Mar. 21, 1907; their children: Harry Seavey, b. May 11, 1895. Clarence George, b. July 30, 1897. Robert Benjamin, b. July 23, 1899. Charles Edwin, b. June 23, 1902. Charlotte Marcia, b. June 16, 1904. Nathaniel Harmon, b. Dec. 30, 1906; died Mar. 30, 1907. Grace May, b. Apr. 4, 1873; died Dec. 16, 1893. Fred Robie, b. May 1, 1882; lives in Worcester, Mass. William Harmon, b. June 14, 1886. John Leander, b. Aug. 26, 1845; died Feb. 13, 1846. Sumner David, b. Dec. 16, 1850; married Emma Cogswell of Bridgewater, Me., Oct. 18, 1871; their children: Edwin Sumner, b. Sept. 27, 1872; died in 1884. Mary Emma, b. 1875; died in infancy. Ernest Linwood, b. Feb. 6, 1880. Edna May, b. Sept. 27, 1881; married Oct. 18, 1899, Charles G. Briggs, a lawyer in Caribou, Me.

Sumner David Seavey has had a varied career, but has achieved success and distinction in the sphere of active life to which he was attracted after trying several kinds of business. From a farmer boy in Harrison, his transition to a Lynn shoe factory; to a conductorship on the

Boston street cars; to a position of authority in the House of Correction in South Boston; finally, to the office of watchman in the Massachusetts State Prison in Charlestown, was quite rapid. In that responsible position he served as "turnkey" for thirty years until October 1, 1899. On March 4, 1885, he was severely injured by a desperate prisoner in an effort to prevent his escape from prison. Officer Seavey's injuries disabled him from attending to his duties till the end of the year. On his return to duty, the State voted him a gift of $3,000 and his salary was paid regularly through the year.

On October 1, 1899, Mr. Seavey was appointed Superintendent of the Reformatory on Rainsford Island, Boston Harbor, at present known as the "Suffolk School for Boys," under the support and direction of the city of Boston. It is a very responsible and exacting office, but Mr. Seavey has to the present time met the demands of his position with perfect satisfaction to the city authorities.

2. Sally Witham; married Benjamin H. Hill of Harrison. Children: Marcus Wight, b. Feb. 7, 1842; married in 1868, Hattie E., daughter of Asa Harmon; they had a daughter, Sarah E., who married George Bonney of Mechanic Falls; they reside in Swampscott, Mass.; also had a son, Loton Weston, b. Feb. 14, 1872; lives in Westbrook. George Benjamin A., b. May 2, 1844; enlisted in 1861, in the 10th Me. Vol. Inf., but on account of disability, was discharged; in 1862, he went to Michigan and enlisted in — Regt. Mich. Vol. Cav. and served till close of the war; he married in 1866, Harriet M. Harrington of Michigan; their children: Belle, b. Apr. —, 1868; married Floyd Edwin Harris of Worcester, Mass.; children: Florence Maria, b. June, 1893. Floyd Hill, b. Jan. —, 1900. George H., b. in Michigan, Sept. —, 1869; resides in Worcester, Mass.; is lieutenant of Police in that city; married Lillian Lee, daughter of Nathaniel H. and Marcia O. Seavey of Harrison. (See Seavey-Harmon record.) George B. A. Hill died in Worcester, Aug. 9, 1896.

3. Nathaniel, b. —— —; married Caroline Libby of Harrison; settled on his father's farm and lived there until his death, May 19, 1863. Their children were: Henry, b. Dec. 4, 1841; married Nellie Richardson of Naples. He settled in Raymond. Charles Nathaniel, b. May 13, 1845; married Harriet E. Wentworth, daughter of Benjamin Wentworth, of Naples. He lived on the paternal homestead and had children: Carrie May, b. May 9, 1871; married Harry Peterson of Portland. Ellen Eliza, b. May 31, 1878; married George E. Kent of Berlin, N. H. Twins, Annie M., b. June 30, 1882; married George Verrill of Portland; Benjamin W., b. June 30, 1882; married Carlotta J. Trafton of Harrison; children: Linton Curtis and Lida Trafton. Charles N. Harmon died Apr. 28, 1899. Mrs. Harriet (Wentworth) Harmon resides at Old Orchard, Me. Edwin Burr, b. Aug., 1849; resides in Raymond, Me. Emery D., b. 1860; deceased.

William Powers, b. in Sanford, Apr. 9, 1794; married Sally, daughter of Samuel Scribner, July 5, 1818 (See Scribner family), and settled in Harrison. "He early embraced religion and united with the Calvinist Baptist Church of which he was clerk from 1827 to 1855, and deacon from 1829 to his death. Deacon Harmon was highly respected for his honesty, uprightness and sincere piety; was one of the best of neighbors and one whose word and judgment could be relied upon. He spent thirty winters in the logging swamp and was considered an excellent teamster." [Ridlon's history.] He was a sweet singer as were other members of the family. Mrs. Sally Harmon died —— —. Dea. Harmon married 2d, Julia Whittemore of Greene, Me. They had one child: Alma Caroline, b. Feb. 9, 1858; married Augustus Kneeland of Harrison in 1876. They had children. Augustus Kneeland died —— —. Mrs. Julia W. Harmon died —— ——. Dea. William Harmon died Feb. 23, 1873. Mrs. Alma Kneeland married 2d, Nov. 16, 1907, Abial Abbott Lovett of Boston. Her son, Lee Kneeland, resides in Everett, Mass.

Harrison Gray Otis, b. in Otisfield, May 2, 1799; married Susan, daughter of Solomon Bray and settled in Monson

as a farmer. He died Nov. 23, 1872, leaving two children:

1. Sumner B., b. in Monson; married Hannah Scribner.
2. Mary D.; married Andrew Cushman.

WALTER POWERS, b. in Otisfield, Oct. 20, 1807; married Hannah, daughter of Solomon Bray. (She was born Apr. 16, 1809.) Mr. Harmon settled on his father's homestead and was all his life, a farmer. He was a member for many years of the Calvinist Baptist Church and a loyal supporter of its faith and communion. He was a good neighbor and possessed excellent social qualities. Walter P. Harmon died —. Their children were:

1. Levi F., b. Dec. 10, 1834; married Lydia, daughter of Simeon and Polly (Harmon) Haskell of Harrison. Mr. Harmon was many years employed in the great wire factory of P. Tolman & Co. He has been for nearly twenty years past, employed by the Burnham & Morrill Company, in their large corn packing shop at Harrison Village. Their children are: Ada P., b. Jan. 11, 1858; married Oct. 11, 1875, Fred P. Howard of Harrison; children: Edith; married James Whitmarsh. Walter I., married —— McDonald. Frank L. Everett, unmarried. Earl Malcolm. Fred P. Howard died —— ——. Mrs. Ada Howard resides in ———, Mass. Jennie A., b. Sept. 3, 1862; married Charles Needham of Harrison, Sept. 28, 1880; children: Alice S. and Raymond; they reside at Mechanic Falls, Me. Emily A., b. Jan. 4, 1866; resides in Lynn, Mass. Sarah F., b. Feb. 19, 1870.
2. William Sumner, b. Nov. 17, 1836; married Emma Huff of ———, N. Y.; they had one child: Fleta, b. Oct. 7, 1867. Mr. Harmon served as a musician in Capt. Charles E. Emerson's Company H., 10th Regt. Me. Inf. in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. After the war, he settled in Alleghany City, Pa. He was a house painter, and received a fatal injury by a fall from a high scaffold and died —— ——.
3. Sarah S., b. Aug. 15, 1846; married Charles L. Walker of Harrison. (See Walker family.)

NANCY, b. in Sanford, June 16, 1792; married William Hayford of Hartford, Me.; died June 18, 1851.

SARAH POWERS, b. in Harrison, Nov. 3, 1801; married Samuel Scribner of Waterboro, Me.; died Apr. 18, 1846.

DEBORAH CHADBOURNE, b. in Harrison, Jan. 6, 1805; married Levi Burnham. (See Burnham family.)

HARMON FAMILY NO. 2.

This branch of the family of Harmon descended from NEPHTALI, son of Rufus Harmon of Sanford. He was a brother to the wife of Nephtali 1st. They were cousins. Nephtali 2d, married Polly Nason of Sanford. They lived a time on the farm owned now by George H. Cummings. The children of Nephtali 2d, and Polly Harmon were:

SAMUEL, b. in Sanford, Sept. 12, 1791; married Eunice, daughter of John and Eleanor (Trickey) Johnson of Gorham. They had five children:

1. David; went to California and never returned.
2. Ira C.; settled in Springfield, Me.
3. Samuel F., twin to Ira, also settled in Springfield.
4. John M., married ——— Robinson and lived at Great Falls, N. H.
5. Harriet J., m. —— Holt; lived in Boston, Mass.

JOHN, b. in Sanford in 1793; married Mary, daughter of Simeon Turner of Otisfield. He died in 1888. They had children:

1. Simeon T., b. Sept. 18, 1818; married Abby, daughter of Oliver Edson of Harrison. They had three children: Austin, who went to the West and has never been heard from. Alvin T., married Abbie Dutton of Mass., Mar. 21, 1874; children: Arthur R., b. Apr. 8, 1876. Grace L., b. Sept. 19, 1878. Jasper J., b. Sept. 7, 1880. Elmer H., b. Nov. 12, 1900. Ella A., married Ira H. Kneeland, Oct. 31, 1885, and resides in the homestead of her father, Simeon; children: Winifred E., b. Apr. 25, 1887. Harold S., b. May —, 1896. Simeon T. Harmon

died Jan. 1, 1897. Abby, his wife, died Mar. 21, 1883, aged 66 years. Mary, wife of John Harmon, died Dec. 13, 1834, aged 38 years, 11 mos.

2. Susan, b. Nov. 16, 1822.
3. John Allen, b. Jan. 10, 1825; married Joanna Cobb; had two children: Etta, married Almon Thompson, and Emma who married —— Raymond.
4. Eliza, b. Nov. 16, 1827.
5. Abby F., b. Nov. 8, 1830.
6. Mary Ann, b. in 1836.

GEE, b. in Sanford in 1795; married three times; no children.

RUFUS; died young.

ALLEN, emigrated with family to Minnesota years before 1850, and settled on the site of the future city of Minneapolis, buying a considerable tract of land, by which he became in a few years, a wealthy land holder, and was in after years much respected as a citizen and business man. No further record.

WILLIAM; died young.

NEPHTALI J.; was killed by a horse in New Hampshire.

BETSY; married —— Stiles; died in Harrison.

SUSAN; married Daniel Whitney. (See Whitney family.)

LUCY; married Almon Lewis, May 4, 1828.

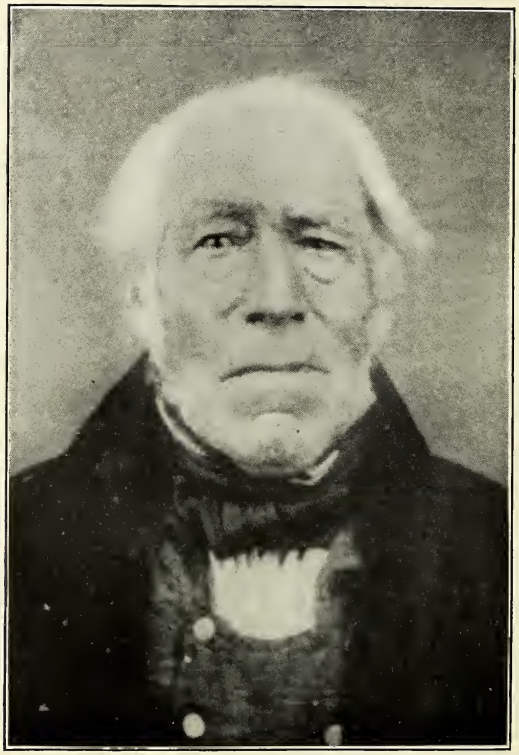
HARRIET; married ——— Getchell; lived in Aroostook County.

JOANNA; married —— Hall; lived in Waterboro.

POLLY; married Simeon Haskell, Dec. 19. (See Haskell family.)

PELENA; died unmarried.

G. F.



Enoch Haskell, Sr.

HASKELL FAMILY.

ENOCH HASKELL born in Freeport, August 17, 1772, ancestor of a large family of sons, daughters and grandchildren born nearly all in Harrison, was one of the early settlers in Otisfield, near Crooked River. His first dwelling was near the home of the late Ireson Green, in the village of Bolster's Mills. He afterward moved across the river and located a home near the foot of the Jumper hill, where he continued to live many years. He married Mehitable Sweat of Gorham, and settled a while near Little Falls, in Windham. They came to Harrison about 1812, bringing a family of young children. All their later children were born here.

"Uncle" Enoch Haskell possessed an endowment of great physical power and energy — in common phrase, an "iron" constitution. His wife, Mehitable, deceased in 1849. Mr. Haskell lived to the age of ninety-four years, five months, residing the last sixteen years of his life in the family of his son, Enoch, at Caswell's Corner. He was so vigorous and fond of exercising his muscular strength that he was wont to display his skill at mowing, chopping and in other work, when past his ninetieth year. He was as spry as a boy to work, when he was very old. He was of pleasant manners and devoted to his home and kindred. It is not known that he ever belonged to any church, but he was a man of upright life and genuine integrity of character. He deceased January 17, 1867, in Harrison. The children of Enoch and Mehitable (Sweat) Haskell were:

SIMEON, b. Apr. 20, 1796; married Polly, daughter of Nephtali Harmon 2d, Dec. 20, 1819. She was born July 15, 1801. They settled and lived many years near Bolster's Mills. Mr. Haskell was a millman, and operated the saw mill for a long time in the "thirties" and "forties," for Daniel Weston, the owner. Later he moved to a farm on the plains about a mile north of the village on the Norway road and died there. Their children were:

1. Mehitable S., b. June 15, 1821; married Ora Hicks of Harrison and lived in North Harrison on a farm the remainder of their lives. They had two children; a son, George W., who was a soldier in the United States regular army, also for years, a member of the police force of Boston. He died in Washington, D. C., in January, 1890. A daughter of Ora and wife, Hannah Elizabeth, married —— Kimball, and lives in Massachusetts.
2. Ansel, b. May 26, 1822; died in 1824.
3. Henry, b. Sept. 20, 1825; married Rosilla Caswell of Harrison, b. June 17, 1835; children: Charles A., b. Sept. 12, 1851, lives in Irvington, Conn. Edward, b. Feb. 10, 1855, lives in Harrison, unmarried. Caro J., b. Dec. 18, 1857; married Edward Fields of Bridgton; she resides in East Waterford. Susan I., b. Feb. 12, 1862; married Arthur Willis Libby of Harrison. Frank L., b. June 24, 1863; married Ina Gerry of Norway; children: Henrietta; married 1st, Ernest Comstock of Ivoryton, Conn.; married 2d, Charles Augur of Middlefield, Conn., and has children.

Mrs. Rosilla Caswell Haskell died April 7, 18—. Mr. Haskell married, second, Susan Florence Tuttle of Harrison. Mr. Henry Haskell of Harrison Village in his eighty-fourth year is one of the oldest native citizens residing here, retains a good degree of physical vigor and his memories of the events of at least eighty years past in Harrison, are very vivid. He was the first to strike a blow in April, 1847, in bushwhacking a road for the passage of an ox-team to the site of the saw mill on Carsley's Falls, which was erected the same year by W. C. Barrows; since known as "Scribner's Mills." It is something for self appreciation to have been a pioneer.

4. Caroline C., b. June 26, 1827; married Henry S. Turner of Otisfield, who died ——— ——. She married 2d, Cyrus Brett of Otisfield, Dec. 10, 1892. She died Mar. 18, 1894.

5. Otis F., b. Mar. 20, 1829; married Lucinda Dicky of Monroe, Me. They settled in Harrison Village on the site of the present railroad station. Mr. Haskell was from boyhood, active and industrious in his habits. He contracted a disease of the eyes in early manhood, while working in a Lowell cotton factory and ever after was able to perform only the simpler kinds of work. Their children were: Bertha, who died Jan. 25, 1878. Beatrice E., b. in April, 1870. Otis Haskell, died Dec. 31, 1899. Mrs. Haskell resides in Harrison Village.
6. Emily P., b. Feb. 12, 1831; died Dec. ——, 1854.
7. Lydia W., b. Mar. 3, 1833; married Levi F. Harmon of Harrison. (See Harmon family.)
8. Mary E., b. Oct. 5, 1835; died Jan. 1, 1867.
9. Eliza Ellen, b. Nov. 12, 1837; lives in Otisfield.
10. Daniel Wesley, b. June 12, 1843, was enrolled as a private, Aug. 18, 1862, in Company H., 17th Maine Volunteer Infantry, for three years in the Civil War. He died in the service in 1863, from wounds received in battle.

Dorcas Ann, b. June 4, 1798; married Sept. 22, 1822, Zebina Caswell of Harrison. (See Caswell family.)

Patience, b. May 26, 1801; married 1st, Moses Moody. They had a daughter, Priscilla, who married Thomas Mayberry of Casco; resided at Bolster's Mills and Auburn, Me., where she died. They had two sons, Herbert, married; lives at Mechanic Falls. Mr. Mayberry died at Mechanic Falls. Married 2d, Columbus Soule. They had a son, Moses Moody. He died in childhood.

Daniel, b. Feb. 17, 1805; married Phebe, daughter of Asa Hicks of Norway (b. Jan. 10, 1803) in Norway, May 9, 1836. Died Jan. 10, 1906. Their children:

1. Lovina, b. Nov. 9, 1838; died Apr. 26, 1863.
2. Merrill W., b. May 28, 1841; died Sept. 21, 1890. He married Issie P. Symonds of South Boston, Sept. 26, 1868, in Boston. Children: Claire Ellis and Eva Maud. Claire E. Haskell married 1st, Emma Putnam of Springfield, Mass. Had two children: Ruth Eleanor, and Merrill Alden.

3. George A., b. Dec. 1, 1844; married 1st, Sadie C. Alison of Worcester, Mass., in 1873. Children: Claude A., b. July 26, 1881; married Minneola Ava Cox, daughter of Edwin and Issie Hobbs Cox of Norway; they have one child, Francis Lyle, b. Jan. 11, 1905. Lulu Blanche, b. Oct. 29, 1890. Raymond Laforest, b. Jan. 23, 1892. Mrs. Sadie C. Haskell died ——. Geo. A. married 2d, Mrs. Lizzie Dunn of Norway.
4. Harriet Elizabeth, b. July 4, 1847; married Oct. 28, 1874, in North Conway, N. H., David Erastus Caswell of Harrison. (See Caswell family.)
5. Edwin Laforest, b. Aug. 26, 1849; died Feb. 20, 1903; married Ida E. Gilson of Waterford, Jan. 7, 1875. Their children, born in Boston, Mass.: Ethel E., married Jacob A. Fottler of Brockton, Mass.; they have two children: Nina and Elouise. 2d, daughter of Edwin, unmarried.

WILLIAM, b. May 13, 1807; married May 9, 1836, Hannah Lamb of Harrison. Their children:

1. Appleton, b. Nov. 4, 1837, married N. Ella, daughter of Noah Pike of Harrison; died Dec. 4, 1905.
2. Almeda, b. June 6, 1843; married Benjamin Stuart of Harrison and is still living with her son, Samuel B. Stuart.

ENOCH, b. Mar. 26, 1812; married Mary A., b. May 4, 1812, daughter of Philip and Philena (Bray) Caswell of Harrison. He settled near Caswell's Corner. He was a skilled cabinet maker and house painter and decorator. He died Mar. 18, 1874. Mrs. Mary Haskell died June 28, 1897. Children:

1. Almore, b. Aug 14. 1833; married Feb. 25, 1863, Susan Fobes Bailey, b. Nov. 7, 1837. He is a small farmer, but is a grower of large crops of Baldwin and other choice varieties of apples. He has followed the occupation of his father as painter and decorator, and is an ingenious mechanic and inventor of original and useful designs, and has kept a diary of passing events in "short-hand," for about 50 years. He is a charter member of Crooked River Grange, No. 32, P. of H. They have one daughter,

Lena, b. May 14, 1872; married Dec. 1, 1897, to James Stone of Otisfield. Mrs. Stone is a well educated musician, having studied the piano and theory of music with some of the best teachers in the State. She resides with her husband at her parental home.

2. Atala Ann, b. Oct. 1, 1836; married Charles Lamb (See Lamb family.)
3. Menzies R., b. Feb. 4, 1840; died Dec. 7, 1861.
4. Sarah P., b. June 16, 1841.
5. Julia Adaline, b. Dec. 1, 1843; married Dr. James Warren of Otisfield; they reside in Lynn, Mass.; ten children were born to them: Minnie A., b. July 29, 1870; married Charles E. Knight May 30, 1891; they have four children: Avis, b. Apr. 1, 1892. Charles S., b. Oct. 8, 1895. Essaline A., b. Aug. 23, 1898. Ralph J., b. July 4, 1906. Ethel D., b. May 21, 1872; married Albert O. Knight Sept. 25, 1904. Charles G., b. Aug. 20, 1873; married Elvie, M. Dow, Oct. 12, 1893; children: Ursell D., b. June 3, 1894. Glenroy D., b. Apr. 6, 1901. Percy W., b. Apr. 11, 1875; married Ruby A. Estey, Nov. 18, 1895; had one daughter Ruby M., b. Feb. 21, 1897. Percy W., married 2d, Anna G. Shearer, July 8, 1901; had one daughter, Grace E., b. Mar. 7, 1904. Grace M., b. Aug. 16, 1878; married Frank O. Estey, Aug. 16, 1901. Alton L., b. July 20, 1881; married Harriette Crozier, Nov. 18, 1896; one son, Durward B., b. May 9, 1908. Clyde J. C., b. Oct. 24, 1882; married Nov. 20, 1902, Elsa M. Lund; children: Gladys V., b. Apr. 30, 1904. Clyde C., b. Apr. 22, 1905. Goldie A., b. Jan. 14, 1886; married Feb. 1, 1907, William E. Robbins. Austin W., b. Dec. 20, 1887. Verdell C., b. June 6, 1892.

WILLIAM HASKELL.

Next to Enoch Haskell, the pioneer settler at Bolster's Mills, William Haskell was identified with the affairs of the town in its early years. He was born in Gorham,

Maine, February 28, 1793. He was doubtless a relative to Enoch. He married in Otisfield, April 11, 1819, Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Esther Turner Weston of Otisfield (born September 4, 1796). Children, born in Harrison:

MARY WESTON, b. Apr. 22, 1820; married Simon Houston Elder of Buxton, Me. She died in Oxford, Me., Dec. 29, 1875. Their children were:

1. Franklin, b. Oct. 3, 1842; died ———.
2. Liberty H., b. Jan. 29, 1845; died Sept. 8, 1873.
3. Susan J., b. May 27, 1846; died ——.
4. Rebecca Weston, b. Oct. 15, 1850; married Herman Lowell of Harrison, Me. (b. Aug. 29, 1846). Their children: Harry Irving, b. Sept. 7, 1870; married Mabel J. Turner of Otisfield, (b. Apr. 6, 1867); children: Lura May, b. June 10, 1894. Roy Irving, b. Mar. 17, 1895. Ida Mabel, b. Apr. 15, 1897. Edith Myrtle, b. June 30, 1905.
5. Charles F., b. Oct. 15, 1850.
6. Sarah H., b. Mar. 4, 1854; died Jan. 21, 1878.
7. Helen E., b. June 27, 1856.
8. Celinda, b. June 3, 1858.
9. Clarence, b. Dec. 21, 1860.
10. John M., b. Jan. 20, 1862.
11. Silas A., b. Oct. 11, 1864.

ESTHER JANE, b. Feb. 27, 1826; married Moors Hancock of Otisfield, Feb. 12, 1854; children:

1. Charles Sumner, b. Apr. 28, 1858; died Oct. 3, 1858.
2. George Lee, b. Jan. 6, 1861; married in Oxford, Mar. 19, 1880, Cordelia French, (b. in Bridgton, Aug. 15, 1863). Their son, John Moors, b. Oct. 22, 1883, married in Otisfield, Dec. 31, 1904, Nettie A. Scribner, (b. Mar. 6, 1884, in Concord, N. H.); they have one daughter, Celia Isadore, b. Nov. 22, 1905.
3. John B., b. Aug. 6, 1863; died Nov. 1, 1867.
4. Effie Jane, b. Mar. 7, 1866; died Nov. 12, 1875.

Moors Hancock built a large store about 1850, and was in trade there until his death. He was a prosperous business man and was postmaster for a number of years. His son, George, succeeded him in ownership of the homestead at Bolster's Mills, and is an active and successful man in various lines of business.

JACOB FRANK, b. June 4, 1828; died May 17, 1876.

CATHERINE CHUTE, b. Sept. 6, 1834; married 1st, Haskell Jordan; 2d, Wentworth Stuart of Harrison. They settled in Oxford, near Welchville. She died Mar. 1, 1903.

THOMAS, b. ———; married Araminta Caswell. He was a small farmer and fruit grower, also a successful hunter and trapper.

G. F.

HILL FAMILY.

SEE BRAY FAMILY.

EDWARD HENRY HILL, M. D., eldest son of William and Charlotte (Bray) Hill, was born May 7, 1844. He was a bright studious boy in the public school of his neighborhood, took a course of English and classical study at Bridgton Academy, and at Bates College. His subsequent career was as medical student with Drs. E. M. Wight of Gorham, New Hampshire, and with Dr. G. L. Kilgore of Windham, Maine; later taking a regular course of medical study at Harvard University, where he graduated in 1857, with the degree of M. D. He first settled in Durham, Maine, where he laid the foundation of a successful practice. His ambition to work in a wider field, led him to remove to Lewiston, where he at once became associated with Dr. Alonzo Garcelon. He entered at once on a sphere of wide professional acquaintance and usefulness. "His broad scholarship, his profound learning in his profession, his skill and success as a surgeon, his whole-souled devotion to his calling, and more than all else, his

unselfish interest in the welfare of his patients, gave him, at an early period in his labors, a standing enviable among his associates. These qualities made him staunch friends among his co-workers in medicine and surgery." A daily Lewiston paper, from which the above extract is taken, says further: "Dr. Hill spent his spare moments over books of science and in keeping up-to-date in all his methods. In his private practice he never worked for the money in it for himself, but for those whose suffering it became his duty and privilege to relieve. It was always his choice to help another first; remuneration might or might not be given—it mattered less to him."

But a greater ambition eventually took possession of him, suggested by the urgent necessities of the community in which he was located. It was as early as 1880 that Dr. Hill realized the pressing need of a General Hospital in Lewiston. He was one of the chief agitators of the enterprise and its most ardent and influential advocate. For ten years, but little headway was made further than the organization of a corporation. In 1891, Dr. Hill's zeal became so great and resistless that, on his own personal responsibility, he purchased an eligible property which constitutes a part of the grounds of the present Central Maine General Hospital. Owning this property, he was urged to make it his own private hospital, but with the generosity which distinguished his whole life, he desired it to be for the benefit of all, and he wished his professional brethren to be associated with him in carrying on the medical work. He, therefore, the day after its purchase, transferred the property to the hospital corporation.

The above narrative of the circumstances under which a celebrated Maine Hospital was called into existence, is sufficient to perpetuate the name and fame of a native son of Harrison, who is acclaimed as the "Founder of the Central Maine General Hospital."

Dr. Hill, eleven years before his death, incurred a sickness that caused him ever after to be an invalid. The cause of his first prostration and the painful illness that succeeded for the remaining years of his life was an unusual exposure while returning home from a professional visit on a cold, stormy night, from which he contracted a disease of the spine. He continued to attend to his practice to some extent, till only a few days before his death, when he was prostrated with a severe cold from which, in his debilitated condition, he did not recover. In spite of the efforts of physicians and the care of affectionate friends, he passed away on Sunday morning, July 17, 1904, at the age of sixty years. A near friend of Dr. Hill thus expresses the general estimation felt for his noble life and character: "There are not words in our language to one-half express the true worth of his great heart and soul."

DR. HORACE B. HILL.

With profound pleasure, we are permitted to record the educational and professional history of the younger brother, whose medical and scientific services to the State and its unfortunate people render him a deserving object of our remembrance and deep regard for the honor he has reflected on the town of his birth. Dr. Horace B. Hill was born in Harrison, near the old Free Baptist Church, and received his first lessons in learning in the old country school. He attended Bridgton Academy two years in 1868-1869, entering Bowdoin College in the latter year, and graduating in the class of '73.

After teaching several years in South Berwick and Hampton Academies, he entered upon the study of medicine at the medical school of Maine and the Long Island Hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y., from which he was graduated

in 1880. After one year's practice in Lewiston with his brother, Dr. Edward H. Hill, he received the appointment as assistant physician at the Maine Insane Hospital in Augusta, Maine, and after two years was promoted to Assistant Superintendent, in which capacity he served nearly twenty-seven years. In October, 1907, Dr. Hill tendered his resignation of that honorable position, and has been traveling through portions of the West, with an intention to locate in that section as a settled physician. Thus for more than thirty years has our Harrison boy, whom but few, now living remember, grown into a learned professional career, and, though serving the State in a position comparatively secluded from the observation of the public, has been, yet, the means of conferring inestimable benefits upon the most unhappy and suffering class of the inhabitants of the State.

Dr. Hill has been twice married: 1st, to Miss Jennie Redlon of Vassalboro, Maine, in 1888. Her death took place two years later, and in 1893, he married Miss Harriet L. Metcalf of Lewiston, Maine. Dr. Hill is a member of the Maine Medical, and the American Medical Associations, and several others of less note. He is also a member of several fraternities, notably the Mystic Shrine.

HOBBS FAMILY.

This family is of English descent. They first settled in Berwick and Waterboro, York County.

MORRILL HOBBS came very early from Waterboro and settled on the hill about a mile easterly from Harrison Village, clearing a large farm of trees and stones and building immense lines of stone wall as did all the first settlers. He erected a commodious dwelling house on the broad

sunny slope facing the West, where the succeeding generations of his name have been born and lived, which, with all other buildings belonging to the estate, was burned in 1906, and the site of the once pleasant, hospitable home is but a scene of desolateness. He married Miriam Brackett of ————. They had ten children nearly all born in Waterboro. Mr. Hobbs was a public spirited and useful citizen in town and district affairs. He died Oct. 20, 1826. Mrs. Miriam Hobbs died April 18, 1836. They were buried in the Free Baptist cemetery. Children:

REUBEN, b. in Waterboro; went East and died in the British Provinces. No further record.

ABIGAIL, b. in Waterboro; married Benjamin Sanborn.

HENRY, b. in Waterboro; married Jerusha, daughter of Joseph Lakin of Sebago. They settled on the farm lying on the west shore of Anonymous Pond, a third of a mile from Harrison Village, now owned and occupied by Daniel Caswell of Austin, Texas, for a summer home. He afterward removed to the south part of the town and settled on the Edes's Falls road, where, in late years, Benjamin Strout has lived. He died in that home, Feb. 18, 1864, aged 64 years, 7 months. His wife died Aug. 25, 1850, aged 64 years. Their children were:

1. Cynthia, b. May 6, 1806; married Frank Knapp of Bridgton; had children, George and Joash.
2. Henry L., b. Apr. 30, 1808; went away when young; no further information.
3. Jerusha Lakin, b. Nov. 29, 1810; married Timothy Barker of Bridgton, Nov. 10, 1831.
4. Huldah, b. Jan. 5, 1813, married Calvin Russell of Harrison; they had one daughter, Emma Josephine. Calvin Russell died July 6, 1859, aged 44 years. His widow died July 13, 1887, aged 74. Emma J., their daughter, died Sept. 22, 1878, aged 26.
5. Christiana, b. Nov. 7, 1815; married Samuel N. Wilkins of Waterford; lived in Harrison and in Newburyport, Mass. They had two children: George and Francis. She died ——. Samuel N. died ——.

6. Mary, b. June 15, 1819; died unmarried Feb. 6, 1869.
7. Ira C., b. Jan. 15, 1822; died unmarried, Jan. 28, 1848.
8. Benjamin, b. Aug. 2, 1825, married Melissa Ann Gould. He died Oct. 17, 1855, leaving two children, Ella F. and Annie M.
9. Miriam B., b. Mar. 8, 1829; married John Woodwell of Newburyport, Mass.
10. Morrill, b. in 1831; married the widow of his brother, Benjamin; moved to Chicago and remained there. They had two children, Mildred and Grace.

MIRIAM B., married Robert Sanborn. She died in Mar., 1895.

POLLY, married Samuel Dyke.

SUSAN, married Edward Bray. (See Bray family.)

MORRILL, JR., b. Feb. 8, 1794; married Betsy, daughter of Nathan and Susie (Cotton) Carsley, the first pioneer of the town. He settled on the homestead of his father, and died there July 31, 1829. He was an honest, upright man and a kind neighbor. His widow survived him many years, and died Dec. 13, 1872. Their children:

1. Reuben, b. Aug. 20, 1821; married Mar. 8, 1842, Mary D., daughter of Bucknell and Nancy (Dawes) Scribner, of Harrison, b. Aug. 25, 1822. They had children: Morrill B., and Nancy Dawes.

Morrill B. was born June 5, 1843. At the age of twenty-one, he enlisted September 20, 1864, in Lewiston, in Capt. Charles F. King's Company D., 29th Regt. Maine Veteran Volunteers. He joined the regiment at City Point, Virginia, the same month. After a few weeks in camp, he was taken sick and sent to the field hospital. For nearly four months, no tidings of his condition reached his parents. His father went to Virginia and found him in an emaciated and unhappy condition — reduced from one hundred and fifty pounds at time of enlistment, to sixty-four pounds. A furlough to visit his home two weeks was granted where he was transferred early in 1865, to a hos-

pital in Augusta, Maine, where he remained till the close of the war. He was honorably discharged, June 5, 1865, by order of the War Department. He died October 16, 1867.

Nancy Dawes was born June 20, 1846. She possessed an inherent passion for musical harmonies, and became at an early age, a proficient player of the organ and piano, and for many years, taught those instruments to pupils in Harrison and other towns, and was a favorite performer in church choirs and concerts. She always remained at home, rendering her best service as a daughter to her parents during the waning years of their lives. Since the death of her parents, she continues to reside in the home established by her father in Harrison Village; is unmarried.

Reuben Hobbs was an industrious and successful farmer and business man, a respected citizen and kind neighbor. He served his town faithfully on several occasions as a public official, and was a number of years a deputy sheriff of the county. He was gifted with a love for music, and was a leading member of the choir of his church, and contributed liberally to the advancement of public musical education. He died in Harrison Village, September 26, 1885. Mrs. Hobbs died May 1, 1898.

2. William Carsley, b. Jan. 26, 1823. In his youth, he lived in the family of Worthy C. Barrows at Bolster's Mills, where he learned the tanning and currying trade, and the art of shoe-making as it was practised in those days. He was a faithful apprentice, and became a skilled workman in the several trades. He married Eliza Ann, eldest daughter of Merrill and Fannie (Stuart) Skillings of Bolster's Mills, and settled in that village. He erected a commodious dwelling, on the site of the elegant residence of Albert W. Weston. Here he also built a handsome building for making and selling fine boots and shoes. In 1857, Mr. Hobbs migrated with his family to Ripon, Wis., and went into the wheat farming business; after a few years removing to

Russell, Kansas, where he was much interested in sheep farming. His last years were lived in Abilene, Kansas, where he died June 8, 1885. He was a man of fine character; conscientious and honest in all his business relations; had deep interest in all matters of public and private morality. He was a charter member of Crooked River Division, No 100, Sons of Temperance, and an active and faithful member during its existence. Children: Lizzie, b. in Bolster's Mills, in 1848; married Frank Parker of Oshkosh, Wis., resided in Salt Lake City, Utah, and died there June 15, 1894. Eliza Ann Hobbs died July 2, 1896.

Charlotte Hobbs, born in ————, married Benjamin McAllister, December 2, 1820; lived many years on a farm near the residence of Albert Cummings; all vestiges of the home buildings have long since disappeared. Their children were: Harvey, settled in California. Brackett, settled in California. Rufus, no information. Charlotte, married Roby Thompson, moved to Bismarck, Dakota. Arthur, no record.

John Hobbs, born ——, married Joan Whitmore, and settled nearly opposite to the residence of James Thomes. He moved to the town of Shirley, near Moosehead Lake, and died there. They had two sons: Morrill and Colby.

HOWARD FAMILY.

The first settler in Harrison by this name was JOSHUA, son of Joshua Howard of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, born in May, 1733. He married Chloe, daughter of Samuel Edson, and settled first in Minot; subsequently removing to Harrison about 1798. He first settled on the farm afterward owned many years by Deacon James Chadbourne, for nearly fifty years past owned by Benjamin F. Stanley. Mr. Howard afterward moved into a log house on what was

long known as the "Howard place," which was, about 1856, purchased by Jonathan Whitney and where his son, Charles Andrews Whitney, now lives. Mr. Howard was a stone mason and executed some large contracts in stone work; one being on the Oxford County jail at Paris. He died September 19, 1844; his widow died September 21, 1857. Children:

JOSHUA, b. in Bridgewater, Mass; married Eliza, daughter of Charles and Eunice Walker of Harrison, Feb. 22, 1821. He was a stone mason and farmer. He died in 1830, leaving a widow, who married Sept. 9, 1832, David Woodsum of Harrison. The children of Joshua and Eliza Howard were:

1. Eliza, b. Oct. 29, 1821; married Samuel Abbott. (See Abbott family.)
2. Joshua, b. Apr. 1, 1826; married Charlotte, daughter of Ephraim and —— Mayberry Cook of Harrison. Their children were: Henry, b. Dec. 1, 1846; married Delia Smith of Lovell, and settled as a farmer on the farm formerly owned by Bani Burnham on Burnham Hill; they had children: Birdie and Lottie. Etta, b. June 27, 1848; married Dr. Luther G. Kimball of Bridgton; they had children: Andrew, b. Aug. 6, 1850; married Nellie S. Morton; they had one child, Fred Albert. Frederick, b. Aug. 27, 1854; married Ada, daughter of Levi F. and Lydia (Haskell) Harmon of Harrison. (See Harmon family.) Flora, b. July 28, 1857; married Dr. Frank Knight of Livermore, Me.

ALMON, b. in 1793; married Nabby Brown; settled in Waterford. He died there in Feb., 1840. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Children, as follows:

1. Almon, died unmarried.
2. Julia Ann, b. Feb. 24, 1827; married William Gilson; they had a daughter, Ella; married Henry Young of Waterford, Me. They have a daughter.
3. Susan M., b. Apr. 3, 1829; married Charles Goodwin of Biddeford. They had three children.
4. William, b. July 23, 1831; died young.

5. Edwin, died young, unmarried.
6. Lewis, died young, unmarried.

BARZILLA, b. Nov. 14, 1801; married Oct. 28, 1830, Lucy True of Livermore, Me., b. Dec. 10, 1810. Their children:

1. Adoniram Judson, b. June 28, 1832; married Diadama Sawyer of Madison, Me. He was a lieutenant in the 8th Vt. Regt. Vol. Inf., serving in the department of the Gulf, in the Civil War. Lieut. Howard died of typhoid fever in 1863, in New Orleans.
2. Letitia Malvina, b. Nov. 10, 1834; died Apr. 22, 1836.
3. Roseann Frances, b. Apr. 17, 1837; married James M. Stedman of Bridgton; they had a daughter, Emma Ethelle, who graduated from Bridgton High School, and from a School of Oratory in Montreal, and was for several years a popular elocutionist before the American public. She married Isaac Van Cullen Jones of Philadelphia, a gifted writer for the journalistic press. He died a few years ago. Mrs. Ethelle Jones resides in Philadelphia. Her son, Gail Jones, is in the employ of a large mercantile firm in that city. James M. Stedman died about 1898. His widow resides in Auburn, Me.
4. Barzilla Page, b. Jan. 31, 1843; married 1st, Emma, daughter of William and Francina (Bradstreet) Larrabee of Bridgton. They had one daughter, Emma Athea, b. June 28, 1874; married Oct. 3, 1905, James Phineas Libby of Bridgton. Mrs. Emma L. Howard died June 28, 1874. Mr. Howard married 2d, Susie Emma Gamage of Fryeburg, Me., b. Dec. 31, 1857. Children by second wife: Eva May, b. Dec. 9, 1884, graduated from Bridgton High School, class of 1902 and from Gorham Normal School in 1907; is a teacher in Bridgton public schools. Arthur True, b. Nov. —, 1886; deceased. Lawrence Page, b. Mar. 27, 1895; is a student. Barzilla Page Howard died Mar. 4, 1908. Mrs. Susie E. Howard, 2d wife, died Oct. 3, 1899.
5. Martha True, b. Jan. 31, 1843; resides in Bridgton; unmarried.

6. Sarah Willard, b. Oct. 6, 1846; married Pliny Wyman of Auburn; they have one son, Percy Howard.
7. Helen Marr, b. Nov. 25, 1849; married Samuel J. Vail of New York; they had one child, Louise A., married Chas. J. Nichols of Portland; they have one daughter, Helen Louise. Mrs. Helen M. Vale died —.
8. Cora Eva, b. Aug. 28, 1853; married Albert F. Chandler of Winthrop, Me.; settled in Lynn, Mass. They had one daughter, Kate Sturtivant, who married Charles Lowe of Lynn; they had four children: Leonard; Arthur, deceased; Dorothy and John Howard. Mrs. Cora (Howard) Chandler died June 27, 1906.

SUSAN, b. in 1805; died Jan. 26, 1831, aged 26.

ELIAS, b. in 1808, married Ednah Walker (See Walker family), Oct. 15, 1832. He was drowned from a canal-boat in Long Pond, Oct. 20, 1834, aged 26.

EDWIN, b. in 1811, died June 24, 1833, aged 22.

CHLOE, b. Mar. 13, 1812; married John Woodsum of Harrison, Jan. 1, 1834. (See Woodsum family.)

G. F.

HUNTRESS FAMILY.

HOSEA H. HUNTRESS, born in 1800, in Waterboro, Maine; died in Harrison, November 2, 1882, aged eighty-two years. He married Eliza Ann Estes of Bethel. She died May 12, 1891, aged seventy-two years. Mr. Huntress was never an aspirant to public official station, but he was one of the most respected and reliable citizens and business men. He was the proprietor for years, of a fine mill. (See manufacturing, p. 210.) Their children were:

MARY, b. June 15, 1844; married Orlando Kneeland, July 27, 1889. (See Kneeland family.)

HARRIET A., b. Dec. 22, 1848; married Moses E. Hall. (See Hall family.)

NELLIE, b. June 6, 1852; married 1st, Wallace Kennerson; 2d, Seth M. Keene of Harrison. They all reside in Harrison.

ILLSLEY FAMILY.

JONATHAN HOLLIS ILLSLEY came from Ellsworth, Maine, to Harrison, in 1854. He was born in Portland, December 31, 1810, son of Nathaniel and Judith Lunt Illsley. He married July 8, 1832, Caroline P. Warren of Portland, born September 29, 1814. She died in Harrison, July 11, 1861. Their children, born in Ellsworth, were:

CAROLINE AUGUSTA, b. June 12, 1835; married Aug. 23, 1859, Lewis William Tolman of Boston. Children:

1. Clarence Moncure, b. Oct. 28, 1864, at Elwood, N. J.; was educated in the public schools of Washington, D. C., and at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa. He married Oct. 29, 1890, Helen Moody of Mass., b. Mar. 11, 1867; children: Lewis Brewster, b. Dec. 5, 1902, at Sparrow's Point, Md. Moncure Denver, b. Feb. 22, 1900.

Clarence M. Tolman is an expert scientific electrician, and has been in the service of several of the largest steel manufacturing companies in the United States; was employed in professional work for two years in Australia, and has a position as electrical engineer for several years past in the city of Bangor, Me., where they reside.

CHARLES EDWARD, b. Aug. 17, 1838; married Elizabeth Gage Rogers of Ipswich, Mass. He enlisted May 3, 1861, as a private in Co. A, 1st Me. Regt. of Inf. for three months, and was discharged at the expiration of that term of service. He was appointed and commissioned by the Governor of Maine in November, 1861,

as First Lieutenant of Co. G, 11th Me. Vol. Inf., and resigned his commission and was honorably discharged in 1862. He was in the civil service of the government in one of the executive departments in Washington, a number of years since the war. He died in Florida, Jan. 31, 1884. Mrs. Elizabeth G. Illsley, his widow, died in Washington, Mar. 21, 1907.

Hollis Condit, b. Aug. 9, 1840. He was a gifted musician and enlisted in Oct., 1861, as a musician in the band of the 1st Regt. of Me. Vol. Cav. He died Oct. 20, 1861, in Augusta, Me.

Sarah Elizabeth, b. Mar. 28, 1843; married Dec. 4, 1862, Osgood B. Webb of Bridgton, b. Dec. 2, 1838; he enlisted Dec. 18, 1863, as a private in Capt. Freeman U. Whiting's Co. B, 30th Me. Regt. Vol. Inf., was detailed as a member of the band of said regiment, serving in the Department of the Gulf, and was discharged at the close of the war. He was a fine musician and was second leader of Chandler's celebrated military band of Portland. Their children:

1. Caroline Estelle, b. June 14, 1864; resided many years in Washington, D. C.; died in Bridgton, Me., Oct. 23, 1905.
2. Walter Hollis, b. Mar. 2, 1869; he is a bookbinder in the library of Congress.

Frank Warren, b. July 28, 1845; died in Ellsworth, Feb. 5, 1846.

Frank Warren, b. June 5, 1847; married Mrs. Carrie Dorsey; they had two children: Hollis and Mary, both deceased. Frank W. Illsley died June 9, 1880, in Dayton, Wash.

Mary Ella, b. Oct. 8, 1849; married Aug. 13, 1903, in Washington, D. C., John Harper Dripps of Washington.

Clara Geneva, b. Mar. 17, 1853; married in Harrison, June 17, 1872, Nathaniel P. Hall of Norway, Me.; died Feb. 3, 1891, in Pasadena, Cal.

Ida Isabel, b. in Harrison, Mar. 19, 1855; married Apr. 3, 1876, in Washington, D. C., Frank Warren Paine.

They reside in Walla Walla, Wash. Mr. Paine is engaged in mining, agriculture and trade. Their children:

1. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 18, 1877.
2. Josephine, b. Dec. 13, 1878; married Nov. 1, 1905.
3. Mary, b. May 30, 1883.
4. Frances, b. Oct. 7, 1888.

Fred Forest, b. in Harrison, Mar. 15, 1859; educated in the Harrison public school; went West in early life, and married Minnie Warren at Walla Walla, Wash., Oct. 19, 1883. They have one child:

1. Clara G., b. Feb. 7, 1885; married Nov. 19, 1905, John F. Blakemore, civil engineer. They have one child, Maxine, b. Dec., 1907. Fred F. Illsley's present address is Candle, Alaska; his wife and daughter's family residing in Seattle, Wash.

Jonathan H. Illsley married second, June 26, 1862, Mary Jane, daughter of George Whitfield and Dolly Ann Barrows of Otisfield. Their children, born in Harrison:

Annie Gertrude, b. May 6, 1863; graduated from Bridgton Academy, second in class of 1882, and was a teacher in the public schools a number of years. She married Apr. 26, 1886, Andrew Jordan of Harrison; they reside in North Bridgton. Children:

1. Edith Barrows, b. Jan. 15, 1888; graduated from Bridgton Academy, valedictorian, class 1906; is a teacher and student in Gorham Normal School.
2. Mary Helen, b. Jan. 11, 1893.
3. Agnes Baker, b. July 2, 1899.
4. Margaret, b. July 5, 1901.

Judith Helen, b. Dec. 1, 1864; educated in public schools and at Bridgton Academy; is a clerk in the office of the Portland Daily Press.

George Barrows, b. June 3, 1868; married June 28, 1905, Lila Francis, daughter of Capt. Andrew B. and Corina (Simmons) Chase of Portland. He is a graduate of Bridgton Academy and of Mass. College of Pharmacy in Boston, and is a manufacturing druggist in the employ of Twitchell, Champlin & Co., of Portland.

Jonathan Hollis Illsley, whose residence in Harrison for more than —— years and his honorable career as a citizen and business man are well remembered, was a descendant of one of the leading historic families of Portland. His prime ancestor in Maine, was Isaac Illsley, born in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1703, a descendant of William Illsley, born in Newbury, England, in 1608, and emigrated to Newbury in the old Colony in 1634—supposed to have been the ancestor of all the Illsleys in this county, says Willis. Isaac the Falmouth pioneer, was a "joiner by trade," a noted Indian fighter, and was an officer in the expedition against Cape Breton in 1745. He was skilled in the art of building and erected an addition to the meeting-house of the First Parish, in 1759; also a tall spire to that church in 1761. Mr. Illsley received his education in the public schools of Portland and in the old Portland Academy. He early learned the trade of harness making and in early married life was established in a prosperous business at Ellsworth, Maine, where he resided for about twenty years. Here were born his first eight children.

Soon after his removal to Harrison in 1854, he engaged in trade in the building known as the old "Peirce store," now occupied by William H. Bailey; a few years after becoming the owner of the "Blake store" and the leading merchant of the town. He was by inherent nature and by social training a gentleman, with an instinctive dignity and sense of honor that challenged the respect and won the esteem of his fellow townsmen and all with whom he came in contact in business or social relations. He was endowed with superior musical gifts and had been a leader in cultivated musical circles before he came to Harrison. Several of his brothers were many years distinguished professors and teachers of the divine art in New York and other cities. He encouraged the best standards of public and private instruction in music with a liberal hand. He was also a generous supporter of religious work in the churches

and in promoting the higher education of the schools.

Mr. Illsley sold his store and all his home property in 1880, and removed to Littleton, Massachusetts, where he died in April, 1881.

INGALLS FAMILY.

The ancestor of all of the Ingalls name in this part of the country was Edmund Ingalls, who came from Lincolnshire, England, with his family in 1629, and settled where the city of Lynn, Massachusetts, now is. Ridlon, in his "Saco Valley Settlements," tells us that "he was a farmer, and took up land in the eastern part of the township, near a small pond, and the place where his house stood has ever since been known to his descendants. * * * When the town lands were divided in 1638, he and his brother * * * had 'upland and meadow, one hundred and twenty acres.' He was accidentally drowned in March, 1648, by falling with his horse through the old Saugus bridge, and the General Court paid his family one hundred pounds."

Edmund Ingalls' sixth child was Henry Ingalls, born in England in 1625. His son Francis married Elizabeth Stevens of Andover, Massachusetts, and four of their sons, Isaiah, Phineas, Nathan, and Francis, came to Bridgton, Maine. Isaiah Ingalls, who was the ancestor of the Harrison branch of the family, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, about 1755, and was twice married. He settled first in Rowley, Massachusetts, from which place he and his family came to Bridgton, Maine, about 1780, in company with Col. John Kilburn and others. He was a land surveyor, "and for many years spent a large portion of his time in that employment; was for many years an

active magistrate; was first town clerk; first captain of militia, and held many offices besides, in town and county. He died in 1830, aged seventy-five years" (Ridlon's Saco Valley). It further appears that Mr. Ingalls had two wives and they bore to him eight children, Stevens, Francis, Isaiah, Amos, Phebe, Esther, Evalina, and Hannibal, all of whom were born in Bridgton, excepting Stevens, who was born in Rowley, Massachusetts.

Though the Ingalls family in Harrison has never been numerous, it has certainly sent out some of the ablest men that were ever residents within our borders. One at least has very nearly reached the topmost round in the ladder of fame, two others who had started on most promising careers were cut down in early life by death, and other descendants from this family have shown marked ability, as will appear in its proper place.

STEVENS INGALLS, son of Isaiah Ingalls, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, January 22, 1781, and came to Bridgton with his father's family when an infant. When a young man he came to South Harrison — then a part of Bridgton — and broke ground for a farm very near where the Joseph Pitts buildings stood until recently torn down, and built a small log house a few rods to the north of the site of those buildings. On July 2, 1801, he married Rebecca, daughter of Col. John Kilborn of Bridgton, and after a short residence there they moved to Harrison, taking up their residence in his newly constructed house, probably in the spring of 1802. Everything in the vicinity was almost a wilderness then, the only roads being the trails through the woods marked by "blazed," or "spotted" trees.

A small clearing that Mr. Ingalls had previously made was utilized for the crops of the first season, and these pioneers used to relate in after years how they sometimes

found rattlesnakes in their corn — not very pleasant company to encounter when one was hoeing. This was to the south of and adjoining the "Col. Thomes Farm," which was then nothing but the "primeval forest."

Mr. Ingalls enlarged the borders of his farm as fast as possible, and soon became a thrifty farmer, that being his exclusive occupation. They continued to live in their primitive home for many years, rearing a family of children, and doing such work as fell to the lot of the pioneer settlers of a new country — subduing the wilderness, and establishing a productive farm in its place. He enlarged the borders of his farm, and extended the area of his work to such an extent that when his oldest son was grown to manhood, he gave him a part of it, on which the son built the house which was his home so many years, and which later became the home of the old lady and gentleman. Mr. Ingalls died December 26, 1851, at the age of seventy-four. Mrs. Ingalls outlived him more than twenty-three years, dying on April 29, 1875, at the great age of ninety-four.

MRS. REBECCA INGALLS was a remarkable woman. She was the daughter of Col. John Kilborn of Bridgton, and was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, February 25, 1781, came to Bridgton when an infant, and married Mr. Ingalls when twenty years of age. She came to Harrison when it was a "howling wilderness" in all directions around the little spot that her husband had previously cleared. She shared with her husband all the hardships of pioneer life, living in a way that no one hereabouts knows anything of, except as they have heard it from the early settlers. She bore to her husband a family of six children, to whom she managed in some way to give a very good education for those days, so that one at least became a successful teacher, and another was for many years a town

official. In the seventy-five years that she lived in Harrison she saw many changes, many of which it is wonderful to think of coming to pass within the life of one generation. She was a very intelligent woman, and was endowed with remarkable mental powers, "retaining her memory to the close of life and conversing with as much interest and animation as a person in the meridian of life." On her ninety-fourth birthday she read a chaptr in the Bible without the aid of glasses. At the time of her death she was the oldest person in the town. She was the oldest of a family of nine children, and was the last one to die. She was a member of the South Harrison Methodist Church for more than forty-two years.

Stevens and Rebecca (Kilborn) Ingalls had a family of six children as follows:

MARY K., b. Jan. 26, 1803; married Richard Jackson of Naples, Jan. 6, 1822; died Dec. 28, 1841.

EZRA THOMES, b. June 2, 1807; married Louisa Mayberry of Otisfield, Jan. 4, 1836; lived on the home farm, and later, at Harrison Village; had a family of three boys; died Dec. 16, his wife having predeceased him on Nov. 9, 1886.

HULDAH O., b. March 17, 1812; died unmarried, March 9, 1837.

ABIGAIL F. H., b. May 26, 1815; died unmarried, March 3, 1835.

ELIZABETH W., b. Mar. 25, 1819; died unmarried, Dec. 7, 1835.

RUTH A., b. Apr. 4, 1823; married Henry L. Buck, Oct. 20, 1843; settled in Harrison, and is still living on the same farm with her son, Adelbert C.; has had a family of eight children, for whom see "Buck Family."

EZRA THOMES INGALLS, only son of Stevens and Rebecca (Kilborn) Ingalls, was a native of Harrison,

born June 2, 1807, and was educated in the common schools. He chose the calling of farming, and his father encouraged him to do so by giving him a part of the home farm when he came to manhood, as has already been told, and which was reunited with the original farm later on. The buildings which he built for a home were on the site of the fine set of farm buildings which have just been erected by J. Howard Randall. He married Louisa Mayberry of Otisfield on January 4, 1836, and took up his residence on his farm, where he continued to reside until 1879, when failing health obliged him to give up work, and he sold the farm to Samuel F. Pitts, whose buildings on the adjoining farm had been destroyed by fire a short time before. He moved to Harrison Village, taking up his residence in a fine set of buildings that his son Melville had erected for his use, in which they spent the remainder of their lives in ease and comfort.

Mr. Ingalls was for many years a prominent man in town, and took an active interest in all public matters. He was very prominent in the South Harrison Methodist Church from early manhood, was one of its officers for many years, and contributed liberally to its support. He held a commission as Justice of the Peace for many years and drew the greater part of the conveyances for the people in a large territory. He continued to hold the commission until he voluntarily gave it up in 1879, on account of failing health, and his removal from South Harrison. He was a member of the Board of Selectmen for ten years, and was the Democratic candidate for Representative to the Legislature from the classed towns of Harrison and Baldwin, running ahead of his ticket with a very strong candidate against him.

Ezra T. Ingalls was a good farmer, and one who made it pay. He was a hard working man, upright and honorable in all things, and much respected by all who knew

him. He was a conspicuous figure in South Harrison as long as he was a citizen of that part of the town, and his three children were the most remarkable family of boys that have ever been sent out into the world from this town. Two of them died in early manhood, but not before they had become eminent city physicians, promising to be excelled by none, and the third son has reached so high that he has been seriously talked of as a candidate for the Presidency, and is undoubtedly qualified for the position.

Though Mr. Ingalls was somewhat sedate and sober in appearance, he was really a very social man, a great lover of fun, and was not above loving a good joke, or of sometimes making one himself. He was a man who strove to make men better, and always gave his support to whatever he regarded as being calculated to favor the cause of religion, morality, and right.

The children of Ezra Thomes and Louisa (Mayberry) Ingalls were all born in Harrison, and were as follows:

Pascal P., b. Oct. 8, 1836; married Araminta Edes of Naples; died in South Boston, Mass., Nov. 2, 1874.

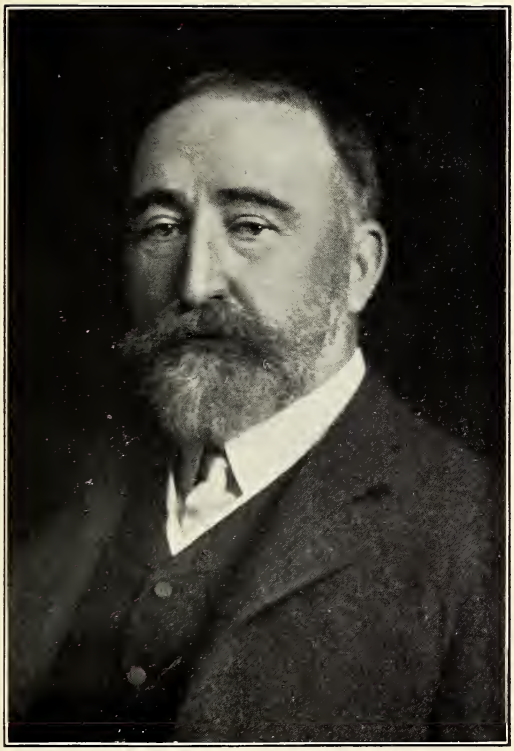
Richard M., b. Apr. 3, 1839; was educated in common schools and Bridgton Academy, and then entered Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1866; settled in East Boston, Mass., where he soon worked up a large and paying practice, and became a physician of considerable prominence. He married Mary Shattuck of East Boston, who bore him two daughters. He contracted diphtheria of a patient, and died at his home on Nov. 21, 1877. His widow died in Italy some two years ago, she having gone there to visit one of her daughters.

Melville E., b. Sept. 6, 1842; married Abbie Stimpson of Gray, Me., and now lives in Cincinnati, Ohio. He has four sons and one daughter living, and one daughter has died.

PASCAL P. INGALLS, oldest son of Ezra T. and Louisa (Mayberry) Ingalls was educated in the common schools, and at Bridgton Academy, after which he studied medicine with Dr. John E. Dunnells, who was then the practicing physician at Harrison Village. He entered the Medical College in Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1860, when about twenty-four years of age, and began the practice of medicine at Casco Village shortly after. In the fall of 1861, he moved to Massachusetts, locating at South Boston. In 1862, he went into the army as Assistant Surgeon in the 17th Maine Regiment, and remained about a year, after which he returned to South Boston, and again began his practice. He very readily secured a very large practice, and worked almost night and day for eleven years, becoming one of the most eminent physicians in the city, and accumulating a good property. He was attacked by consumption of which he died November 21, 1874, greatly lamented by a very large circle of friends, and was the subject of several very flattering obituary notices in the newspapers, especially in his own home.

His wife was Miss Araminta Edes, daughter of Wilkinson Edes, Esq., of Naples. They had one daughter, Maude Harriett, who married Dr. William Bryant Small, of Lewiston, and is living in that city. Mrs. Ingalls died several years ago.

MELVILLE E. INGALLS, youngest son of Ezra T. and Louisa (Mayberry) Ingalls, was born in Harrison, September 6, 1842, and has become the most celebrated man that ever went from this town. He obtained his first education in a little country school that was taught in a schoolhouse that at the present day would not be regarded by a progressive farmer as fit to keep his hogs in, but he was an ambitious boy, and made rapid progress, even in the little wood colored schoolhouse, with very



Hon. Melville E. Ingalls

little finish, and hardly large enough to hold a dozen scholars. He early showed evidence of more than ordinary ability, and passed from the district school to Bridgton Academy at an early age. He taught school in Harrison and other towns in order to get money to pay his way, as his father was unable to assist him very much.

From Bridgton Academy he entered Bowdoin College, and passed from there to Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1863, when twenty-one years of age, and at once began the practice of law at Gray, Maine, where he became acquainted with Miss Abbie Stimpson, whom he afterward married. He remained at Gray but a short time as a better opening presented itself in Boston, where he entered the law office of Hon. Chas. Levi Woodbury. His energy and remarkable ability at once pushed him to the front, and at twenty-five years of age we find him a member of the Massachusetts Senate, one writer speaking of him at that time as, "A shining example of what brains combined with energy and perseverance can accomplish."

Mr. Ingalls soon attracted the attention of capitalists interested in railroad lines in the West, and in their interest he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, to rehabilitate some companies that had fallen into decay. This seems to have been the business for which he was especially fitted, as his efforts in that direction were crowned with wonderful success. When he went to Cincinnati to take charge of the old Indianapolis, Cincinnati & LaFayette Road, he had very little experience, not much money, but was the possessor of good health, pluck, energy, perseverance, common sense, and a good education, which certainly was a good combination. He went to work with the determination to put the property under his charge on a paying basis if it could possibly be done, and he worked hard both early and late with that end in view. He went into every detail of railroading with the view of learning the

business thoroughly, and at the age of twenty-eight we find him "started in at railroading" as President of the road, with his headquarters at Cincinnati, and for many years he was practically General Manager, General Freight and Passenger Agent, and Purchasing Agent. It was said of him that he was always ready to learn, always accessible to the humblest employee of the road, and that he knew personally most of the employees from the section men up.

Through various mishaps the old road was in the courts, and Ingalls was appointed receiver, and upon its re-organization in 1880, he was elected as its President, being then the man who was looked to as the saviour of the road. He had a hard fight to bring it out of bankruptcy, and place it upon a paying basis, but it is a matter of railroad history that his efforts met with wonderful success, and he continues to hold the office of President, which he assumed when the road was in such a precarious condition. He was also President of the Kentucky Central Railroad for several years, and also of the Chesapeake & Ohio from 1888, till within a short time.

As a builder up of railroad property he seems to have developed a faculty which has hardly been equalled in the whole country. When he took charge of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & LaFayette Railroad, it was almost a bankrupt concern, but he managed the business so shrewdly that it was soon on a paying basis under the name of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad Company. In 1889, this company, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis and the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad companies were consolidated under the name of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, and Mr. Ingalls was made the executive head.

In 1889, Mr. Ingalls took charge of the Chesapeake & Ohio as President, and the condition of the road at the time was so poor that "it was but little more than two

streaks of rust and a right of way." The earnings of the road were less than $4,000,000 per year, and when he retired from its charge it was earning over $1,000,000 a month. He had not only developed the main lines so as to greatly increase the earning capacity, but branch lines had been built so as to develop new territory; and the company supplied with first-class passenger equipment so that the passenger business increased equally with the freight traffic. The whole record of the railroad career of Mr. Ingalls is especially interesting as showing his methods and the remarkable energy and ability that were behind them.

Mr. Ingalls' home has for many years been in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he has a magnificent establishment on Madison Road, Walnut Hills, with extensive and most attractive grounds. This home is said to be the scene of many social events, as there are no more charming host and hostess than Mr. and Mrs. Ingalls. He is an excellent after dinner speaker, and is a member of the Queen City Club of Cincinnati, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C., and also of the Club of the same name in New York. There is no more public-spirited citizen in Cincinnati than Mr. Ingalls, and many important city improvements are traceable directly to him as their author, and the establishment of the Technical School and Art Museum is largely due to his efforts, influence and aid. He has always been ready to contribute liberally to whatever is likely to advance the interests of, or to beautify the city. Only a few years ago he was given the Democratic nomination for Mayor of the city, but happened to be on "the wrong side of the fence" to be elected, though it is suspected by some that he might have succeeded if he had cared enough about the office — or had been able to have devoted the same time and energy to the campaign that he had in the past put into the building up of defunct railroads.

Mr. Ingalls' remarkable success has not caused him to forget the humble town of his nativity, or the friends of his boyhood. The declining years of his aged parents were made comfortable by a fine residence at the Village provided by the thoughtful son, and furnished with all necessary comforts of life. Quite often does he make a "flying trip" to his native town, and when he does so, he meets the citizens, not as a great man who is above the "common herd," but as one who was once a fellow citizen, "poor but honest and ambitious;" and he meets them with a hearty hand clasp and a cheerily spoken word of welcome.

Some three years ago, he and his family went through the town in an automobile party with three large autos. He made a short stop at Harrison Village to attend to some matters of business, and then made a brief visit to the old home, it being the last time that he ever saw the home of his boyhood which has since been demolished to make room for a much more elegant mansion. Thence he went to the home of a near relative at which a good old-fashioned New England dinner was provided for the party, after which they proceeded on their way to the "haunts of fashion." It was characteristic of the man; brief stops, a combination of business with pleasure, and the accomplishment of a great deal in a short space of time. An account of the trip which appeared in one of the Portland papers speaks thus of the Harrison part of it: "From there the party followed along the Ammonoosuc and down the Saco, and thence across to South Harrison where lives Mrs. Buck, an aunt of Mr. Ingalls, a woman of eighty years who can set the table with the finest of baked beans, doughnuts and custard pie. This was the lunch that the railroad magnate asked for and got, and there are no finer dishes in New England, says he."

His old alma mater, Bridgton Academy, has never been forgotten by him. It was through his munificent donation

that Ingalls Hall was built and has been maintained in good repair without becoming an "elephant" on the hands of the Trustees. He keeps in constant touch with the school by means of correspondence with some of the officials, and friends and relatives tell of enquiries like this in his letters to them: "How does Bridgton Academy get along?" * * * "I have not heard from Bridgton Academy for some time. I wish some one would write me in regard to what it is doing and how it is flourishing." There is always a "warm spot in his heart" for the school of his boyhood, the scenes of many youthful triumphs — for he was a leader even in the days of his youth. He is greatly interested in the schemes now on foot for the betterment of the institution, and its friends confidently count on material assistance when the time arrives for the development of these schemes into fully expanded plans.

Mr. Ingalls married Miss Abbie Stimpson of Gray, Maine, and they have a family of four sons and one daughter, one daughter having died. The oldest son, christened Edward M., is now known as M. E., Jr., and is a successful lawyer in New York, and his youngest brother, Fay, is with him. George H. is a railroad man in high position in Chicago, and the other son is in Cincinnati, where he is now in the position of Superintendent of the Cleveland-Indianapolis Division of the Big Four Railroad. Of these sons it has been said that "he has started the sons on the same roads which the father has traveled so successfully, having given them college educations and put them into the railroad business, seeing to it that they started at the bottom and earned the promotions which they received." It was said of them a few years ago: "They promise when older, to rank with the best railroad talent in the country;" and it can also be truthfully said that they entered into the business under very much different circumstances than did the father. He

pushed ahead unaided and succeeded wholly by his own indomitable energy and perseverance — an example of a "self-made man" that can hardly be equalled in the United States.

Politically, Mr. Ingalls has always been a Democrat, having been nurtured in that belief in his boyhood. But he is fearless and independent, steadfastly refusing to worship some of the strange gods to which the party at times sees fit to bow down. In the days of the "silver craze" he stood unflinchingly for "sound money," though the stand for a time estranged him from a majority of his party associates. He is an exponent of the old style "Jeffersonian Democracy," and seldom gives his endorsement to the "new fangled" ideas that sometimes creep into the party platforms. So prominent a man in politics is Mr. Ingalls that he has been seriously spoken of in his adopted State as a candidate for the Presidency, and it is saying none too much, nor more than is acknowledged to be the truth by those who know him well, to say that men have been in the presidential chair whose equipment for the position in all ways was far below that of Harrison's honored son, Melville E. Ingalls.

Mrs. Ingalls is said to be equally as public spirited and generous as is her husband, and the citizens of Gray can testify to the fact that she has remembered her native town in a very substantial manner.

Of course much appears in the papers in regard to so distinguished a citizen as Mr. Ingalls, among which are many anecdotes which are worthy of a place in a sketch of his life. Below are two that are "good readings:"

President Ingalls, of the "Big Four" execrable hand, and a farmer living near Springfield, Ohio, is glad of it. One day Mr. Ingalls was riding over a division of the road, and came within smelling distance of a particularly emphatic hog-pen owned by the farmer. Next day he wrote an autograph letter to the agriculturist complaining

of the hog-pen. The farmer could not read a word of it, and showed it to a "Big Four" agent. The latter could not make anything out of it, either, but said it looked like the passes sometimes issued by President Ingalls. This was a suggestion to the farmer, who declares that he made several trips over the road, using the illegible scrawl as a pass, before the conductors discovered that it was a protest instead.

President Ingalls was out in his special car one day on his road, and stopped near St. Paul, Ind., for the purpose of inspecting a gravel pit which he anticipated purchasing. He had several minor officials of the road with him. A section gang was at work near by, and a switch ran up into the gravel pit, half a mile distant. The day was very hot, and an almost tropical sun threatened to warp the rails out of position. Naturally Mr. Ingalls did not choose to walk half a mile under such circumstances, so he called to the section boss and ordered him to bring his hand-car and crew, and carry the party up to the pit.

"Not on your life," was the surprising reply. "Sure I have me orders from the Superintendent to do the work beyond, and not lave till its finished."

Mr. Ingalls smiled, colored, and was about to reply, when one of the party tried to help him out by saying:

"Oh, that's all right, Mike. This is Mr. Ingalls; get your car and come along."

But Mike was not moved in the least by this appeal, and promptly replied: "Mr. Ingalls, is it? Niver a bit do I care who he is. I wouldn't lave this job for the paymaster himself, and that's all there is about it. Yez can walk to the gravel pit."

Mr. Ingalls is a thorough believer in railroads, not only as furnishing business opening for young men, but as being closely connected with, and necessary to, the comfort and happiness of the people. The following extracts from an address on "Success" delivered before a body

of young men a few years ago, will serve to show the practical nature of his speeches, and also his views on railroads:

"There is no business or industry in the world that enters so largely into the comforts and happiness of the people as that of the railroads. Without transportation we should drift back into barbarism. With it we are in the forefront of civilization, and the historian who writes the history of the American people will undoubtedly find that their great progress and their great advancement in education and everything that pertains to the comforts and delights of civilization are due more than anything else to their facilities for transportation. * * * In the centuries that have gone, the youth of the country sought fame and preferment in war and its accompaniments. We live in better days and in a higher civilization, but the service of our railways offers a wider field for advancement than anything of old. The road to success in this line is not through carnage and suffering, but it is none the less sure, and requires equally moral courage and intelligence. * * * The great end is to get rid of what I call the dollar-a-day man, or the man who does the drudgery and never gets above it. Collegiate education enables its students to start above that, and all they have to do is to improve their opportunities and the fortunes of the world are within their grasp."

"In olden times — a hundred years ago, and for centuries before, the road to fame was sought in war, in strife, in blood and sorrow. Today a different spirit is abroad. Wars are less frequent. Civilization is more extended and more refined. But there are still just as many roads to success to the young man, just as many paths to fame and preferment. But they do not lie over the destruction and suffering of his fellow man. It is a higher and nobler life, but just as strenuous, just as noble, and more satisfactory than that of the warrior or crusader of olden time."

The success of Mr. Ingalls has been phenomenal, and he is today one of the foremost railroad men in the whole country, being at the head of one of the most extensive of our railroad systems — one of the Vanderbilt properties; and it is said that of all the able lieutenants in the administration of their widespread interests, no one enjoys more of the confidence of the Vanderbilts, or is allowed more individual power than Mr. Ingalls. Not only does he have the full confidence of his employers, but he enjoys the confidence of the public as well, for he is believed to be a clean man, and one that is an honor to any occupation. Notwithstanding the great amount that is said at the present time in condemnation of the railroads the occupation of railroading is just as honorable as any if the business is controlled by honorable men. We believe that if all of our railroads were under the control of such men as Mr. Ingalls there would be little cause of any contest between them and the people.

Another branch of the Ingalls Family had representatives in Harrison for a time, though they were never very prominent in town affairs, and the statistics in regard to them that we have been able to obtain are very unsatisfactory, as there are conflicting dates and statements. We have the following which we believe to be substantially correct:

Asa Ingalls, brother to Isaiah, the ancestor of the South Harrison family, married Mehitable Loring of Yarmouth, a sister to the wife of Jonathan Lakin, one of Harrison's old settlers. Asa and Mehitable Ingalls lived in Bridgton, and had five children, Polly, Sally, Spofford, Belinda, and Levi.

Spofford Ingalls, oldest son of Asa and Mehitable (Loring) Ingalls was born July 7, 1796, married, and lived in Bridgton until after the death of his wife. They had

seven children, Davis L., Sarah J., Theodore, Aaron H., Lucy M., Charles H., and Robert M. He later moved to Harrison, where he married Sophronia, daughter of Daniel Witham, June 25, 1848, and settled on the farm now owned by his grandson, Reuben Gilkey. Mr. and Mrs. Ingalls had one daughter, Sophronia, who married Smith Gilkey, and had three children, Lillian, Reuben, and Carrie.

Theodore Ingalls, second son of Spofford Ingalls, born in Bridgton, August 26, 1827, lived for a time in Bridgton, then moved to Harrison, living for many years on the Norway road about a half mile from the village, in the house so picturesquely located on the shore of Crystal Lake, and which has lately been purchased by D. H. Caswell, Esq., of Austin, Texas, and fitted up for a summer residence. He was a quiet, industrious farmer, who was much respected by all. He took quite an interest in agricultural matters, and his name frequently appears on the records of the Harrison Farmers' Club, and he was a prominent member of the first Lakeside Grange. He and his wife both died some years ago, leaving one daughter, Mary, who is living in Bridgton, unmarried.

A. M.

JOHNSON FAMILY.

There are two branches of this family that originated in Gorham and came early to Harrison. They were sons of JOHN JOHNSON, who lived near Fort Hill in Gorham.

DAVID, married Harriet Gilkey of Gorham, and settled a while on the Zebulon Johnson place, but went afterward elsewhere to live.

JOHN, better known as "Jack," was born in Gorham, Feb. 8, 1792; married Mehitable, daughter of George and Lydia Thomes of Gorham, b. Dec. 7, 1792; sister of Col.

Amos Thomes. He settled in the south part of the town in the neighborhood of his brother-in-law, Col. Thomes, where his children were born:

1. Susan, b. Sept. 2, 1823; deceased.
2. Bethia J., b. Nov. 6, 1825; deceased.
3. John, Jr., b. Dec. 23, 1827; married Lovica, daughter of Lewis Rogers of Casco, Feb. 24, 1856. He is by occupation a farmer, residing for many years as successor to his father, on the paternal homestead. He was a good farmer and a breeder of superior grades of stock, until within a few years. He has now retired from the farm and resides at Bridgton Center. Children: Nellie Maria, b. July 31, 1858. George Irving, b. July 21, 1865. Harriet Frances, b. Sept. 10, 1875.
4. David, b. Oct. 29, 1829; went to California in the 50's and was a large ranch owner.
5. Susan J., b. April 10, 1832; married Joseph B. Hathaway and lived in California.

JORDAN FAMILY.

MARSHALL JORDAN was born in Raymond in 1830. In 1850, he went to California, where he remained eight years engaged in mining and mercantile business and was successful in all. He then returned to Maine, farmed a while, then entered into trade at Minot Corner. In 1880, he came to Harrison and bought J. H. Illsley's house, store and stock of goods, and did a large and profitable business until his death. His son, Victor, was his partner the last few years of his life.

While at Minot he served two terms in the Legislature, was for many years one of the selectmen. He has been a selectman in Harrison, and was Chairman of the board in both towns. He was a devoted Democrat. He was postmaster at Harrison under both Cleveland administrations.

Though leaning strongly towards Universalism, he affiliated with the Free Baptists at Harrison. He was an Odd Fellow and Mason. He married Rosina Rowe of Danville, in 1854, who died March 28, 1891. The children were: Charles M., Andrew B., Albert G., Victor L., and Walter C., all living; and Alice M., wife of Walter Smith, who died May 4, 1894. Mr. Jordan married for 2d wife, Jennie L., born May 21, 1866, daughter of John K. Chaplin, who died August 13, 1899. He died March 29, 1898.

Marshall Jordan was the last surviving member of his family.

KILBORN FAMILY.

The name of Kilborn was early and well known in Harrison. CAPT. WILLIAM KILBORN, born in Rowley, Massachusetts, January 21, 1787, settled on a lot between the residence of Adelbert C. Buck and the home of the late Thomas Lakin. He was a son of Col. John Kilborn, one of the early settlers in Bridgton, a soldier in the War of the Revolution. The site of the Kilborn homestead has been long obliterated from sight. Mr. Kilborn married first, Elizabeth Senter, born in Rowley, Massachusetts, January 19, 1786; second, Hannah Martin of Bridgton; she died in 1875. His children by his first wife, all born in Harrison, were:

HELENA, b. Apr. 8, 1805; died unmarried.

ENOS L. W., b. Jan. 30, 1808; married Rhoda Shaw of Standish. He died Oct. 18, 1846. The family of Enos Kilborn lived near the Senter schoolhouse, where James Edson now resides. Their children were:

1. Harriette Favoretta, b. June 5, 1834. "She was a successful teacher in the public schools and was a contributor to various periodicals. She was married

Jan. 6, 1855, to Charles W. Farwell of West Bethel, Me., by Rev. David Allen, pastor of the Free Baptist Church of that place, where they resided several years, but finally settled on a farm in North Bridgton, Me., near the Highlands. They remained here over thirty years when ill health compelled Mr. Farwell to relinquish farming (an occupation in which he took great delight) and in 1896, they removed to Bethel. Mr. Farwell passed away on the last day of the year, much regretted by a large circle of friends by whom he was held in high esteem on account of his sterling integrity and attractive social qualities."—(From Shaw Records). Mrs. Harriette F. Farwell, besides her various literary contributions to the periodical press, is the author and compiler of a notable book published in 1904, entitled "Shaw Records," being a genealogical memorial of Roger Shaw, the pioneer of Hampton, N. H. (1638), and of his numerous descendants. Mrs. Farwell's poetical productions have been widely known through the columns of the *Boston Cultivator, Zion's Herald, Bridgton News, Bethel News, Oxford Democrat, The Word and Work,* and other leading publications. She is the author of the Centennial Ode, sung at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Incorporation of Harrison, on Aug. 3, 1905. She is a resident of West Bethel, Me., at the age of seventy-four years.

2. Helen Ann, b. June 17, 1835; died in Harrison, Apr. 15, 1843.

3. William Henry, b. May 25, 1838; married 1st, Sarah Jane Bryant of Poland, Me. He removed to Putnam, Conn., and is the progenitor of a large family of sons and daughters. Mrs. Sarah J. Kilborn died in 1882. Mr. Kilborn married 2d, Agnes Hennesey of Boston. He lives in East Hartford, Conn., and is a carpenter in the employ of the N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R. "He is noted for his mechanical skill, and is wont to declare he can make anything from a wooden nutmeg to a railroad bridge." (From Shaw Records.)

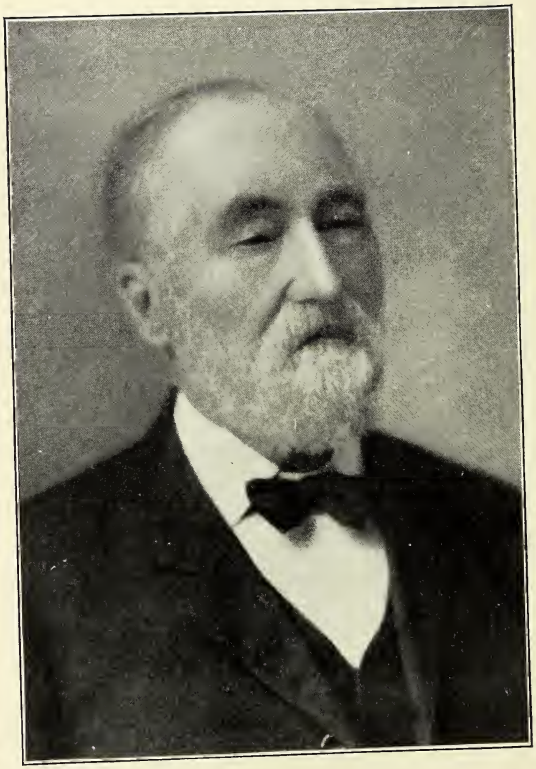
4. Mary Elizabeth, b. Sept. 15, 1842; died in Harrison, Sept. 29, 1848.

5. Eben Shaw, b. July 1, 1846; married, Feb. 10, 1904, Joan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Porter Stearns of South Paris. Mr. Kilborn is a resident of Bethel, Me., where he is extensively engaged in milling and lumbering; also in real estate operations. He has served his town for five consecutive years in the board of Selectmen, and represented his district in the State Legislature in 1898. He is a Trustee of Gould's Academy; one of the directors of Bethel Savings Bank; is prominent in the ranks of Odd Fellowship and high up in Free Masonry. He has travelled much in his own country and in Europe. He is a liberal benefactor of churches and many enterprises for the benefit of his town and community. "Mrs. Rhoda Kilborn married 2d, Jonathan Peabody of Gilead, Me., who died in Nov., 1853. She afterward married Melvin Farwell of West Bethel. He died Aug. 20, 1866. She soon removed to Harrison Village, where she resided nearly twenty years. Her last days were spent with her daughter, at North Bridgton, where she died Aug. 20, 1866, just twenty years to a day, after the death of Mr. Farwell, at the same hour of the forenoon, at the age of eighty-one years. She lived a life of usefulness, and died lamented by a wide circle of friends."—(From Shaw Records.)

Thomas D., b. Jan. 30, 1808; married —— Richardson, and settled in Sweden.

Jacob V. R., b. Aug. 4, 1812; married, Nov. 13, 1845, Esther H., daughter of Rev. Joseph H. Phinney of Harrison. She was born July 16, 1813; died in Harrison, Apr. 28, 1862. Mr. Kilborn died in Oakland, Cal., July 1, 1907. Their children:

1. Sarah E., b. Mar. 5, 1836; married Charles Glines of Bridgton, Oct. 21, 1852; they resided in North Bridgton, where she died Feb. 9, 1902. Their children, two sons: Freeman B., b. Dec. 25, 1857; married Rose Hezelton of Naples; they have a son and daughter. William M., b. July 17, 1861; married Maude Anderson of Chatham, N. H.; children: Louise, Charlie, Ruth, Mildren, Melvin.



William Thomes Kilborn

2. Frances E., b. Apr. 17, 1838; married Isaac Burkett of Thomaston, Me., May 1, 1859; she lives in Thomaston; their children are: Alice, married Oscar M. Kelden of Boston; they live in New York. Tillie, married ——— Oxten of Mass. Jessie, married 1st, —— Blackington; 2d. ——— Tibbetts; lives in Rockland, Me. Fanny, married; lives in Thomaston.
3. Emily P., b. Jan. 23, 1843; died Sept. 12, 1858.
4. Eliza A., b. May 31, 1846; died in Boston, Jan. 15, 1891.
5. Rensellaer C., b. Jan. 24, 1853; married ——— Libby of Windham, Me.; had a son and daughter; they live at Morrill's Corner, Portland.

William T., b. Dec. 20, 1814; died Nov. 22, 1818.

Jesse G., b. May 8, 1817; no further record.

William Thomes, b. May 17, 1819; he moved with his parents to Bridgton when he was 12 years old. He apprenticed himself to Deacon Nathaniel Potter, a carpenter, with the understanding that he might attend Bridgton Academy. Mr. Kilborn is, at 89, one of the oldest alumni of that school. After getting his trade, he was, for years, a leading builder in Bridgton. He also was proprietor of a furniture store, and had a well-equipped mill for manufacturing fine furniture for his own trade. In the last years of his residence in Bridgton, about 1845, he built for his own residence, the handsome dwelling house opposite the Cumberland House, which was purchased and occupied many years as the home of Hon. Charles E. Gibbs. Mr. Kilborn moved to Portland in 1846 and built a house on Middle Street. He was a notable factor of mercantile business from his first residence in the city. In 1857, he was in the flour business on Commercial street. In 1860, he sold out and purchased the Bergen carpet business on Free Street. In the great fire of 1866, he was burned out, and removed to the store now occupied by himself at 24 Free Street. He has the only strictly carpet store in Maine, and carries on a large business, requiring the services of sixteen men and women, salesmen and clerks. Mr. Kilborn at his advanced age is yet active in promoting and managing

the interests of the business, he has, by intelligence and application, spent the best years of his life in establishing. Mr. Kilborn married 1st, Mary Foster Walker, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Walker of Bridgton, Me., Dec. 4, 1846. She was born in Westbrook, Mar. 17, 1823, and died in Portland, Sept. 30, 1863. Children:

1. Ann Walker, b. in Bridgton, May 31, 1849; married June 21, 1868, William Henry Jewett, b. in Sweden, Me., Sept. 8, 1845; died in Portland, Me., Feb. 22, 1903. Children: William Walker, b. in Bridgton, Mar. 30, 1869; married, Jan. 30, 1891, Mary Jane McGowen, (b. June 27, 1869, in St. Johns, Newfoundland). Children: Annie May, b. Feb. 15, 1892, in Portland. Caroline Walker, b. in Portland, Feb. 8, 1895. William Kilborn, b. in Portland, June 8, 1900. Frederick Joseph, b. in Bridgton, Sept. 9, 1873; married Etta Breitten, b. in Maine, Mar. 12, 1868; children: Fred Lewis, b. in Portland, July 5, 1894. Alice K., b. in Portland, Mar. 31, 1899. Philip Henry, b. in Portland, Nov. 27, 1882; married, Jan. 25, 1906, Florence Marion Leith, b. in England, Dec. 12, 1886; children: Annie Francis, b. in Portland, May 31, 1907. Gladys Shootall, b. in Portland, Feb. 1, 1908.
2. Lilla May, b. in Bridgton, Sept. 3, 1856; married Walter Weston Sabin, June 30, 1878, (b. in Putnam, Vt., Nov. 28, 1853). Children: George Shaw, b. in Portland, Oct. 9, 1881; married Tulla Ellis Bowman, Jan. 8, 1907, (b. in Springfield, Mass., Oct. 30, 1879). Children: Henry Bowman, b. in Portland, Jan. 28, 1908.

William Thomes Kilborn married second, Lucietta Sweetsir Libby, October 4, 1864 (born July 26, 1842, daughter of Alvah Libby, born in Parsonsfield, Maine, November 6, 1805, and Eunice Burnham Stuart, born in Scarboro, Maine, March 5, 1806). Children:

3. Carrie Harward, b. in Portland, Aug. 21, 1865; married in Portland, Feb. 23, 1888, Augustus Champlin, b. in Waterville, Me., Mar. 8, 1842, and died in Portland, Sept. 12, 1897. Augustus Champlin was

the son of Dr. James Tuft Champlin (b. in Lebanon, Conn., June 9, 1811), and Mary Ann Pierce Champlin (b. in Providence, R. I., Sept. 7, 1815). Children: Mary, b. in Portland, Apr. 23, 1889.

4. William Senter, and Alvah Stuart, twin sons, b. Sept. 1, 1867. William Senter died Sept. 19, 1868. Alvah Stuart married May Seavey (b. in Bangor, Mar. 17, 1877), Apr. 5, 1901.

5. Philip Carlisle, b. Apr. 7, 1869; married Alice Dillingham Clark (b. in Bangor, Jan. 22, 1877), on June 5, 1898. She was the daughter of Charles Davis Clark (b. in Bangor, Feb. 25, 1842), and Catherine Dillingham Clark, (b. in Freeport, Me., July 5, 1848). Children: John Barstow, b. in Portland, June 3, 1899. Edna Webb, b. in Portland, Dec. 31, 1900; died May 8, 1901. Helen, b. in Portland, Feb. 19, 1902. Ruth, b. in Portland, Sept. 27, 1906.

6. James Edward, b. in Portland, Aug. 13, 1871; married Oct. 4, 1893, Carrie May Goss, b. in Marblehead, Mass., May 1, 1872, daughter of William Pierpoint Goss (b. in Marblehead, Mass., July 7, 1850), and Annie Augusta Bartlett Goss (b. in Marblehead, Mass., Oct. 26, 1853). Children: William Thomes, b. in Portland, Sept. 23, 1897.

7. Gertrude Libby, b. in Portland, Sept. 21, 1873; married Harry Badger Coe, Sept. 10, 1895 (b. Mar. 11, 1866, son of Henry Hersey Coe (b. Dec. 15, 1835), and Francis Ellen Todd Coe (b. Apr. 9, 1839). Children: Philip Kilborn, b. in Portland, Sept. 3, 1896. Kilborn Bray, b. in Portland, Mar. 25, 1898.

8. Joseph Walker, b. in Portland, Nov. 26, 1875; married Mary Liscomb, (b. in Boston, Oct. 10, 1876), Dec. 19, 1900, daughter of John F. Liscomb (b. in Portland, Dec. 10, 1841), and Henrietta Ingram Liscomb (b. in Aug., 1841). Children: Henrietta, b. in Portland, Nov. 29, 1901. Mary, b. in Portland, Apr. 10, 1904.

9. William Thomes, Jr., b. in Portland, Sept. 19, 1879; married, May 29, 1907, Carlotta MacKinnon, b. in Portland, Sept. 24, 1882, daughter of Roderick Mac-

Kinnon (b. in Glasgow, Scotland, Feb. 2, 1845), and Rosella Stiles MacKinnon (b. in Elgin, N. B., Oct. 31, 1847).

10. Karl Bray, b. in Portland, Apr. 16, 1886; graduated from Bowdoin College in June, 1908; entered school of Technology in Boston, Mass., Oct., 1908.

SAMUEL F., b. June 3, 1821; married Mary, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Strout of Casco; settled in Bridgton, and had three children.

ELIZA A., b. Feb. 25, 1824; married Theophilus Towne, and resided in Lawrence, Mass.

DEBORAH S., b. Apr. 21, 1826; died Mar. 25, 1829.

BENJAMIN F., b. Apr. 20, 1828; died Aug. 15, 1828.

DEBORAH S., b. July 25, 1829; died Aug. 20, 1829.

G. F.

KNEELAND FAMILY.

AARON KNEELAND of Topsfield, Massachusetts, came to Harrison in 1808. He married Hannah Ramsdell, probably of Topsfield. He was a brother of David Kneeland who came first to Bridgton, removing afterward to Otisfield. He had two sons, Asa and Ephraim. Aaron, the Harrison pioneer, located near the present town farm, on the farm many years the home of the late Deacon James G. Whitney. He died October 4, 1833, aged eighty-four. His widow died June 10, 1844, aged eighty-eight. Their children, all born in Massachusetts:

DANIEL, b. Oct. 23, 1774; lived in Ipswich, Mass.; had a daughter who married Joseph Andrews of Harrison. She died May 23, 1861.

AARON, JR., b. June 27, 1776; married Lucy Hobbs of Topsfield and lived there. He died Dec. 6, 1854.

MARY, b. Mar. 24, 1778; married George Hobbs of Topsfield; died July 1, 1886.

JOHN, b. Nov. 28, 1780; married Rhoda Hobbs of Topsfield; lived and died there, June 23, 1855.

MOSES, b. Nov. 16, 1782; married Priscilla Peabody and settled in Harrison. He had a large family. His descendants have long lived here and in nearby towns, but no records are available.

EZRA, b. Oct. 6, 1784; married Polly Hezleton, and settled in this town. He died in Albany, May 30, 1858.

NEHEMIAH, b. Feb. 24, 1787; died in infancy.

NEHEMIAH, b. May 5, 1789; married Polly Goodhue; lived here ten years; moved to Lincoln, Me.; from there he went into the woods and carved out a farm from the dense forest; and aided by his growing, stalwart sons, he built lumber mills, secured an incorporation for a town which he caused to be named Topsfield, for his Massachusetts birthplace. He lived to see five sons and two daughters all married and settled around him and his town a flourishing community. He died June 28, 1867.

ASA, b. Jan. 20, 1791, married Sally Kneeland; lived several years in Harrison. He afterward moved East and died there.

SIMEON, b. Feb. 25, 1793; married Hannah, daughter of Elijah Richardson of Waterford, and settled in this town in the Senter district. He lived in several other places in town. He died in the family of George H., his son, Jan. 1, 1873. His widow died in the same family, Sept. 23, 1876. Their children:

1. Daniel, b. July 27, 1820; married Mary E., daughter of John Kneeland, his uncle. Their children were: Mary, Osgood, Esther, Osborn, Harriet, Emily, Amanda, Charles H., and Freeman. This family was mostly born and lived in Massachusetts. Daniel Kneeland died in Waterford, Me.
2. Charlotte, b. Oct. 21, 1821; married Charles Angier of Worcester, Mass.; 2d, George H. Hamlin of Waterford. Mr Hamlin is deceased. Mrs. Hamlin lives with her unmarried daughter in Worcester.

3. Esther R., b. Jan. 29, 1823; married Otis Bean of Worcester, Mass.; both deceased.

4. Oliver P., b. Sept., 1824; died in infancy, Aug. 24, 1825.

5. Oliver Peirce, b. Aug. 11, 1824; married Frances Barker of Stoneham; settled in Waterford. Children: Zenas and Ella; and by 2d wife, Caroline Richardson of Denmark: Sidney O., Cora and Lillian. He died in South Waterford, Nov. 26, 1887.

6. Elizabeth E., b. Sept. 23, 1829; married J. Wales Brown of Worcester, Mass. She died May 11, 1881.

7. Thomas Franklin, b. Feb. 1, 1831; married Jane S., daughter of Joshua and Sally (Boothby) Hamblen of Lovell. They settled and have always lived in town. Their children: Herbert Oscar, b. Apr. 20, 1860; married Abbie, daughter of William and Esther Needham of Harrison. They reside in Harrison Village where Mr. Kneeland has been salesman in a large store for nearly twenty years past. Albert S., b. Mar. 17, 1866; married Jennie, daughter of Amos and Eunice (Burnell) Libby of North Bridgton. Mr. Kneeland is a prosperous farmer and business man. He resides in Harrison Village, in one of the oldest houses in the town, repaired, remodeled, and rejuvenated, in the midst of a handsome lawn. No children. Delano B., died in infancy.

8. Haskell P., b. Oct. 14, 1832; married Marietta, daughter of Tasker and Mehitable (Harmon) Seavey of Harrison. They lived in Worcester, Mass., several years, Mr. Kneeland being employed in the Washburn wire factory; afterward lived in Harrison on a farm. Mr. and Mrs. Kneeland were a number of years in charge of the Harrison town farm, and custodians of the property and inmates of the poor house. Their service for the town was performed very faithfully and with satisfaction to the public authorities. They had one daughter, Myrtie Bell, b. in June, 1867; married Frank T. McCann of Bridgton; they have a son, b. Apr. —, 1907, named Haskell Sumner. Mr. Kneeland died in Bridgton, Nov., 1891. Mrs. Kneeland died in Bridgton.

Rev. George Edgar Kneeland

9. George Henry, b. July 16, 1835; married Jane, daughter of John and Sophia (Hamlin) Brown of Waterford, Me., Aug. 20, 1863; settled in Harrison. They had one son, George Edgar, b. in Harrison, July 23, 1864. He was graduated from Bridgton High school, class of 1882, and from Cobb Divinity School, a department of Bates College in 1892. He was ordained in Lewiston on the day of his graduation. He has held pastorates in Free Baptist churches in Fort Fairfield, West Bowdoin, East Corinth, North Lebanon, Candia, N. H., and is now holding the charge of the 1st and 2d churches in Georgetown, Me.

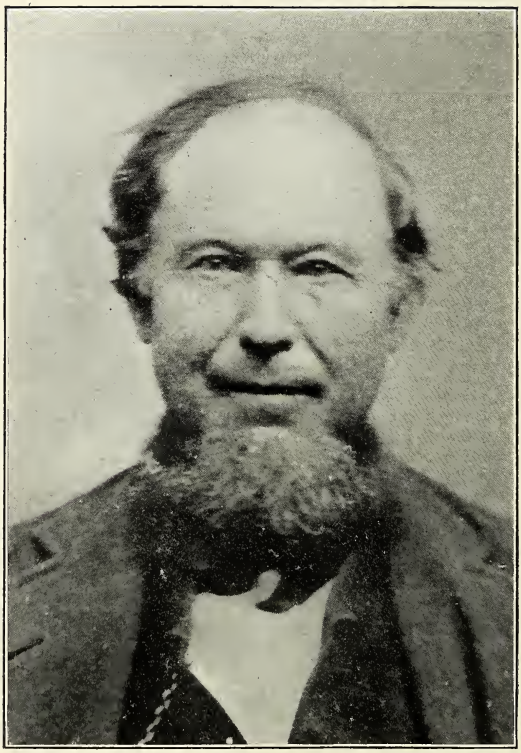
10. Grinfill Blake, b. July 30, 1838; married Mary Whitney of Worcester, Mass. Their children: Harry and Frederick G.

11. Charles B., b. Aug. 20, 1841; married May 9, 1871, Sarah Elizabeth Griswold of Meriden, Conn., b. Jan. 30, 1842, at Rocky Hill, Conn. They have a beautiful homestead in Bridgton Center, Me., the fine old residence of the late Dr. Nathaniel Pease. Their family consists of three daughters, all born in Bridgton and graduates from Bridgton High School. They are as follows: Lillie Julia, b. Apr. 12, 1873; married Byron E. Harnden, Nov. 5, 1892. Florence Lucy, b. Oct. 9, 1876; married Alfred T. Keen, Nov. 17, 1895. Amy Morris Bradley, b. May 26, 1888. These daughters all possessed excellent musical gifts and have been under competent instructors. Amy, the third daughter, is a graduate in the music course from the N. E. Conservatory, Boston, and has taken a post graduate course in the same school. She is an accomplished vocalist and teacher of theory and practice of singing. She is now serving her third year as teacher and supervisor of music in the public schools of Presque Isle. Me., and is a popular singer and choir leader in one of the churches of that town.

David Potter, b. May 24, 1798; married Mercy, daughter of James Watson, of Harrison, Jan. 21, 1817, and settled here. Mr. Kneeland lived on several farms and was a successful farmer. He was all his life of pure

and honorable character, and adorned his religious profession in words and deeds. At the time of his decease, Jan. 19, 1858, he was the last surviving member of his father's family. Mrs. Mercy Kneeland died Oct. 12, 1880. Their children were:

1. Almon, b. June 23, 1817; married May 9, 1841, Dorcas, daughter of John and Sarah (Ridlon) Sands, b. Apr. 11, 1821, in Standish. Mr. Kneeland was bred a farmer, and followed that vocation many years. In 1857, he left the farm and moved to Harrison Village, and engaged in the hotel business, at first occupying the old stand kept previously by Lewis Smith, Reuben Ingalls and others. In July 15, 1860, he purchased the house and other property formerly the residence of Francis Blake, and under the name of the Elm House, kept it as a public house of entertainment until his decease. As his principal helpmate and assistant, his good wife was entitled to much of the credit for the good name and popularity of the Elm House, with the traveling public, and in the estimation of the many summer guests who each summer sought rest and refreshment in this healthful retreat. Mr. Kneeland died Nov. 19, 1883. Mrs. Dorcas Kneeland, the widow, survives her husband at the age of 88 years and resides with her only daughter, a widow, Mrs. S. H. Ricker. Their children: Amelia Maria, b. June 10, 1842; married Sherburn H. Ricker (See Ricker family). David P., b. Aug. 21, 1846; married Caroline, daughter of Isaac and Anstice Walker of Harrison, b. in Chatham, N. H., Apr. 15, 1844. David P. is the popular owner and manager of "The Elms." Children: Jennie B., b. Mar. 12, 1861; married Ralph Burnham of Bridgton; they reside in Harrison; they have one child, Leon, b. Oct. 21, 1886. Grace, b. July 23, 1870; married Fred Lamb. (See Lamb family.) James Theodore, b. Dec. 3, 1872; married Hattie, daughter of Lewis and Alfreda Abbott Green; he is a prosperous merchant in his native village. Herman Velzoa, b. June 29, 1877; marrie Nov. —, Evelyn Marcque of Harrison; he has been a carrier of the U. S. mail, under the system of "Rural Free Delivery, No. 1," Harrison, since Mar.,



Almon Kneeland

Mrs. Dorcas (Sands) Kneeland

1900. Orlando A., b. Feb. 8, 1849; married Mary, daughter of Hosea and Eliza (Estes) Huntress of Harrison; he was bred to the general business of hotel keeping for which he had much aptitude, and had a successful career for many years as landlord of popular hostelries in Harrison, Sebago Lake, Norway, Fryeburg and Hallowell, Me.; died in Hallowell, Aug. 2, 1904. His widow resides in Harrison. Evans, b. Jan. 9, 1851; he was a prominent business man in town; of strict integrity and much respected by his fellow citizens. He died July 14, 1880; unmarried.

2. Eunice, b. Nov. 28, 1819; married in Harrison, Oct. 18, 1842, Asa P. Whitney of Bridgton (b. July 10, 1819). They lived in Bridgton, Waltham, Mass., and many years in Harrison, and in Marshall, Minn. Mr. Whitney was the son of Rev. George W. Whitney of Bridgton, a minister of the Free Baptist church. He was well educated and in early life was a teacher in the common schools. He was employed for years in a cotton factory at Waltham and Salmon Falls, N. H., but afterward moved to Harrison with his family and engaged in farming, living with the father of his wife. He was a deacon in the Free Baptist church of Harrison while he resided here, and was the clerk of the Otisfield quarterly meeting. Their children: Edward P., b. Nov. 25, 1843; married Carrie Whiting in Waltham, Mass.; they had a son, Edward G. Mr. Whitney died in Harrison, Jan. 25, 1874. Charles C., b. in Salmon Falls, N. H.; married 1st, Mattie M. Boyle, 2d, Millie A. Johnson of Bethel, Me.; he resides in Marshall, Minn., and is a printer and newspaper publisher. Mrs. Eunice (Kneeland) Whitney died in Marshall, Minn., Feb. 12, 1897. Deacon Asa P. Whitney died there Oct. 4, 1907, aged 88 years, 2½ months.

3. Seth, b. June 24, 1821; married Mary I., daughter of Simeon and Mary Whitney of Harrison (b. Apr. 13, 1827), always lived in Harrison, was a good farmer, and an upright Christian citizen. He died Sept. 23, 1898. His widow died Mar. 4, 1905. Their children were: Silas Kendall, b. Mar. 7, 1854; married

Lizzie Hewey; resides in Lewiston or Auburn, Me. Walter Willis, b. June 11, 1856. Mary Addie, b. Aug. 18, 1858. Ernest Scott, b. Dec. 1, 1861. Arthur Bean, b. May 20, 1867. Zula Augusta, b. Sept. 20, 1869; resides in Harrison, Me.

4. Mercy, b. Dec., 1823; married Benjamin Emerson, of Worcester, Mass.
5. Christiana, b. Sept. 19, 1827; died July 19, 1871.
6. Sabrina, married Horatio Johnson of Bethel, Me. She died in Bethel, June, 1877.
7. Sarah, b. Mar. 4, 1830; married Newton Emerson of Worcester, Mass.; lives in Saco.

G. F.

LAKIN FAMILY.

JOSEPH LAKIN, the ancestor of the Lakin families in Harrison came from Groton, Massachusetts, very early in the last century and settled as a farmer. He was a man of much intelligence and business capacity. He married: 1st, Polly Simonds; 2d, Mrs. Cole, a widow. His children were:

JONATHAN, b. in Mass., in 1780. He married Jane Loring, and settled in Harrison. He was a good business man, a prosperous farmer, and a leading citizen in town and district affairs, serving the town repeatedly in public affairs. He died Jan. 10, 1873. Mrs. Lakin died Dec. 6, 1861. Children were:

1. John B., b. July 15, 1806; married Charlotte, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Witham of Harrison. He settled in the south part of the town as a farmer. Children: Randall F., b. Sept. 2, 1841. George A., b. July 27, 1846. Annie M., b. Sept. 30, 1847. Emily E., b. Apr. 18, 1853; died Aug. 20, 1905. Mr. J. B. Lakin died Nov. 25, 1887. Mrs. Charlotte Lakin died ——— ——.

2. David Loring, b. Jan. 24, 1808; married Sophia H. Adams of Sebago, July 10, 1843, and settled near his birth-place as a farmer. He died Feb., 1882.
3. Jane, b. Jan. 3, 1810; married Capt. James Ross. (See Ross family.)
4. Jerusha A., b. Mar. 25, 1812; died Feb. 10, 1892.
5. Thomas P., b. Apr. 12, 1814; married Isabel M., daughter of William Ridlon of Sebago; resided in South Harrison as a farmer. Children: Almedia, b. Apr. 4, 1848; married Jan. 1, 1870, John S. Wentworth of Harrison. (See John Stanley family.) Ezekiel, b. Feb. 10, 1850; married Sept. 25, 1884, Cynthia Frye; they have four children: Thomas Bradford, Bessie Pearl, Isabel C., and Charles H.; they reside in Cunningham, Kansas. Josiah S., b. Aug. 28, 1852; married Nov. 15, 1884, Mary A. Drew; children: Edgerton D., Jessie I., and Ruth C. They reside in Palo Alto, Cal. He has had a successful business career in Utah and California in the mining trade and dealing in mining properties. He is president of a real estate company in Palo Alto, Cal., and has accumulated a handsome fortune. James R., b. Dec. 28, 1855. Clara, b. May 11, 1858; married James D. Spaulding, May 12, 1886; one daughter, Isabel T. L., who is a teacher in the public schools in Salmon Falls, N. H. Annie B., b. Aug. 18, 1861; married Sept. 18, 1887, Silas M. Stevens of Salmon Falls, N. H. Mr. Stevens died Aug. 18, 1905. George L., b. June 26, 1867. Bradford O., b. Oct. 14, 1872. Mr. Thomas P. Lakin died June 24, 1891.
6. George W., b. Mar. 29, 1816; married Statira Clark. He went West and became distinguished as a lawyer. They had three children: Fannie, Mildred, and Charles. Mr. Lakin died Sept. 13, 1894.
7. Elizabeth A., b. Apr. 18, 1818; married William Loring of Lynn, Mass., and resided there. She died in 1897.
8. Ezekiel, b. Apr. 27, 1820. He was noted for his intellectual gifts and became a scholar. He died May 15, 1846; unmarried.
9. Eleanor M., b. July 15, 1822; died Oct. 1, 1852.

10. Charles Henry, b. Dec. 16, 1824; married Virene Merrow of Harrison, and settled on the parental homestead. Mr. C. H. Lakin died Aug. 12, 1905.
11. Susan J., b. Mar., 1827; died Sept. 11, 1879.

George P., b. in Sebago, Apr. 24, 1819, son of 2d wife of Joseph; married Philina Hannaford (b. Oct. 17, 1836), in Sebago, Dec. 22, 1854. He settled in Harrison at the head of Anonymous Pond. He was a mason, carpenter and farmer. Their children were:

1. William Fred, b. July 29, 1856; married Sept. 6, 1885, in Boston, Mary L. Sutton of that city. Children: Henry W., b. Oct. 6, 1886. Arthur E., b. Dec. 14, 1887. Ernest W., b. May, 1889. Grace M., b. Dec. 26, 1891. Arnold W., b. June 20, 1893. Francis L., b. Oct. 2, 1894. Ralph E., b. June 4, 1899.
2. Ada May, b. Oct. 23, 1870; married Dec. 18, 1889, Herbert S. Wood of Norway. Children: Bertha M., b. May 29, 18—. Alton M., b. Nov. 5, 1891. Arthur H. Fitzgerald, b. June 17, 1899. George L., b. Feb. 26, 1903. Walter V., b. June 16, 1906.
3. Maurice, b. June 16, 1874; married June 5, 1907, Lucia Barnard of North Bridgton. They reside on the homestead of his father. They are prominent members of Lakeside Grange, P. of H.

LAMB FAMILY.

ROBERT LAMB, born in Windham, May 26, 1779; married April 25, 1807, Fanny Caswell, born December 2, 1787, daughter of Simeon and Rachel (Staples) Caswell of Harrison. Robert Lamb died in Harrison, April 11, 1851. Mrs. Fanny (Caswell) Lamb died May 14, 1882. Children:

John Porterfield, b. in Harrison, Feb. 25, 1808; married Elizabeth Stiles, b. in Harrison, Jan. 5, 1805; Mr. Lamb died May 12, 1879. Mrs. Elizabeth (Stiles) Lamb died in Harrison, July 9, 1887. Children of John P. and Elizabeth S. Lamb:

1. Stephen Alfred, b. in Harrison, Nov. 2, 1831; married Sarah P., daughter of Enoch and Mary (Caswell) Haskell of Harrison. They reside in Oxford, Me. Their children: James B., b. in Harrison, Nov. 30, 1856; married Almira Blaisdell of Harrison in 1881; their son, Leo St. Clair, b. in Oxford, Feb. 22, 1884; they reside in South Portland, Me. Fred S., b. in Harrison, July 13, 1866; married Grace D. Kneeland of Harrison, in 1889; their son, Ray Harold, b. in Harrison, Apr. 25, 1890; they reside in Harrison. John P., b. in Oxford, Mar. 26, 1874; married Alice F. Sanborn in 1901; their daughter, Grace Lubell, b. in Oxford, Apr. 16, 1902; they reside in Oxford, Me. Bertrand S., b. in Oxford, Sept. 21, 1875; married Virginia A. Wight, daughter of Samuel K. and Martha Elizabeth (Hayes) Wight of Harrison in 1901; their daughter, Lillian Annis, b. in Harrison, Apr. 23, 1903; they reside in South Portland, Me.
2. Robert S., second son of John Porterfield and Elizabeth (Stiles) Lamb, b. in Harrison, Oct. 22, 1835, married Sophronia, daughter of Walker and Calista (Wight) Brackett. He died Apr. 13, 1864.
3. Charles B., third son of John P. Lamb, b. in Harrison, Apr. 8, 1841, married in Harrison, Jan. 30, 1867, Atala Ann, daughter of Enoch and Mary Haskell of Harrison; Charles B. Lamb died Sept. 17, 1906. Their children: Ralph L., b. in Harrison, May 27, 1871, married Vesta O. Washburn, May 26, 1894; settled in Mechanic Falls, Me.; they have one child, Glenroy Irvin, b. Nov. 23, 1896. Irvin A., b. in Harrison, May 9, 1873, married Etta M. Pulsifer of ———, Apr. 11, 1900; settled in Harrison.

Robert, Jr., b. May 27, 1810; died Sept. 10, 1832, unmarried.

Hannah, b. Dec. 28, 1811; married William Haskell of Harrison, May 29, 1836. Mrs. Hannah (Lamb) Haskell died May 6, 1884.

LEWIS FAMILY.

Perhaps no name familiar to Americans has been so widely disseminated through the English speaking countries as the name of Lewis. It is from Wales and was originally spelled Llewis. Many branches of the family have scattered through England, Scotland and the British Isles, and through the British Provinces and the United States. The Lewis family of Harrison was directly descended from William Lewis, who came from Wales to Boston in 1636, through Isaac, Isaac 2d, Abijah of Buxton, York County, Thomas of Bonny Eagle in Hollis and ABIJAH LEWIS, who married Betsy Eldridge of Buxton, February 24, 1785, and settled in the south part of Harrison. He had a large family, some of whom lived here.

ABIJAH, son of Abijah last named, married —— ———; his children were:

1. Joseph; married Hannah Mason.
2. George.
3. Henry; married Elizabeth Jordan.
4. Maria; married Thomas H. Jordan.
5. Harriet; lived many years in the family of Hon. Marshall Cram in Bridgton and Brunswick, Me., where she died unmarried.
6. Royal, married —— ———, and lived in Bridgton.
7. Mary, b. Sept. 19, 1809; married Elkana A. Littlefield of Bridgton; they have one daughter: Gertrude, married Rev. Wm. Nickerson, a Free Baptist clergyman, who is deceased. Mrs. Gertrude Nickerson resides in Bridgton in her parental home.
8. Clarke; married in 1884, Ellen Hamlen; they had a daughter, Jennie May who married Clarence Penley of Bridgton. Wilfred, b. —— —, 1890. Florence, b. —— —, 1893. Ada, b. 1895.
9. Jennie.

EDWARD, son of Abijah 2nd, brother of Abijah 3d, married —— ———; lived in the "Lewis neighborhood," as a farmer. He had nine children:

1. Charles.
2. Edward, Jr.
3. Mary.
4. Sally.
5. Marcia.
6. Hosea.
7. Mehitable.
8. Alpheus.
9. James.

It is a matter for regret that no more particular record of that worthy family is conveniently obtainable.

The following record of the family of Edward Lewis, Jr., is presented in incomplete form:

EDWARD, JR., b. Apr. 4, 1819; married Nancy Sylvester of Bridgton, b. —— —, 1853. Their children:

1. Dustin, b. — 1853; died in infancy.
2. Clara Ellen, b. May 4, 1854; married Clarence Burgess. Their children: Howard, Minta Melissa, Ada Belle, Bertha, Herbert, Cora.
3. Austin Wheeler, b. Jan. 25, 1858.
4. Melissa Dresser, b. Oct. 19, 1860; married Quincy M. Chute. (See Chute family.)
5. Robert, b. —— —; died in infancy.
6. Oscar Warren, b. Mar. 10, 1864; married Mary Dillon; lives in Mass. Their children: Helen, Lizzie, James, Margaret.
7. Henrietta, b. Aug. 25, 1866; married Eldridge Sanborn. Their children: Gertrude, b. Nov. 7, 1884; married George Roberts, Nov. 26, 1908. Luella, Maud C., Perley, Ernest, Ruby, Greta.
8. Jesse Gay, b. —— —; married Mabel Kimball; their children: William, Georgie, Ruth, Earle, Mary, Clara, Oscar W.

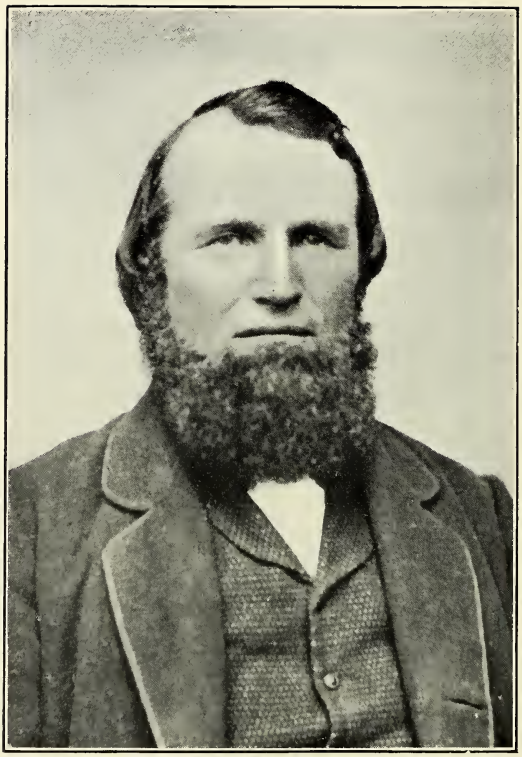
The family of Mary, daughter of Edward Lewis, Senior, and sister of Edward, Jr., whose genealogy is given above, is here shown by names in order of birth, but incomplete:

MARY, 3d child of Edward, Sr., b. ——, 1842; married Abraham Gray of Lovell in 1842; he died Nov. 23, 1882. She died Sept. 11, 1880. Children:

1. Arthur M.
2. Zilpha.
3. Mehitable.
4. Mary Agnes, b. in 1848.
5. Abram E., b. Feb. 11, 1850.
6. Edward F., b. Apr. 8, 1853.
7. Curtis, b. Nov. 16, 1855.
8. Willie, b. Aug. 23, 1859.

LIBBY FAMILY.

This family has been represented in Harrison by migration from other parts of the country at various times. The first family settling here is believed to have been that of CAPT. JETHRO LIBBY, who was born in Gorham, March 19, 1796. He was of stalwart frame and inherited, through a number of generations, the vigorous mental and physical characteristics of his prime ancestor, John Libby, who came from England about 1630, and settled near Black Point in Scarborough. Tradition says that Capt. Libby was of almost gigantic size, and was endowed with wonderful physical strength. He married December 26, 1819, Olive Flood, daughter of Morris and Lydia (Roberts) Flood of Gorham. His occupation, best known to the people of this town, was as a canal boatman on the Cumberland and Oxford canal and the Sebago system of lakes from Harrison to Portland. Previous to that time he had been employed in the construction of the canal. He died in Harrison, August 26, 1840. His widow survived him many years, and died in Harrison, February 14, 1872. The children of Jethro and Olive Flood Libby were:



Capt. Elliott Libby

ELLIOT, b. in Gorham, Sept. 23, 1820, married Frances Jane Tuttle.

LYDIA ANN, b. in Raymond, July 20, 1822, married George W. Walker of Harrison.

MARY JANE, b. Nov. 19, 1824, died June 14, 1846, unmarried.

ELIZA FLOOD, b. Nov. 17, 1826, married Thos. Francis of New Market, N. H.

JULIETTE, b. May 16, 1830, married Albion Kimball of Harrison; died June 26, 1888.

ALBERT, b. April 27, 1832, in Naples, died June 19, 1846.

LUCINDA, b. June 13, 1834, died Dec. 19, 1843.

PHILENA, b. Oct. 19, 1836, married May 9, 1854, Charles A. Cates.

JETHRO, b. Oct. 29, 1837, died Nov. 22, 1840.

ALFRED, b. May 11, 1839; married Aug. 10, 1865, Rosena, daughter of John and Olive (Plummer) Fields of Bridgton. He was formerly identified many years, from boyhood, with the business of navigation of the lake and canal line from Harrison to Portland, and has worked at the shook making trade. He served honorably as a private in Company B., 23d Regiment Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War. His first wife deceased Apr. 19, 1888. He married for second wife, Elsie Corser of Harrison, who died June 12, 1904. For third wife he married Apr. 25, 1907, Mrs. Mary C. Ball of Harrison.

The most conspicuous member of the family of Capt. Jethro Libby, was his eldest son, Elliot, who very early in life (he was working on a canal boat from eight years of age to twenty-five) succeeded to the business of his father, and soon became an owner and operator of several canal boats. For many years before and after 1850, transportation of the products of farm and forest by canal boats to the city markets, and on return trips, bringing great supplies of foreign and domestic merchandise to the traders

in the several towns on this busy water route, was a famous method of interior commerce. Capt. Libby was also largely concerned for a number of years in shook making for the West India trade, and in other lines of the lumbering business. He was noted for his energy and faithful execution of all business intrusted to him. His most active career was in the middle of the nineteenth century, just previous and up to the era of the civil war. At that time his dealings in shook, hoop poles, etc., extended from Harrison to Mechanic Falls, and to Island Pond, Vt. The civil war of 1861-5, caused great advancement in the prices of the agricultural products of the country, particularly of those grown in the South, and many men were induced to visit the border States of that section and engage in the raising of cotton, the most valuable staple for domestic manufacture and foreign commerce. Among the adventurous and ambitious men from New England to try his fortune in that business, was Capt. Libby, who in 1864, went to North Carolina for the purpose of raising cotton on an extensive scale, as the world's market was then at its highest point, but his bright anticipations of success were destined to be destroyed by an unexpected cause and in November, 1864, only a few months after his arrival on the scene of operations, he was stricken by sickness, and died at Newbern, N. C. He married, November 18, 1840, Frances Jane, daughter of Henry and Pauline Tuttle of Portland. They had children:

Henrietta, b. Feb. 8, 1844; died Sept. 3, 1845.

Juliette, b. Sept. 6, 1846; married Dec. 10, 1870, Charles Alvah Lang, present postmaster of Harrison, b. July 6, 1838, in Georgetown, Mass. They had one child: Charles Libby Lang, b. in Denver, Col., Jan. 10, 1882. He is a graduate of Bridgton Academy, and University of Maine. He is a teacher in the government schools of Porto Rico.

Ella Isabel, b. Feb. 3, 1858; married William A. Wheeler of Lynn, Mass.

ARTHUR WILLIS, b. Nov. 23, 1859; married 1st, Susan Inez Haskell of Harrison; 2d, Georgiana M. Clements, daughter of Thomas H. and Agnes (Bell) Clements of White Lands, Prince Edwards Island. The children of Arthur and Georgiana Libby are: Arthur Clements, b. Sept. 14, 1898; Bernice Crystal, b. Aug. 25, 1900; Margaret Aroline, b. Dec. 15, 1902; Irene Bell, b. July 19, 1905; Baby not named, b. Mar. 12, 1908.

Mr. Libby lives in Harrison Village and is proprietor of a large number of fine row boats for renting to summer guests of the village. He also cuts ice for supplying private families and hotels, and does jobs of wood sawing with gasoline power.

ALLISON LIBBY FAMILY.

The father of Allison Libby of Harrison, was Allison, a native of Scarborough, a not distant relative of Jethro. He served through the Revolution.

He was one of the first settlers of Gorham. There was no road from Scarborough to Gorham corner, nor to Saccarappa. His only route was by Stroudwater Village, thence to Saccarappa, and by a logging road into Windham, on the east side of Presumpscot River, crossing on the ice at "Horsebeef" (Mallison) Falls and then by another logging road with all his possessions on an ox-sled to his lonely home in North Gorham, the farm occupied in recent years by William Wescott. He had thirteen children.

ALLISON LIBBY, JR., fourth son of Allison, was born in Gorham, March 8, 1787. He married Lois Cross, daughter of Dea. Thomas and Lucy (Hovey) Cross of Gorham. He settled in Harrison and resided in the north part of the town until 1831, when he bought the farm in South

Harrison, where he resided for many years and where his family of six children were born and raised.

JAMES P., died Nov. 21, 1812, a few weeks old.

HARRIET CROSS, b. May 23, 1814; married Eben Richardson.

LEONARD CROSS, b. June 12, 1817; married Abigail B., daughter of Joshua and Joanna (Ross) Trafton. He was a good farmer, a kind neighbor and citizen. He died July 13, 1886.

CAROLINE, b. May 27, 1819; married Nathaniel Harmon; 2d, Daniel Richardson.

LOUISA, b. Dec. 15, 1820; married Daniel Richardson; died ———.

ANN, b. July 15, 1822; married John Goddard.

MARY GAGE, b. Aug. 12, 1827; married Major Plaisted.

Mr. Libby died in the home of his sister, Mrs. James Thomes, August 10, 1869. His wife died February 25, 1860. The children of Leonard and Abigail Libby were:

1. Charles Badger, b. Oct. 11, 1848; died Nov. 3, 1851.
2. Ellen Preble, b. July 10, 1850; died Feb. 4, 1890.
3. Herbert Appleton, b. Aug. 8, 1853; married Rose Edson. Their children are: Albert Carroll, b. Apr. 29, 1886. Homer Trafton, b. Jan. 29, 1888. Ruth Cleveland, b. Aug. 17, 1892; died in infancy. Cora Ellen, b. Oct. 30, 1897.

CAPT. CHARLES LIBBY. One of the best known of the Libbys of Harrison, was the late Capt. Charles Libby, second son of John Libby, born December 30, 1804, in Gorham; married November 28, 1833, Sophronia, daughter of Ebenezer and Salome (Green) Shaw, of Standish. Capt. Libby was a farmer for eight years after his marriage, when he removed to Harrison Village, (1841), where he followed shook making, boating on the canal, working in

the wire factory, and other occupations. He was an industrious man, and universally esteemed. He was the author of many funny sayings still extant. He had a faculty to utter things which were very ludicrous without seeming to be conscious of it. One time the Captain was confined to the house for a day or two; his physician examined him and pronounced his ailment a case of "shingles." When he was well enough to be "out" he was asked by one of his neighbors what had ailed him that had caused his illness. "O, the doctor said I had the claboards," said the Captain, without a smile. Once while working on the old steamer "Fawn," as she was coming up the lake on a late trip in September, the evening star appeared in the West, illuminating the twilight. The passengers on board were passing remarks on the rare beauty of the evening sky, and as the brilliant orb was discovered, an admiring observer exclaimed, "O, there's Venus! Say Mr.," addressing the busy man on the deck, "Isn't that Venus?" The Captain gave a look with the only good eye he had, and with a knowing and confident air, replied: "Yes, that's Zenus." Captain Charles and Sophronia Libby had one child, Roswell, born July 23, 1835; married November 22, 1863, Achsah C., daughter of Asa and Olive (Charles) Brickett of Stow. He run a canal boat fourteen years, and during the remainder of his life, worked mostly at shook making. He served faithfully as a private in Co. B., 23d Me. Vol. Infantry in the Civil War. He died February 4, 1876. His widow married July 10, 1880, Joseph S. Walker of Fryeburg. Roswell and Achsah Libby had a daughter, Zoa Mabel, born February 17, 1858.

ABNER LIBBY, born in Scarborough, August 17, 1797, son of Dominicus and Dorothy (Small) Libby, married Harriet Newbegin, lived in Harrison for years in the middle of the last century on the farm now owned by Henry C. Packard, in South Harrison. In 1855, he sold said

farm to James Ross and purchased the property of Harrison Blake, Esq., at Harrison Village. He sold his village property about 1863, and removed to South Paris. He died June 16, 1866, and his widow died in 1884. Their remains were brought for interment to the little cemetery adjoining the farm where they first lived in town, to which they were greatly attached in their lives. They had two sons: Plummer A., Frank, and a daughter, Harriet Ellen. Plummer, married Melinda Fogg of Harrison, and migrated to the West about 1863. Frank married Clara Parker of Norway. They had two children, Frank and Laurence. Harriet Ellen married Swasey Burnell of South Paris, and resides there.

AMOS LIBBY, son of James Libby of Limington (from 1818 to his death, March 2, 1868, aged 69 years, a resident of "New Limington," Bridgton), was for a number of years a resident of Harrison. He married Jane B. daughter of Rev. Joseph Phinney, of Harrison. She was born December 9, 1816. They resided quite a number of years on the old Phinney homestead in South Harrison, and at Harrison Village, and also at Bridgton Center. They had two daughters, Abbie J. and Helen, and two sons, Edwin and Herbert. Abbie married Rev. Charles W. Foster of Harrison, who became a much esteemed minister of the Free Baptist denomination. He died in ——. Helen married Preston Hamlin of Bridgton. She was gifted with a sweet and powerful voice and her singing was much admired. She died while traveling on a tour of concerts with a popular company. Herbert has resided in Portland and was for a number of years assistant Clerk of Courts of Cumberland County.

LOWELL FAMILY.

This was one of the best known families for more than half a century. They came from Windham and are descended from JOHN LOWELL of Westbrook, whose wife was Mary Chatman or Chapman. John Lowell lived a while in Harrison but died in the town of Windham. His children were:

EDWARD; married Martha Lamb of Otisfield. He was here before the beginning of the 19th century. He was one of the leaders in the movement for incorporation in 1805, and was elected to several offices at the first town meeting, viz.: Surveyor of highways, tythingman and field driver; died Oct. 1, 1847. His wife died Aug. 25, 1845. Children:

1. John P., b. in Harrison in 1801; married Eliza, daughter of Capt. John Brackett of Harrison, Jan. 27, 1824; lived some time in Harrison; kept a tavern a number of years at Harrison Village. (See hotels.) He afterward settled in Mason and lived there many years. Their children were: Abby, Ira, Grinfill, Charles, Elihu, and others.
2. Edward, b. in Harrison; married Sally Edes of Otisfield, Jan. 27, 1829; settled on Oak Hill in that town and had children.
3. Simon, b. in Harrison; married Ann Robinson; lived between Caswell's Corner and Ryefield Bridge in Harrison. Their children were: Nelson, b. June 24, 1827. Emery E., b. Feb. 4, 1829. Mary Maria, b. Oct. 15, 1831. Rosanna, b. Apr. 16, 1837. Elizabeth D., b. July 20, 1842.
4. George, b. in 18—; married Lucinda Inman; went eastward; deceased.
5. Martha Ann; married John Brackett, Jan. 13, 1828. (See Brackett family.)
6. James P.; married Eliza, daughter of Joseph Lombard of Otisfield, and settled on the homestead of his father. Children: Lucinda; married Albert Caswell. Herman; married Rebecca Elden. Han-

nah. Willis C., b. Mar. 29, 1861; married Isabel Maude Cummings (See Cummings family); died June 10, 1899.

James P. Lowell was a farmer and carpenter; a man of excellent character and good moral principles. He was an ardent advocate of temperance reform in the olden days of the Temperance Watchmen Clubs in the 50's; he died from heart disease, in 1870.

7. Marshall, b. in Harrison; was a blacksmith by trade; lived in Kennebunk.
8. Hannah; married Joseph L. Brackett. (See Brackett family.)
9. Catherine; died in youth.

No other members of the Lowell family have ever resided permanently in Harrison. It is a matter for sincere regret that no more complete data could be supplied for preparation of the history of this family.

MORSE FAMILY.

The writer remembers MR. DAN MORSE nearly eighty years ago. He lived in a wide, old looking house nearby the millpond and only a few rods from the stately mansion of Dr. David Ray, the pioneer of 1780. The locality is known to many as "Holdenville" in token of the succession of ownership of the Ray homestead, land and mills, in years after Dr. Ray's death by Henry Holden, son-in-law, and husband of Abigail, the fourth daughter of David and Eunice Whiting Ray. Mr. Morse — "Uncle Dan" we always called him, was the owner of the grist mill as a portion of the dowry of his wife, Eunice, the oldest of the Ray daughters, while the saw mill in a similar manner became an asset of the Holden family. I do not know the date of Uncle Dan Morse's birth nor in what place he was

born, but, as he died November 25, 1846, aged seventy-nine years, he was born in 1767. It is believed he came from the native home of Dr. Ray in Massachusetts, and was acquainted with the family of his father-in-law many years before his marriage about 1796. The genealogy of the family is as follows:

DAVID RAY, only son of Dan Morse, b. in Otisfield, July 15, 1797; died in Harrison, Nov. 14, 1876. He married Betsy, daughter of Rev. Thomas Roby, the first Congregational minister in Otisfield. She was born March 31, 1800. She was a woman of fine intellect; exceedingly kind-hearted, a lover of her home and she had the best regards of those who knew her best. She died in Harrison, Oct. 24, 1866. Their children were:

1. Albion K., b. Aug. 21, 1826; died in Harrison, Mar. 11, 1906.
2. Eunice O., b. Apr. —, 1828. She died in Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 8, 1854, while sojourning there in quest of relief from ill health.

David Morse sold his property in Otisfield about 1833, and removed to Harrison Village, and settled on the site of the residence of Postmaster Lang, a part of the Lang home being the old Morse house. Mr. Morse at once set up the blacksmithing business in a shop located on the corner of Main and Mill streets in the corner of the fine lawn of the present Lang homestead. There he enjoyed for years a very brisk trade, employing a number of helpers, and at one time had two or more apprentices. He acquired a competence sufficient to enable him to retire from business after a number of years. He owned some lands besides his homestead, and was a substantial and much respected citizen.

Albion K. Morse was, from his early years, a resident of Harrison Village and was at various times engaged in business. He was in public office as Town Treasurer and postmaster, and was influential in local and State politics.

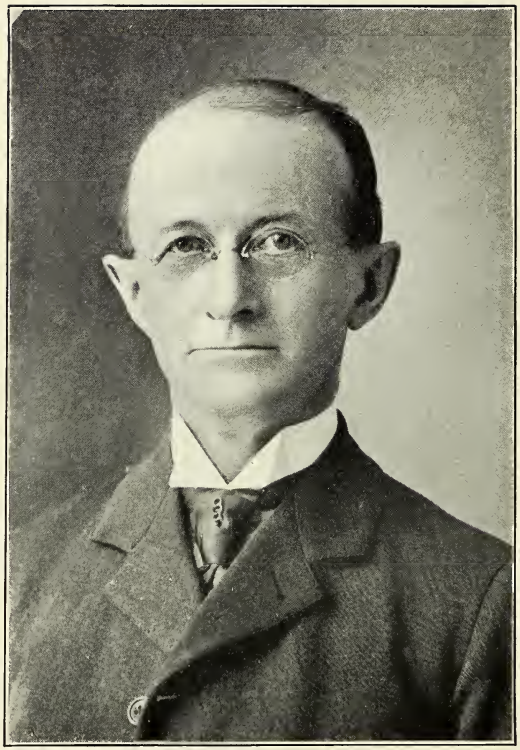
He improved the homestead and other properties to which he succeeded from his father, and by wise management added to the value of his estate.

MOULTON FAMILY.

Only one family of this name has resided in Harrison—that of EBEN MOULTON, born November 5, 1810, son of Daniel and Anna (Shaw) Moulton of Gorham, who came from Gorham to Harrison in 1849, and settled in the Johnson neighborhood in South Harrison. He married April 15, 1845, Abigail, daughter of Simon and Abigail (Plaisted) Moulton of Standish, born November 18, 1811. Mr. Moulton was a man of fine natural abilities, and had wide information on many subjects as the result of reading many books, and was able to discuss any subject of a political or religious nature with acute intelligence. He was always deeply interested in the public affairs of the town, and was generally ready to criticise any measure proposed for action by the town, or to ask questions on the subject.

He was a cooper by trade and had a well equipped cooper shop at his home, where he made tubs, firkins, etc. He had a good farm which extended a mile westerly to the shore of Long Pond. He was a good farmer, and a very hard worker. His character for morality and uprightness in business dealing was unimpeachable. His wife was a tailoress by trade and during her early life, was accustomed to make up suits of clothes for the townspeople.

They were both of them kind and obliging as neighbors, and were always ready and willing to assist in cases of sickness or death. Mr. Eben Moulton died November 8, 1887. Mrs. Abigail Moulton died September 22, 1894.



Alphonso Moulton, Esq.

One son, Alphonso, was born to this worthy pair, his birth occurring July 16, 1847.

ALPHONSO MOULTON was from a child of a studious habit, and in the district school, was a bright and leading pupil. He was so fond of study in school that he generally extended the terms of his tuition under teachers by attending any of the schools in his end of the town that were in session beyond the close of his own district school. He attended Bridgton Academy one term each year for four successive years, his last term being in the autumn of 1866. For the next three years he taught several terms of district school. But feeling that his success as a teacher did not measure up to the standard of his anticipations, and having some distaste towards the pedagogical profession, he retired from the school room. Mr. Moulton became united in marriage, March 27, 1869, to Miss Etta A. Ross, daughter of James and Jane (Lakin) Ross of Harrison. They were childhood acquaintances and schoolmates and their union was a happy one, a blending of tastes and sympathies that gave an enjoyable zest to their lives. Together they affiliated themselves with the social institutions of their choice, and in unison they participated in whatever came to them of pleasure or pain. He settled on the farm with his father, and engaged in farming in which he was very much interested.

He was very active in promoting the success of the Farmers' Club, in the early years of his manhood, and afterwards was for a time Secretary of the Northern Cumberland Agricultural Society.

Since the year of 1874, when the first Lakeside Grange was organized, he has been continuously in the order, as during the interim between the death of the first and the organization of the present Grange in 1901, he was affiliated with Crooked River Grange. He was almost every year

in office in Lakeside Grange as Master, Secretary or Lecturer. He was a member of the building committee on the erection of the Grange Hall in 1905. Since the date of the organization of Harrison Lodge, I. O. O. F., March 14, 1889, Mr. Moulton was a worthy and highly esteemed member.

He was very conspicuous as a member of the school committee and as Supervisor from 1879 nearly all the years excepting from 1895 to 1901, when he was an Inspector of Customs in the Custom House in Portland. Since 1902, he was continuously in office by annual election, as Superintendent of Schools. His faithfulness and efficiency in that sphere of public service, had endeared him to the whole teaching faculty, and as well to the pupils, who were always glad to see him on his stated visits to the schools. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Bridgton Academy since 1892, and in 1907, he was elected Secretary of the board as successor to Geo. E. Chadbourne, retired, and of the Alumni Association.

Mr. Moulton as an ardent promoter of any movement for the diffusion of knowledge to the mass of the people, co-operated with alacrity to perfect the organization of the Harrison Public Library Association, by its incorporation as a Free Public Library.

Mr. Moulton's love for books as a means of acquiring information, amounted to a passion, and for at least twenty-five years he had been steadily accumulating a library of his own, which at the time of his decease had grown to upwards of a thousand volumes. They completely fill a number of large cases. There are all the standard American Dictionaries and several sets of the best Cyclopædias, and other reference books needed by the scholar or business man. As a Justice of the Peace for nearly twenty years, he had the requisite books of the public laws and legal forms, for aids in drawing deeds and other legal instru-

ments. He drew the articles of incorporation of the Odd Fellows, the Grange and the Public Library. He has been of much assistance to his townspeople in the settlement of estates of deceased persons in the probate court and attending to other business such as a lawyer might be called to perform.

Mr. Moulton was by education and affiliation a Democrat in politics, and served many years on the town and county committee for his party. He was not a partisan in the fullest sense, but had independence sufficient to cause him to differ from his party when he felt it was pledged to a false principle of action. So in 1896, he bolted from the platform of "sixteen to one" and voted for William McKinley for President.

In the closing years of Mr. Moulton's life occurred the event of the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the incorporation of the town. It was an occasion to arouse all the latent patriotic spirit in the heart of every citizen. The town appropriated a generous sum of money, and an adequate committee of citizens was elected to superintend the preparations for the great event of the century. Mr. Moulton was elected secretary of the committee, and the records of the transactions of the committee attest to the promptness and thoroughness of the work of its secretary.

An important act of the town, after the Centennial event was to authorize the preparation of a history of the acts of the town and of its executive committee pertaining to the celebration of centennial day, said work to include a succinct record of the history of the families of the first settlers of the town and other families of note residing here. Mr. Moulton was elected as the chief author and compiler of the centennial history, with Howard L. Sampson as his assistant. It was an appointment most highly appreciated by him, as it appealed to his pride of citizenship, and afforded an unusual opportunity to exercise his lit-

erary ability in a higher field of authorship than any in which he had been engaged. He assumed the duties of historian very soon after the centennial event was past, and entered upon the execution of the work with great vigor and alacrity. The pages of this volume afford ample illustration of the mental power of portraiture by language of his impressions of events and of individuals, possessed by him. The records of public occurrences for a century past concerning business and social life were largely collected and with great patience and strict application for many months, reduced to correct form for the printer. He felt the responsibility upon him and formulated all his plans with conscientious regard to the interests of the public and its desire for a speedy execution of the commission of writing and publishing the work entrusted to his care and judgment. But Mr. Moulton chose to be deliberate and not to spoil his work by undue or reckless haste. It is probable that not a day passed that did not witness to the addition of much important matter for record, and to several hours' work with pen or typewriter, or both. His manner of writing the sketches of his townsmen and women shows that he was dominated by the best impulses of the heart — those of strict justice and affectionate regard. He could not stint himself to a simple, brief, cold record of the fact of the existence of a person to whom he had become attached by the incident of political or fraternal association, so he imparted to his short personal biographies in some cases an elaborate treatment, showing evidence of quite intense friendship that borders on the domain of eulogy. And did they not deserve it?

The spring of 1908, found Mr. Moulton experiencing increasing illness, obliging him to consult his family physician and take specific treatment for his debility. The most approved advice and treatment by skilled physicians was availed of, but no permanent relief could be found. He lingered still hoping, for a few weeks, and on the 28th

of June, the lamp of his frail life expired. If human or brotherly and sisterly demonstrations of regard can assuage the pangs of regret, they were all given in full measure at the sacred obsequies, and the earth-life of the departed brother and friend was treasured as a sweet and enduring memory.

"Full many noble friends my soul hath known,
Women and men who in my memory
Have sown such beauty as can never die;
And many times when I seem all alone,
Within my heart I call up one by one
The joys I shared with them, the unlaced hours
Of laughing thoughts, that came and went like flavors,
In higher argument, Apollo's own;
Those listening eyes that gave nobility
To humblest verses, writ and read for love.
Those burning words of high democracy,
Those doubts that through the abyss would rove
And lean o'er chasms that took away the breath —
When I forget them, may it be in death."

NEWCOMB FAMILY.

The name of Newcomb is of Saxon origin and has been known in England since the twentieth century, under different forms:—Newcomer, Newcome, Newcomen, Newcombe, and Newcomb. The men of the Newcomb line, possessed remarkable virility from remote times in evidence of which, very large and sturdy families are recorded in their book of genealogy. Lieutenant Andrew Newcomb of England, in the seventeenth century, had fifteen children, and similar examples have occurred frequently in later generations, Simon, of the Harrison branch, was the father of twenty-one, according to the record; some reports say twenty-five; others twenty-seven, by two wives. The name is

distinguished in our country for the number of persons who have been eminent in science and general learning; also for their patriotic services to their native land and promotion to high rank in the United States army and navy.

The ancestor of Thomas Newcomb of Harrison, was ELISHA NEWCOMBE, born in Buxton, January 10, 1776; married October 13, 1799, Rebecca, daughter of Abijah Lewis, born August 29, 1779. They came to Harrison about 1800. Their children were:

THOMAS, b. in Bridgton, Dec. 20, 1803; married Oct. 17, 1830, Sarah Curtis, daughter of Reuben and Rebecca Ingalls of Bridgton; after a long life residence in Harrison, he removed with his aged wife to Bridgton and died there Jan. 27, 1892. Mrs. Newcomb pre-deceased him Sept. 25, 1889; children, born in Harrison:

1. Mary Elizabeth, b. Aug. 9, 1831; married Aug. 3, 1851, Nathan Carsley, 3d, of Harrison. (See Carsley family.)
2. Thomas Lewis, b. May 17, 1834; married Apr., 1856, Amy C. Smith of Bridgton; children: Alfred Austin, b. Nov. 8, 1858. Emma Alice, b. Feb. 17, 1862. Sarah Ann, b. Jan. 14, 1865. Willie Thomas, b. July 27, 1867. Susie, b. Dec. 26, 1871. Thomas L. Newcomb died in Norway, Feb. 2, 1907.
3. Charles Henry, b. Aug. 10, 1836; died Sept. 21, 1853.
4. Sumner, b. Sept. 15, 1838; died Oct. 15, 1838.
5. Ann, b. Nov. 17, 1840; died Mar. 20, 1843.
6. George Washington, b. Dec. 5, 1842; married Oct. 27, 1867, Abbie M., daughter of Otis and Eliza Wilkins Trafton of Harrison. (See Trafton family.) Their children: Foneta Abbie, b. July 5, 1876; married Nov. 3, 1897, Benjamin Iredale of Bridgton. A daughter, b. in 1880, died in infancy. Sumner Otis, b. Nov. 27, 1880; married Aug. 3, 1905, M. Augusta, daughter of Dr. William and Phebe Deshon Albee of Rockland, Me.
7. Sarah Maria, b. Apr. 22, 1845; died Oct. 26, 1855.

8. Emily Jane, b. Aug. 6, 1852; married to Stephen W. Taylor of Byron, Me., Mar. 10, 1873, in North Bridgton, Me., by Rev. Nathaniel Lincoln. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were both school teachers before their marriage. After that event, Mr. Taylor studied dentistry and has practiced that art for many years. Children of Dr. and Mrs. Taylor: Richard Thomas, b. Jan. 28, 1874. George Austin, b. Mar. 27, 1875. Infant, deceased June 10, 1876. John Stephen, b. Jan. 29, 1878. James Arthur, b. Mar. 4, 1881; married Sept. 25, 1907, Myrtilla L. Smith of Dixmont, Me.; they have a son, b. Dec. 21, 1908. Sarah Miriam, b. May 15, 1883. Virgil DeWitt, b. Mar. 18, 1885. Victor Royal, b. Nov. 18, 1887; died Jan. 11, 1898. Asaph Warren, b. Mar. 16, 1900. Thurlow, b. Jan. 20, 1895. Robert Clement, b. Jan. 11, 1893. Asaph Warren, b. Mar. 16, 1900.

Mrs. Abbie Trafton, 1st wife of Geo. W. Newcomb, died in Bridgton, October 22, 1891. Mr. Newcomb married for second wife, Elizabeth M., daughter of John and Charity (Davis) McRoberts of North Baldwin, Maine. Mr. Newcomb, after a lengthy residence in his native town, during which he was considerably identified with the business and public affairs of the town, removed in ——, to Bridgton, where for about — years, he owned and managed a large livery stable. He has been for a number of years past, engaged in lumbering business in several counties of the State.

SIMON NEWCOMB, born in Wellfleet, Cape Cod, about 1773; married November 20, 1794, Sally Moody in Buxton, Maine; removed to Harrison in 1804. Mrs. Newcomb died November 26, 1836, aged sixty-three years, nine months. Mr. Newcomb died in 1861, in the home of his grandson, James R. Newcomb. Simon, second son of Simon, born June 6, 1803; married May 4, 1822, Eunice Whitney, daughter of Enoch, who was eldest son of Moses Whitney, a pioneer settler. Their children were:

James Ross, b. June 26, 1824; he was a carpenter and carriage maker; married Dec. 1, 1849, Mary G., daughter of Henry and Hannah Rand; moved to Monroe, Me., and settled there; had three sons: Albert, Frederick and George.

Andrew Hobson, b. June 20, 1826; was a carpenter; married Eliza F. Evans, who died in 1859. He married 2d, Jan. 1, 1865, Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Hannah W. Chadbourne; resided in Newburyport, Mass.

Susanna Carsley, b. Dec. 6, 1829; married Calvin Dawes, who died in 1860; married 2d, Warren Purinton; 3d, in 1870, Lowell V. Foster; she had by first husband, two children: Elvie F. and Charles Edgar; by second husband, one son: Henry Lemont.

Eleazar Whitney, b. Oct. 16, 1831; he was a carpenter; married Apr. 28, 1856, Ellen, daughter of James and Ruth (Wentworth) Brown of Brownfield, Me.; lived in Brownfield and Harrison. He served as a private in Co. B, 23d Me. Inf. in the Civil War, from Sept. 29, 1862, to July 13, 1863; he lived in Marblehead, Mass., in 1865; Chicago, 1868; Plattsmouth, Nebr., 1869, and has been since in Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles, Cal.

Abigail Lewis, b. Mar. 16, 1833; married Albert Bassett of Amesbury, Mass.; died Apr., 1869; had daughters; Agnes and Adelaide.

Sarah, b. Mar. 30, 1835; married June, 1856, Simon Purrinton of Harrison; resides there; no children.

Albert, b. June 16, 1839; died Aug. 6, 1846.

Maria Carsley, b. Sept. 5, 1840; died Sept. 12, 1849.

Alanson Mellen, b. Sept., 1844; died July 20, 1849.

Rhody Ann, d. Sept. 11, ——.

Emily Jane; died Sept. 25, 1849.

Albert Mellen, b. Sept. 5, 1848.

Mrs. Eunice (Whitney) Newcomb died August 29, 1856. Mr. Newcomb married 2d, Mary Richards, by whom he had children as follows:

Eunice Ann, b. Oct. 20, 1858.

Ella Nora, b. Jan. 7, 1860; died July 15, 1864.

George W., b. Sept. 23, 1862; died July 10, 1864.

Simon Osgood, b. Dec. 29, 1863; died July 8, 1864.

Ella Isabel, b. Dec. 19, 1865.

Nathan Carsley, b. Sept. 9, 1866.

Nora Melvina, b. Jan. 19, 1868.

Elbridge E., b. July 31, 1870; married Nellie, daughter of John and Mary Kilgore of Waterford, Me. They have one son, Walter Newcomb.

PEIRCE FAMILY.

The name of Peirce in the annals of Otisfield and Harrison has been distinguished for its intimate connection with the social, business, and political advancement of those towns during a period of more than one hundred years. The American ancestor of this line was John Peirce, (originally spelled "Pers"), a weaver by trade, who emigrated from Norwich, Norfolk County, England, in 1637, and settled in Watertown, in the colony of Massachusetts.

GENERATIONS.

1. John Peirce.
2. Anthony Peirce, born in England, 1609.
3. Joseph Peirce, son of Anthony.
4. Joseph, Jr., son of Joseph, was born Oct. 2, 1669, died March 3, 1753.
5. George, son of Joseph, Jr., was born Feb. 2, 1696; had nine children; died in Weston, Mass., Dec. 22, 1750.
6. George, Jr., son of George, was born in Watertown, Mass., Feb. 14, 1734. He was the first settler of Otisfield, and married Deborah Tarbelle. They had four children.
7. Oliver, son of George, Jr., was born in Groton, Mass., July 22, 1767. He married Susanna, or "Sukey" Haskell, daughter of William Haskell of Gorham, and in 1825, settled in Harrison, where he resided during the remainder of his life.

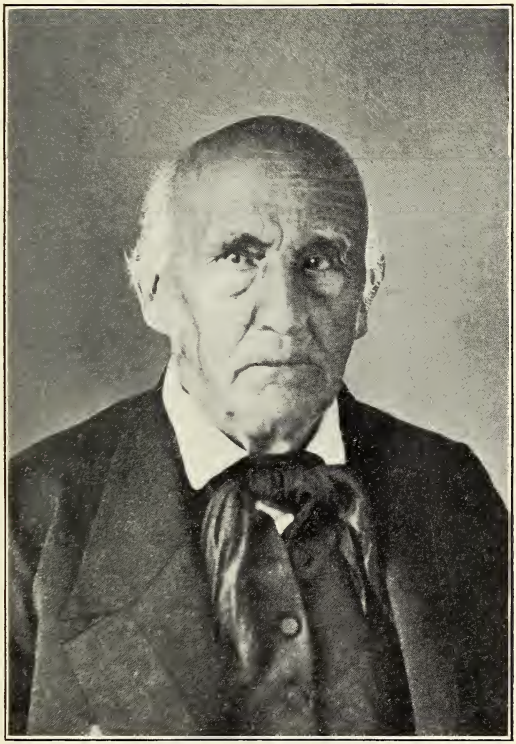
The following is an extract from "A Record of the Posterity of John Pers, an early inhabitant of Watertown, in New England," by Frederick Clifton Peirce, Worcester, Mass., published in 1880:

"The name Peirce — or Pierce, as the name is more commonly spelled—is undoubtedly derived from the French name Pierre, or Piers, of considerable antiquity — 14th century.

"Prof. James Mills Peirce of Harvard University supposes the name was in old times pronounced as *pear, heir,* and *their.* Robert of Woburn, and John of Watertown, wrote *Peirce,* though John himself appears to have signed his will *Pers,* or *Perss,* in an antiquated hand resembling German script. The inventory of the estate shows its value to have been 271 pounds, 7 shillings.

"George Peirce of the sixth generation was born February 14, 1734, married January 17, 1757, to Deborah Tarbell, who was born 1730, and died June 1, 1801. * * * He moved from Groton to Otisfield, Me., in 1775. He was called a 'Housewright.' * * * Mr. Peirce was Proprietor's Agent of the town of Otisfield for many years. He was a real business man of the old school, and distinguished himself in his day for his enterprise, honesty, and suavity of manners. He was capable of transacting any business in legal form; he acted among the early settlers as a physician and surgeon, and could write as plain as print. * * * A shadow fell over his pathway in after years. While engaged upon the frame of a building, a Scotchman named McIntosh became enraged because he opposed his associating with his daughter, and attacked him with an axe. Mr. Peirce in self-defense struck him with a heavy mallet, and killed him. In consequence of this tragedy, Mr. Peirce was thrown into 'Portland Gaol,' in 1789, and after a while was tried for murder, and acquitted. A book was written by him while in prison, the composition of which gives evidence of a master mind. * * * He was interested in the sale of proprietors' lands, and carried forward several heavy suits-at-law for trespass for them."

OLIVER PEIRCE, son of George Peirce, Jr., married Susanna, or "Sukey" Haskell, in 1794, and first settled



Oliver Peirce, Esq.

in Otisfield, on a farm of three hundred acres, lying on the highlands to the east of, and a half mile from Bolster's Mills, where they resided for a few years, and where the first six of his children were born. He purchased a large farm at the foot of Long Pond, and moved there in July, 1809, carrying his goods to North Bridgton, and thence by water in "Andrew's Ark," a boat propelled by horse power. In 1815, he returned to his farm near Bolster's Mills, and proceeded to erect a large dwelling house, and several spacious barns for the big crops of hay and grain produced, and for the shelter of the large stock of cattle and sheep raised and kept by this ambitious and thrifty pioneer farmer.

The traditions of that period are eloquent in the descriptions of the great teams of fat oxen, and the extensive operations of Esq. Oliver Peirce in logging in the pine forests, and in many business transactions that increased his wealth and importance as a leading citizen of the town. He bought three thousand acres of wild land in what was later Otisfield, Harrison, and Naples, largely covered by a heavy growth of timber, that in succeeding years was cut and hauled to the landings on Crooked River and Long Pond, to be driven down those waters to the thriving lumber mills on the Presumpscot, and which became in the form of manufactured lumber a large part of the product of the virgin lands of Cumberland County, that added to the early commercial importance of Portland as a port of shipment to the cities of the South, and of the West Indies.

Of the various tracts of land owned by Esq. Peirce, was one of two hundred acres in Harrison known as the "Twin Lots." In 1824, he came to Harrison and cleared thirty-seven acres upon which he raised the next year, twelve hundred bushels of corn. The same year (1825), he gave to his two eldest sons, George and Haskell, his

fine farm in Otisfield, richly equipped with its commodious dwelling and outbuildings, neat stock, and appurtenances for farming, and removed to his new farm in Harrison. Here he repeated his building operations of his Otisfield residence, and in a year or two found himself and family again located in a fine mansion, and with several large and convenient barns and outbuildings. Here he continued to thrive in worldly matters, showing remarkable activity and ability in the acquisition of property of many kinds. He was one of the Justices of the Peace for the county, and as such magistrate was often required to perform important legal services for the citizens of the town. He also held other honorable public positions with distinguished credit and ability.

Esq. Peirce gave to each son and daughter at their marriage, or before, out of his ample wealth, a good endowment of land for a complete homestead, and had in reserve a large property in lands and money. He died in Harrison, January 5, 1849, aged eighty-one years. His widow died on August 22, of the same year.

EIGHTH GENERATION.

Oliver and Sukey (Haskell) Peirce had nine children, as follows:

A son that died at birth.

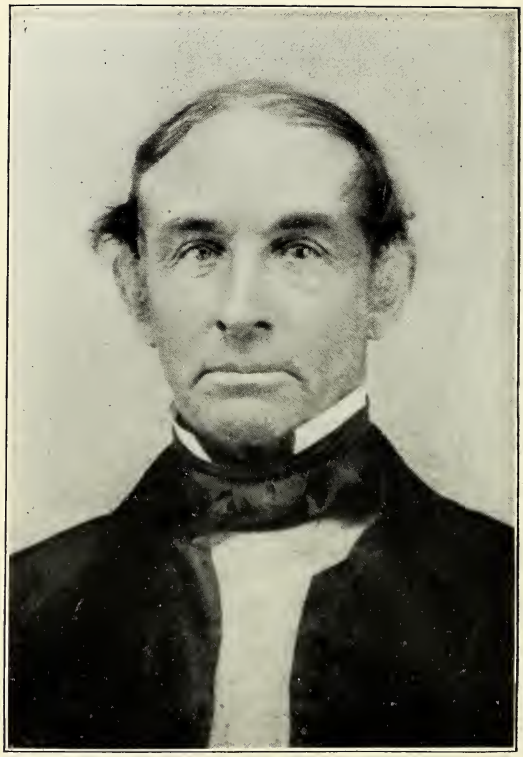
MARY, b. Sept. 16, 1797; married Shepherd Hawk of Minot, in Otisfield, Sept. 23, 1819; died Feb. 4, 1888.

GEORGE, b. in Otisfield, July 2, 1799; married Caroline Farnsworth, in 1824; died in Harrison, Aug. 3, 1886.

DEBORAH, b. in Otisfield, Aug. 8, 1801; married Henry Roby in Otisfield, Oct. 14, 1824; died July 4, 1832.

HASKELL, b. in Otisfield, Sept. 28, 1803; married Beulah Burnell of Otisfield, and, for second wife, Margaret Remick of Kittery; died in 1867.

A son who died at birth.



Hon. George Peirce

OLIVER, JR., b. in Otisfield, May 2, 1810; died Feb. 12, 1828.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, b. in Otisfield, May 10, 1813; married Abigail Burnham of Harrison, May 14, 1840; died ———.

THOMAS TARBELL, b. in Otisfield, Sept. 3, 1817; married Lydia Jane Pratt of Paris; died Jan. 8, 1875.

MARY PEIRCE, second child of Oliver and Sukey Peirce, was born in Otisfield, and married Shepherd Hawk of Minot. They settled on the farm which was the gift to Mrs. Hawk from her father, adjoining his own homestead on the south, it being the farm where M. R. Wilbur now resides. Mr. Hawk was a tanner by trade, but gave up that business for farming, in which he was successful and prosperous. In the year 1853, Mr. and Mrs. Hawk, with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus P. Houghton, removed to Wisconsin, and settled in Oshkosh, where Mr. Hawk died August 1, 1882. Mrs. Mary (Peirce) Hawk died in Oshkosh, February 4, 1888, aged eighty-nine years, five months. She possessed much vigor of health, and had the full use of her mental faculties to the close of her long life.

Mr. and Mrs. Hawk had four children, as follows:

GEORGE B., b. August 10, 1820; died May 12, 1827.

EMELINE, b. Nov. 21, 1823; died Oct. 5, 1832.

SUSAN P., b. August 28, 1828; died August 15, 1832.

ARVESTA, b. Oct. 28, 1830; married Cyrus P. Houghton, and resided for a number of years with the parents of Mrs. Houghton on their farm in Harrison, and emigrated with them to Wisconsin. To Mr. and Mrs. Houghton, several children have been born in their western home, and one daughter, Mrs. Flora (Houghton) Steers, resides in Oshkosh at this writing.

GEORGE PEIRCE, third child of Oliver and Sukey Peirce, was born in Otisfield, July 2, 1799. He was edu-

cated in the common schools, and in his boyhood worked on the home farm, and became well skilled in the pursuits of his father. He married Caroline Farnsworth, sister of Dr. Samuel Farnsworth of Bridgton, in 1824. They settled in Otisfield on the fine farm of three hundred acres, given to him and his brother Haskell, with excellent buildings, and all the appurtenances of a homestead.

Mr. Peirce, from his early manhood, was noted for great activities in many business enterprises. He was in trade for a time at Bolster's Mills — then called "Pinhook." From 1828, for two years he was turning huge pine logs into lumber in his saw-mill at "Horsebeef Falls," on the Presumpscot, in Gorham. The year 1830, found him finally settled at Harrison Village — then, and for many years afterward, known as "The Flat." He built a saw mill on Crooked River in Waterford in 1831. The same year he engaged in trade with his father and brother Haskell, in the building on the principal corner of Main Street, known ever since as the "Peirce Store." In 1832, he built the storehouse at the wharf, owned years afterward by Thomas R. Sampson. That storehouse was the first building ever raised in town, of any size or importance, *without liquor.* As he would furnish no "rum," he was compelled to hire men to raise the building. Among those whe refused to assist in the "raising" (because liquor was not to be furnished) was a *minister of the gospel.*

The same year (1832), Mr. Peirce erected the large and handsome dwelling house and other buildings for his residence (now the residence of Joseph Pitts), where he ever afterward lived till his death. That was the second building raised in Harrison without the use of intoxicating liquor.

From 1839 to 1846, Mr. Peirce was "lumbering" for himself and others on the Androscoggin, Kennebec, and Penobscot rivers. From 1849 to 1853, he was operating a line of stage coaches from Fryeburg and Bridgton to

South Paris depot. While thus engaged he was mainly instrumental in causing the location of a new road from "Hall's Corner" in East Harrison to the Norway road in Otisfield, and another road from the Norway road to a point in North Oxford on the Grank Trunk Railroad, for the purpose of shortening the distance of travel by stage to the point of connection with the railroad. He sold his stage property, in 1853, to Walker & Gage.

Mr. Peirce was one of the largest owners of the stock of the Steamer "Fawn," the first steamboat to ply upon the waters of the Sebago and Long Lake route. He negotiated the sale of engine and boiler of the "Fawn," which were carried to Moosehead Lake for use in a new steamer there. This transaction occurred about 1857.

Mr. Peirce's retirement from business life did not release him from participation in the strife between the political parties of that day. He was a prominent factor in the brilliant campaigns from the organization of the Republican party in 1855, for many years. He was elected Representative of his district (Harrison and Baldwin) in 1861, and in 1865 represented the Republicans of Cumberland County in the State Senate. In 1857-8, he was a member of the Executive Council of Governor Lot M. Morrill.

Mr. Peirce, though educated and accustomed to the usages and influences of earlier times when the use of intoxicants was universal in our society, was an early convert to the principles of Total Abstinence, and was ever a resolute and consistent defender of his faith. He assisted in organizing the first Harrison Temperance Society in 1831, and in 1840, was very prominent in the Washingtonian reform movement, and later a leading member of the Harrison Temperance Watchmen Club. In 1874, he joined the Harrison Reform Club, known also as the "Gospel Temperance Reform" movement, and labored zealously for spreading the benefits of that crusade

against alcoholic drinks in his community. In 1885, he received an honorary membership in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mr. Peirce held important offices in the old Militia of Maine; was a Justice of the Peace for forty years; a Coroner five years; and for nearly all his life was a practical land surveyor, having extensive knowledge of the lands and private estates of the citizens of his town.

In 1860, he was chosen as one of the Trustees of Bridgton Academy, an institution in whose welfare he was deeply interested. He was subsequently elected to the position of President of the Board, and had the honor of presiding at the great "Reunion of the Alumni" held on July 12, 1882. He was a most active member of the Board, and never failed to attend to the duties of the position, unless prevented by illness. It is related that on the day of one of the annual meetings, a pouring rain prevailed all day, and not even the members who resided in the immediate vicinity had the courage to put in an appearance. But a little thing like a rain storm did not deter Mr. Peirce from attending to the duties of a position which he had accepted, and he braved the elements, rode to North Bridgton, and at the appointed hour was present and ready to attend to business. Not another member of the Board was present, and, after waiting a suitable time, Mr. Peirce availed himself of the right given to a number that was less than a quorum, and adjourned the meeting to a stated day. After his death in 1886, Hon. Edward F. Brown of New York was chosen as his successor.

For many years Mr. Peirce was a member of the Congregational Church of Harrison, and labored with all his characteristic zeal for promoting the spiritual and temporal advancement of his beloved church and parish. To the end of his earthly life no better friend of the town and village of his residence ever existed. He died, after a lingering illness, on August 3, 1886.

Mrs. Caroline Farnsworth Peirce was a woman of rare excellence of character. She was much beloved for her kindness of heart, and her abundant deeds of practical benevolence. She died September 5, 1871.

DEBORAH PEIRCE, fourth child of Oliver and Sukey Peirce, was born in Otisfield, August 8, 1801, and married Henry Roby (son of Rev. Thomas Roby) in Otisfield. October 14, 1824. They had four children as follows:

SAMUEL S., b. Sept. 9, 1825. He emigrated to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled in the new town of Menasha. He resided there over fifty years, and was a leading citizen, distinguished for his enterprise and success in business, and the accumulation of property. He was honored several times by election to positions of trust and responsibility in municipal affairs, and was much interested in Free Masonry. He married Melinda Beedle, Sept. 27, 1854. They had one child, a daughter, Frankie. Mr. Roby died Jan. 3, 1901.

CAROLINE F., b. July 17, 1827; died June 8, 1871, unmarried.

OLIVER PEIRCE, b. in 1829. He adopted a mercantile career early in life, and was employed first in the store of Wyatt Turner at Bolster's Mills; then in following years in Portland, Ogdensburg, N. Y., New Orleans, and at the beginning of the Civil War he was in Cincinnati, O. His patriotic spirit impelled him to volunteer for the defense of his government, and he was very soon enrolled as a member of the body-guard of Gen. George B. McClellan in the campaign of 1861, in West Virginia, in which he served as first sergeant of his company. The term of his enlistment (three months) having expired, upon his muster-out of service he was appointed and commissioned by the Governor of Ohio, as Captain of Company A, of the Fourth Regiment Volunteer Cavalry of that State. He served with his regiment in the successive campaigns of the army in Kentucky, Tennessee, and other States of the South until 1864. Much of his service was in the "Army of the Cumberland" under Gen. George H. Thomas. He

was promoted to the rank of Colonel of his regiment. In his whole army career he was distinguished for military capacity, gallant conduct in action, and for his notable patriotism and loyalty to duty. He retired from the service in November, 1864, after more than three years of constant campaigning, and soon went to San Francisco, where he received an appointment in the U. S. Custom House at that place. He served several years as Inspector of Customs, and was afterwards in the dry goods business in that city until his death, which was by suicide during an attack of temporary insanity, March 16, 1874.

THOMAS FRANK, b. Jan. 17, 1831, lived with his parents till manhood, worked several years at a mechanical trade at Harrison Village, and in 1853, went to Oshkosh, Wis., and was interested in pine timber lands with A. M. Thomes, and in mining at Pike's Peak, Col. In 1861, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and joined the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, in which his brother Oliver had a command. He served as Sergeant of a company, Commissary Sergeant of his Regiment, and was promoted to 2nd and 1st Lieutenant in succession, and to Captain of Co. G, Dec. 9, 1864. He was killed in the battle of Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865.

Deborah Peirce Roby died July 4, 1832. She was a woman of very lovable character, deeply religious, and was a member of the Congregational Church. An interesting incident is related, in which she became greatly concerned for the conversion of her father, who, although esteemed as a man of good character, was much addicted to the habit of profanity. It was during a season of religious revival, and Mrs. Roby, with two other women of the church, besides exercising other influences towards accomplishing the object of their desires, spent an entire night in prayer in behalf of her father. He was converted, became a Christian, and united with the Congregational Church, September 9, 1832.

Henry Roby married for his second wife, Martha C. Cary of Harrison, September 24, 1834. They had four children:

SARAH J., b. Feb. 17, 1836; married James W. Weston, Jan. 19, 1863. She died July 24, 1863.

HENRY C., b. Jan. 9, 1838; married Caroline M. Burnham, daughter of Sumner Burnham of Harrison. They lived on the Roby homestead for years, and later removed to Norway Village, where they resided until their removal to Lincoln, Neb., where they still reside.

JOSEPH E., b. Aug. 12, 1845; died Apr. 28, 1846.

MARTHA H., b. Jan. 11, 1848; married Silas Bullard, a lawyer, of Harrison, March 23, 1871. They emigrated to Wisconsin, and settled at Menasha, where they continue to reside.

Henry Roby, senior, died August 27, 1861. Martha, his widow, died January 1, 1868.

HASKELL PEIRCE, fifth child of Oliver Peirce, was born in Otisfield, September 28, 1803. He married Beulah Burnell, daughter of Dr. Sereno Burnell of Otisfield. They settled in Otisfield, and removed to Harrison Village in 1832. Mrs. Peirce died in Harrison, December 6, 1834. Mr. Peirce removed to Boston in 1844, thence to Charlestown in 1846. He was engaged in business in Boston. He married for his second wife, Margaret Remick of Kittery. He resided in Charlestown until their removal to Kittery in 1857, where Mr. Peirce was in the service of the government till he was seized with the illness which resulted in his death in 1867. Margaret, his widow, died June 14, 1879.

Haskell and Beulah Peirce had three children, as follows:

SUSAN MARIA, b. in Otisfield, Apr. 28, 1829; died in Charlestown, Mass., Aug. 19, 1847.

CYRUS H., b. in Otisfield, May 17, 1831; married Josephine Strickland of Livermore, Me. They have two daughters, Beulah and Elizabeth. Cyrus resided in Boston

and Charlestown till 1855, when he went to Oshkosh, Wis., and was in mercantile business, and in steamboating, for several years. In 1861, he went to Cincinnati, and enlisted in the Fourth Ohio Cavalry. That is how three patriotic Harrison boys became members of a famous fighting regiment of the "Buckeye" State, under one of Uncle Sam's most renowned commanders. Cyrus served as Quartermaster Sergeant a short time, and was subsequently promoted to 2nd and 1st Lieutenant in Co. G, commanded by his cousin, Thomas F. Roby (Capt. "Frank Robie," as it appears in the Ohio War Records). He resigned his commission for reason of impaired health, Feb. 5, 1864. Since the war, he has been in mercantile business in Boston, residing in Somerville.

PASCHAL B., b. in Harrison in 1833; died Apr. 19, 1836.

Haskell Peirce imbibed, in early life, similar principles on the subject of temperance to those which made his brother, George, a conspicuous reformer during the greater part of his life. He was elected Captain of one of the Harrison militia companies in 1832. His election was accepted on the condition that he should not be required to furnish liquor for the company on the occasions of the annual trainings, and at the general muster of the regiment, as he was conscientiously opposed to the use of intoxicants. By his request, also, the officers of the company were not to furnish liquor unless they chose to do so. He was unanimously elected. He was afterwards elected Colonel of the regiment, and it is a tradition that no commander of the Harrison company after him ever furnished intoxicating liquors for his company.

OLIVER PEIRCE, JR., seventh child of Oliver Peirce, was born in Otisfield, May 2, 1810. He was possessed of a superior order of intellect, and was in early boyhood, far advanced in a course of educational training. He had been for several terms a student at Bridgton Academy, and was one of the brightest and most popular students in

that institution. He was equally popular and beloved in the society of his town. He was prostrated by typhoid fever in the midst of his student year in 1827, and died February 12, 1828. An eloquent tribute to his character closes with the following stanza:

"So fell the youth by death's relentless bow;
Fond friends, nor prayers could bind him here below;
Nor youth, nor worth, nor hearts with sorrow riven,
Could stay the flight of innocence to Heaven."

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PEIRCE, eighth child of Oliver Peirce, was born in Otisfield, May 10, 1813; married Abigail, daughter of Nathaniel Burnham of Harrison, May 14, 1840. She was born July 7, 1818. They resided on the old Peirce homestead in Harrison for many years. Mr. Peirce was of upright and generous qualities of character, an ardent promoter of all religious and social reforms, and a devoted member of the church of his fathers. His wife had the same high characteristics, and equally beloved in a large community in the town of her birth and residence, and wherever she was known. In 1859, they moved from Harrison, residing for a time in East Poland, but in 1876, removed to the Pacific Coast, residing some time in Stockton, Cal., and at length settling in the city of Oakland, where they spent the remaining years of their lives in the family of their daughter. They had three children:

FREDERIC R., b. April 1, 1841; educated in the public schools. In 1861, he enlisted as a musician in Company F, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and served through the period of his enlistment. He was afterwards engaged in railroad business in various responsible positions for several years, and finally settled in Oakland, Cal. He married Hattie O. Farnham, daughter of Dr. John Farnham of New Gloucester, Me. They have two daughters, Maude (married), and Gertrude; both residing at Brockton, Mass. Frederic is now living at the Veteran's Home, Napa Co., Cal.

HESTER A., b. in Harrison, Jan. 11, 1843. She received a good English training in the public and high schools. She married Robert P. M. Greely of North Yarmouth, Sept. 20, 1864. Mr. Greely was in military service as a member of the Twenty-fifth Maine Regiment. They emigrated to the State of Nevada and were engaged in teaching in the High School of Reno in that State. They finally settled in Oakland, Cal., where Mr. Greely has been prosperous in mercantile business. Mrs. Hester Peirce Greely is a well known writer for several Maine papers, principally the *Lewiston Journal* and *Bridgton News*. She has travelled somewhat extensively in Mexico, visited the Sandwich Islands a few years ago, and has since toured through the States of the Pacific Coast with her husband, visiting the most interesting places as far as British Columbia. Her sketches of journeying, observations of things seen in her visits, and description of the native wonders of the Coast States, are among the best examples of descriptive writing in the American press. At home she is much devoted to church and benevolent work, instituted for the relief and benefit of poor families of her own city. She is also much interested in one of the leading Woman's Clubs of her home city, and is devoted to the cause of Woman's political enfranchisement.

ROBERT O., b. in Harrison, Jan. 5, 1845; married Julia Lamont of Ellsworth, Me. He has lived many years in Boston; is a successful inventor of valuable articles, for which he has received patents from the government. He now resides in Worcester, Mass., and is foreman of a large manufactory in that city. They have no children.

Benjamin Franklin Peirce died in Oakland, Cal., Aug. 3, 1900, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, twenty-two days.

THOMAS TARBELL PEIRCE, ninth and youngest child of Oliver Peirce, was born in Otisfield, September 3, 1817. He married Lydia Jane Pratt, daughter of Nathaniel Pratt of Paris. They settled in Harrison in a

Mrs. Hester Peirce Greeley,
Oakland, Cal.

handsome cottage on one of the "twin lots" adjoining his father's homestead on the north. Mr. Peirce removed to Harrison Village about 1840, and was for several years in trade in the store originally occupied by his father and brothers. He removed to Island Pond, Vt., in 1851, and later the family emigrated to Wisconsin.

After their removal from Island Pond, Mr. Peirce and his family resided in Berlin, Wis.; Owatonna, and Mankato, Minn.; and finally settled in Lynde, Lyon County, Minn., in 1869. In 1862, at the uprising of the Indians in Minnesota, Mr. Peirce enlisted in the Mankato Home Guards in Col. Charles Flandrau's expedition for the defense of the southern frontier, and for the protection of their own families from the incursions of the Sioux.

While hunting in company with one of his sons, and following a line of traps, Mr. Peirce was lost in a terrible storm, and perished in the cold. When found by his son he was near his own camp. This sad event occurred on January 8, 1875.

Mr. Peirce was noted in his native town for his enterprising spirit, and was promoted to offices of trust and responsibility. He was a pioneer of Lyon County, Minnesota, and originated many civic improvements in that section. He planted the first shade-trees, built the first blacksmith shop, was the first Justice of the Peace, and his son, Parker, made the first arrest. They hauled provisions and lumber to build their house a distance of fifty miles with ox-teams. Since Mr. Peirce's death, Mrs. Peirce and three sons resided for a time in California, but finally settled in Kamiah, Idaho, where they own an extensive tract of land, on which they are developing gold, silver, copper, and coal mines. Mrs. Peirce, at eighty-three years of age, is as vigorous as a woman of fifty, and is a credit to the State of her nativity.

Four sons were born to Thomas T. and Lydia J. (Pratt) Peirce, as follows:

Henry Leeds, b. in Harrison, Nov. 17, 1842. Married and settled in Lynde, Minn.

Parker Illsley, b. in Harrison, Nov. 17, 1844.

George W., b. in Harrison, Feb. 5, 1846.

Thomas Tarbell, b. at Island Pond, Vt., Oct. 16, 1850; died in Berlin, Wis., Nov. 5, 1854.

I am strongly tempted to present a brief sketch of some of the adventures and experiences of three of the sons of Thomas T. Peirce during their residence at Mankato, Minn., in 1862. It was the second year of the Civil War, and several warlike tribes, principally the Sioux, were on the war-path against the advancing tide of immigration of white settlers upon the lands occupied by them from time immemorial.

In the spring of 1862, Henry L. and Parker I., the two eldest sons, beardless boys of nineteen and seventeen years, respectively, with desire for adventure — with their father's consent — journeyed ninety miles up the Minnesota River to find employment at a government Indian agency. The superintendent gave them work on the farm at $18 per month. From the first day they had many thrilling encounters with the Sioux Indians in connection with the apportionment of the government annuities to the Indians — twenty dollars per head, children included. The Indians were very troublesome until they received their pay, and a company of soldiers was sent down from Fort Ridgely to keep the peace. From that time for weeks the Indians were engaged in shooting, and burning, and destroying the government buildings and cabins of the settlers, and other property amounting to millions of dollars in value. In violation of their treaties they broke into open rebellion, and massacred a thousand people. Thus, for four or more months, these adventurous Maine youths, only a few years before playing in the shades of Peirce's Grove in Harrison, found a thrilling vocation in the service

of Uncle Sam, fighting a desperate traditional enemy of the white race, and defending the lives and property of the devoted pioneers of the new State of their adopted residence.

They served at different times under those renowned Indian fighters, Generals Sibley and Sully. They had thrilling and perilous personal encounters with Chippewas, Blackfoot, and other tribes, and with Little Crow, Red Cloud, Cut-Nose, Gray Eagle, and other chiefs among the bravest and most able, as well as the most cruel of the Indian rebel leaders of that period. Parker Peirce, speaking of his experience during the eventful summer, says: "The imagination of the most skilled writer would fail, should he attempt to describe the thoughts and feelings of a man in constant dread for weeks and months, of a whizzing tomahawk, a scalping-knife, or a humming bullet."

Tramping across wide prairies, moccasins worn out, feet blistered, and pockets loaded with powder and bullets, sleeping on the ground in a pouring storm, lunching on flour and salt, dining on roasted rabbit, often half famished for lack of any food—and always with nerves agitated by fear of meeting a treacherous and cruel enemy — what wonder if the plucky New England boys often thought of the little mother and her well-filled cupboard in the comfortable home at Mankato! But, taking counsel of their "grit," they said: "We'll stick to the crowd, and see this thing through!"

After the return of Henry and Parker Peirce to their home in August, 1862, Henry joined the Renville Rangers, a company composed of Sioux half-breeds, and served four months, during which time he saw more hot work than did many who went through the Civil War. He assisted in the celebrated defence of Fort Ridgely, August 20th and 22nd, against the assaults of a vastly superior force of Sioux Indians under the noted chief, Little Crow,

and other able warriors. The State of Minnesota has erected a beautiful monument on the Fort Ridgely battleground in honor of Lieut. Timothy J. Sheehan, Co. C, Fifth Regt. Minn. Infantry, who commanded the garrison during the protracted siege. After Mr. Peirce's term of enlistment had expired, he joined a company of riflemen for thirty days, and in 1865, he served eight months as an enlisted man in the First Regiment of Minnesota Heavy Artillery. He also served the government as a bearer of dispatches, and in other capacities, during the Civil War.

GEORGE W. PEIRCE, third son of Thomas T., served in a company of riflemen in 1862, when only sixteen years of age. He was an expert "shot," knew the country well, and was a very serviceable scout. In 1864, he accompanied Gen. Sully on an expedition against the Sioux; was at Forts Rice and Thompson, and was in a skirmish with the Sioux at Cannon Ball River.

In sketching the foregoing history of the first pioneer settler, and of his numerous descendants, who were born in, and resided for a long time in our town, and assisted in the development of its prosperity, we may naturally contemplate the extension of the branches of this thrifty family tree. But in the tenth generation from John Peirce the Englishman, and the fourth generation from Esq. Oliver Peirce, there is not one male descendant by the name of *Peirce,* and that patronymic which has been so widely known for nearly three hundred years in America in a continuous line, seems fated to become extinct in the present century. G. F.

NOTE.—Mr. Fernald speaks of George Peirce, Esq., as being one of the principal owners of the Steamer "Fawn," which for a time plied the waters of the now famous Sebago Lake route. In 1855, Mr. Peirce became the sole owner of that steamer, as he purchased the boat, and all its appurtenances, at public auction in July of that year, paying the sum of $1,951.60 for the whole property.

PERLEY FAMILY.

SAMUEL PERLEY was born in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, November 17, 1776. He was a farmer. He came to Gray in 1795, and to Harrison in 1807. He married in Ludlow, Vermont, Abigail Lewis of that place, November 13, 1793. She was born in Pepperell, Massachusetts, October 2, 1773. He died September 10, 1828. She died June 5, 1848. Children:

ABIGAIL, b. Nov. 14, 1794, died Dec. 14, 1794.

ABIGAIL, b. Oct. 26, 1796, married Elijah Potter of Bridgton, Oct. 20, 1836. He was born June 9, 1796, died in Bridgton, Aug. 13, 1844. His widow married Marquis de Lafayette Caswell of Harrison, in Bridgton, June 20, 1860. Children of Abigail and Elijah Potter, 1st, Rhoda Jane, b. May 25, 1839, married Nathaniel Potter, 2nd, Oct. 28, 1855. Their children were Ella Louisa, b. June 8, 1856. Clara Augusta, b. April 16, 1859. Edwin Lewis, b. Sept. 28, 1862. Cora Ellen, b. Sept. 8, 1865. Lizzie Mabel, b. Dec. 31, 1876.

SAMUEL, b. in Gray, Dec. 16, 1798, died Sept. 22, 1823.

SUSANNAH, b. Jan. 14, 1801, died June 25, 1805.

PERSIS, b. Mar. 15, 1803, in Gray, died June 15, 1805.

RHODA, b. Nov. 3, 1805; married July 22, 1847, Fuller Andrews Smith. They had one child, Julia Louisa, b. in Bridgton, May 31, 1848, married Samuel W. Potter, of Gilead, Me. They had one son, Geo. Fuller Potter, b. Jan. 13, 1875.

DAVID LEWIS, b. Oct. 24, 1807; married Sophronia Spurr, daughter of Enoch and Abigail (Wight) Spurr of Otisfield, Oct. 23, 1835. She was born Feb. 4, 1807. He lived on the homestead of his father to the end of his life. He was an honest, public spirited and progressive farmer, and a devoted Christian. Children:

1. William Sumner, b. Oct. 3, 1836. He is an intelligent and thrifty farmer, and is very successful in the cultivation of choice apples, and in raising stock for market. He follows his father in possession of the home farm.

2. Catherine Fowler, b. Aug. 21, 1838. Educated at Bridgton Academy, at the select school of Miss Harriet Douglass in Harrison and in Lewiston High School. She was a successful school teacher for a number of years in Harrison, Otisfield, and Lewiston. Married in Bridgton, Sept. 15, 1864, Luther Cary Blake, of Harrison. He was born May 31, 1819. He was a manufacturer and dealer in stoves and tinware at Harrison Village, residing several years at North Bridgton, and the remainder of his life in Harrison, where he died Feb. 17, 1894. They had one daughter, Ellen Perley, b. Nov. 27, 1866, who resides with her mother and uncle, Wm. S. Perley in Harrison, and is unmarried.
3. Osborn, b. Dec. 6, 1841, died April 20, 1844, of scarlet fever, during an epidemic of that disease, which spread in a fatal manner to many families in the neighborhood.
4. Ellen Augusta, b. May 16, 1848, died Jan. 30, 1853.

Isaac, b. in Harrison, Mar. 1, 1810. He lived successively in Harrison, Bridgton, and Gray—but principally in Harrison, and died at Bolster's Mills, Feb. 3, 1900. He married Feb. 27, 1840, Catherine Jane Fowler, b. Dec. 24, 1814, daughter of David and Jane Fowler of Bridgton. She died Aug. 17, 1881, in Harrison. Children:

1. Miranda Louise, b. July 9, 1841, died in Harrison, Oct. 28, 1865.
2. David Fowler, b. July 1, 1844, married June 22, 1875, Julia Ann, daughter of David M. and Emeline (Patch) Scribner of Otisfield, b. July 7, 1852. He was a member of Co. B, 23rd Regt. Me. Infantry. He died in Windham, Me., May 19, 1899. Mrs. Julia A. Perley resides in Otisfield.

Luther Lewis, b. in Harrison, June 28, 1813, died Mar. 25, 1859; married in Rowley, Mass., Sarah Alice Potter, b. in Ipswich, Mass., Mar. 7, 1823, daughter of Asa and Susan (Hadley-Johnson) Potter. She died in Harrison, May 28, 1854. They had one child, Osborne, born in Harrison, Me., July 13, 1852. He was an orphan from the age of six years, and was brought up

in the family of his uncle, David L. Perley. He received his education in the public schools, and at Bridgton Academy, and at the Norway Liberal Institute. He was successively clerk and partner with his uncle, Thomas Potter, in Rowley, Mass. He migrated to Lincoln, Neb., in 1878. Was in stock-raising and farming eight years. Thence removed to Broken Bow, Neb., and resided there seventeen years. He was first Mayor of Broken Bow, and organized a great business in merchandise, and live stock, and was in the lead in the establishment of banking, and many industries. Mr. Perley came back to Ipswich, Mass., in 1903, and established a large wholesale and retail grocery business. He married April 10, 1878, Mrs. Anna Josephine Pickard-Bailey, of Rowley, Mass. She was born in Ipswich, Mass., Jan. 30, 1853, daughter of Luther Calvin and Lavinia Day-Spiller Pickard. Luther L. Perley married for second wife, October 23, 1856, Maria Conant Vining, b. April 5, 1836, daughter of David and Betsy Vining of Durham, Me. She died March 25, 1859. They had one child: Emma Mahala, b. in Harrison, Aug. 6, 1857, married Aug. 19, 1876, in Lewiston, Asa Frederick Howe, of Rowley, Mass. He was a soldier in Massachusetts volunteers in the Civil War. They reside in Georgetown, Mass. They have two children, Josephine Eldren, and Alice Marjorie.

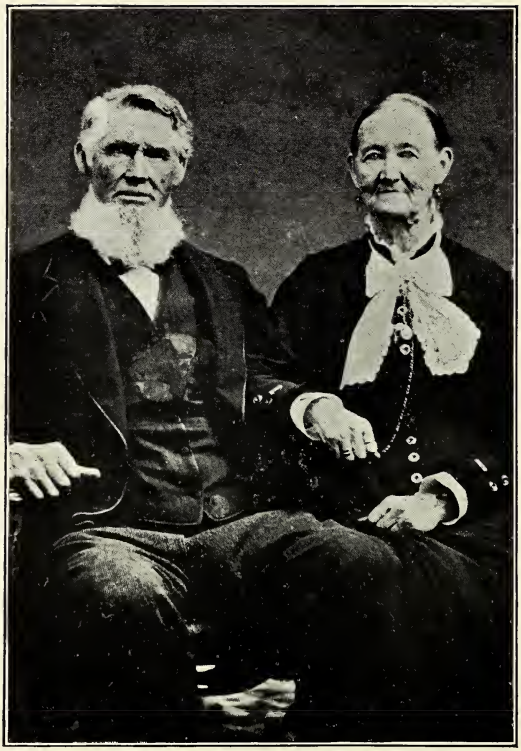
WILLIAM, b. in Harrison, June 6, 1816, while a fierce snowstorm was prevailing over a wide section of country. It was the "cold year" of the 19th century. He married Dec. 22, 1842, Lois Porter Brackett, born Nov. 26, 1819, daughter of William and Sally (Hobbs) Brackett of Harrison. She died Nov. 10, 1897, in Blaine, Washington. Children:

1. George Parsons, b. Sept. 7, 1844. His business course comprises the various employments here enumerated: School teaching, clerk in country store of Silas Blake, Harrison, 1865, at Wyatt Turner's store, Bolster's Mills in 1866, and the same year became bookkeeper at Forest Mills, Bridgton; jobber in Cumberland and Oxford counties in 1869. A carriage manufacturer in 1871; same year in stoves, woolen goods direct from mills, and operated in tin, and hardware business in Bridgton, admitted

brother to partnership in 1872, as G. P. Perley & Co., and admitted in 1874, Charles H. Weston of Oshkosh, Wis., as partner under the firm name of "Perley Bros. & Weston." He bought out Weston in 1876. Charles, his partner, went West in 1877; sold out business to Jesse and Geo. E. Murphy in 1878, became Treasurer of Bridgton Savings Bank in 1879, and sold balance of stock to Lewis W. Bradstreet. The Perley building, previously leased to B. F. Evans, was totally destroyed by fire, Nov. 1, 1879. He married in Bridgton, Jan. 8, 1880, Frances Hilton, born in Bridgton, Dec. 5, 1852, daughter of Nathaniel Pike and Hannah Goodwin Wiley Hilton.

The families of William and Geo. P. Perley migrated to California, in 1887, and settled first at Redlands in that State. In about two years, they removed to Blaine, Wash., where they settled permanently and in company with his brother Charles, George P. was engaged in lumbering business and real estate operations under the style of the Globe Investment Company, Geo. P. Perley, President; Mrs. Perley, Secretary. He was for twelve years a helpless, rheumatic cripple, due to overwork and nervous prostration. Geo. P. and Frances H. Perley had one child, Harold Hilton, born August 8, 1881, in Bridgton; died January 21, 1887. George P. Perley died ————.

2. Charles Osborne, b. in Harrison, Me., Nov. 4, 1848. His business life was identical with his brother's till he went West in Oct, 1877, on a prospecting tour. He returned to Bridgton, Dec. 25, of the same year and Nov. 10, 1879, started for Lincoln, Neb., and was extensively engaged in raising and trading in live stock. He married in Lynn, Mass., Jan. 29, 1890, Hester Amanda Tibbetts, born in Rowley, Feb. 13, 1859, daughter of James and Jane Fowler-Potter Tibbetts. Their home is in Blaine, where he is engaged in real estate business. William Perley, the father, is still living in Blaine, at the age of ninety-two.



Samuel Pitts and Sister,
Mrs. Harriet McNeice

PITTS FAMILY.

The ancestor of this family in Harrison, was JOHN PITTS, born it is believed in Waterboro in 1736. He came to Harrison before the year 1800, and settled on the northwest side of Hobbs' Hill, on the farm, for many years owned by Stephen T. Whitney and still in possession of his son, Fred Whitney. Mr. Pitts, the pioneer, died in 1827, aged ninety-one years. Children:

SAMUEL, married Lydia ———, and lived many years on the farm settled on by his father. His children were:

1. Polly, b. Jan. 15, 1801, married Seth Carsley, 2nd.
2. Joseph, b. Mar. 10, 1804.
3. Daniel, b. July 4, 1809; married Mary Lord.
4. Lydia, b. Dec. 5, 1811; married Stillman Leavitt, Feb. 13, 1832.
5. Samuel Farnsworth, b. Feb. 17, 1818, married Calista Brackett, daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Lombard) Stuart of Harrison, Nov. 9, 1847. They settled first on a farm in Naples, where five of their children were born. About 1857, they removed to the farm in South Harrison, near the Naples line, on the farm originally owned by Amos Foster, and lived there until the house was burned, when he bought the Ezra T. Ingalls farm and moved there. Samuel and Calista Pitts were noted for their sturdy integrity and industry; and bred up a family of children equally noted for their excellent traits of character and usefulness as citizens. Mr. Pitts died Sept. 2, 1888. Calista B. Pitts died Nov. 19, 1905. Their children: Samuel H., b. Aug. 28, 1849; died Apr. 27, 1850. George S., b. June 22, 1851; married Asenath Eliza Sampson of Harrison; their children are: Bertha May, b. Feb. 17, 1880; Susan Elizabeth, b. July 25, 1881; Christine Marion, b. May 13, 1883; George Horatio, b. Jan. —, 1887, died in infancy; Philip Samuel, b. May 12, 1888. Mrs. Eliza (Sampson) Pitts died Mar. 1, 1902. For second wife, Mr. Pitts married Sept. —, 1903, Ada Tibbetts Gilman of ————. Their children are:

Ruth, b. Mar. 3, 1906. Robert Huntley, b. Oct. 22, 1907. Silas C., b. Feb. 9, 1853; married Emma Quimby of Naples, Feb. 15, 1873; their children were: William Asbury, b. Apr. 19, 1875; died Jan. 2, 1885. Herbert, b. Dec. 18, 1887; married Alice Josephine Adams. Marshall H., b. Aug. 16, 1879. Leonard, b. Oct. 7, 1888; married Minnie Jackson; children: Emma Jenny, b. Sept. 1, 1907. Iva Elizabeth, b. Aug. 3, 1908; died Aug. 21, 1908. Albert S., b. Mar. 29, 1855; married Alice J. Sampson of Harrison. They had three children: Fred Earl, b. ——— ——; married Louise Garfield Jennison, Oct. 5, 1901; they have one daughter, Mary Helene, b. Feb. 10, 1902. Mary, b. Aug. 13, 1887. Nellie, b. Sept. 17, 1891. William H., b. Dec. 20, 1856; died Apr. 13, 1863. Hattie B., b. Mar. 2, 1861; died Apr. 25, 1863. Lizzie A., b. Dec. 8, 1862; married Charles C. Doughty of Naples. They resided in Harrison. She died in Harrison, Dec. 12, 1907. Joseph, b. Oct. 13, 1864; married Effie Robinson, of Naples. They have children: Joseph Harvey and Charles Hartley, b. in Harrison, May 15, 1895. Samuel Lee, b. May 13, 1898. Dorothy Esther, b. May 10, 1902.

George S. Pitts by his academic training became fitted for the profession of teaching, which he exemplified in a successful career in the public schools of Harrison and neighboring towns in earlier life. He has also served his town acceptably in the Board of Selectmen, Superintendent of Schools, Collector of Taxes and Town Agent. In recent years he has been engaged in business as an agent for a fertilizer company, and for the sale of agricultural implements; and is also a land and timber surveyor, and Justice of the Peace.

Silas Pitts was bred to the work of the farm, but he has, since his early manhood, been in the butchering and meat trade. He has been also much in public affairs of the town, especially as Collector of Taxes.

Mrs. Calista (Stuart) Pitts

Residence of J. Howard Randall

Erected in 1907 H. T. Proctor & Son, Builders

Albert S. Pitts has, for many years, carried on a general blacksmithing business in the same shop, long occupied by George Frisbie, and before that as a grocery and dry goods store. He is the popular farrier for many miles around, always faithful and dependable. He has been elected Town Treasurer for many years successively, and is this year Collector of Taxes.

Joseph Pitts, though engaged in extensive farming operations for years as successor to his father on the farm now owned by J. Howard Randall, is also interested in the timber trade and developed unusual aptitudes and capacity for managing large enterprises in purchasing extensive tracts of timber and buying oak and other hard wood of the farmers for making into staves for coopering and shook-making. He is a shrewd and prosperous citizen in all kinds of business which he undertakes.

G. F.

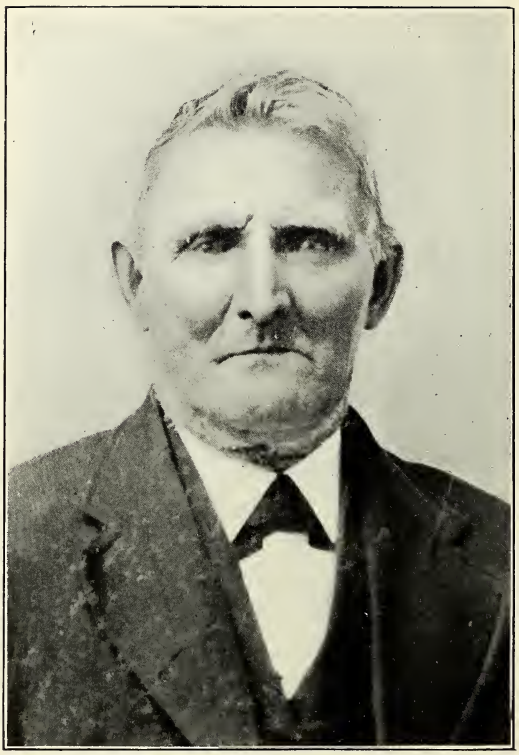
RANDALL FAMILY.

JOHN HOWARD RANDALL, son of John F. and Elvira Sargent Randall, born in Portland, June 12, 1867, purchased in 1895, the large farm in South Harrison, known as the Col. Thomes farm. In 1907, he sold a large part of said farm and bought the farm of Edward Jordan, known as the Ingalls farm, reserving a valuable portion of the Thomes place, by which he remains the owner of one of the finest situated and most valuable farms in northern Cumberland. Mr. Randall has been a citizen of Harrison since he became the owner of farm property here. He married Lida, daughter of Frank M. and Clara L. Trafton, of Harrison, and in 1907, he erected the costly and elegant group of buildings represented in connection herewith. He is a member of the well-known firm of Randall & McAllister, for many years past, leading wholesale dealers in coal, in Portland.

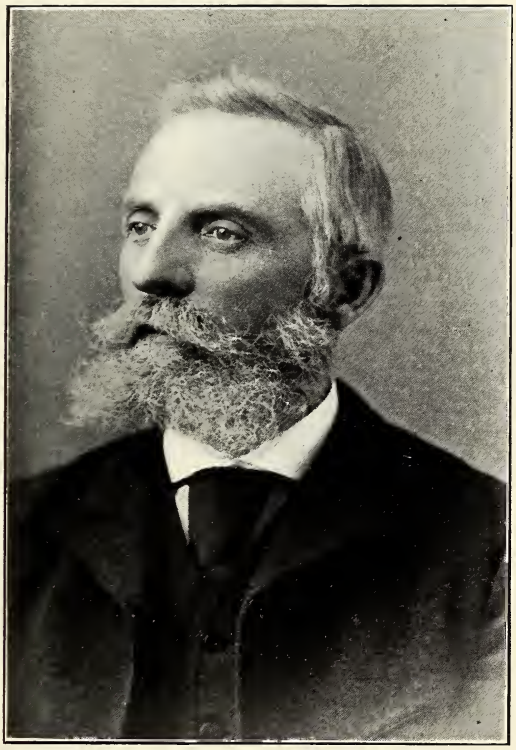
RICKER FAMILY.

The history of the business operations and achievements in the wood and iron machine manufacturing of T. H. Ricker & Sons in Harrison, is given at length in another part of this volume. A history of the nativity and home and social life of this well-known family is, however, very necessary for a complete record of the older families of the village of Harrison during about sixty years to the present time.

TIMOTHY H. RICKER was born October 29, 1802, in Shapleigh, Maine. He was married to Drusilla, daughter of Nathan and Olive Weymouth Wiggin of Parsonsfield, born April 19, 1802. He died July 29, 1891. She died October 19, 1879. Mr. Ricker was a man of massive physical form and of unusual muscular powers. In early life he was a school teacher, but afterward learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he wrought in Otisfield, Oxford, Waterford, and finally in Harrison, where he realized during more than forty years of his prime and maturity of life, the fruition of his industrial dreams. His children were born before his removal to Harrison. Mr. Ricker's advent to Harrison village was in the spring of 1848, when he commenced work here as a blacksmith with his son, Sherburne, as partner and assistant. Their first work was in the old blacksmith shop of David R. Morse, located on the corner of Main and Mill streets, opposite the present shop of A. S. Pitts. He loved his trade as a skilled mechanic, and as a wielder of the tools of his craft, and in after times, even many years after he became the prosperous master of the Harrison machine works, he never shunned the exercise of his skill at the forge and anvil so long as his strength did not fail. His lively interest in the progress of the machine works of himself and sons never flagged until he became so feeble with the weight of years as to prevent his daily visits to the shop, as was his usual



Timothy H. Ricker



Sherburne H. Ricker

custom. He was noted for his kindness of heart and gentle manners toward others. It was his inflexible honesty, coupled with his energy and good judgment, that was at the bottom of all his triumphs in his business enterprises. It is proper and just to the sons of Mr. Ricker, who in his lifetime were bright and energetic factors of success in all his undertakings to say, they are all entitled to equal honor and praise in this brief review of the firm's history. Children of T. H. Ricker and wife:

NATHAN W., b. Apr. 1, 1828; he was in mercantile business in Portland, a few years, subsequently removing to New York and has been for many years a real estate broker in that city.

SHERBURNE H., b. Dec. 17, 1830, in Otisfield; he adopted the occupation of his father in early life, and was a skilled iron and wood worker and at the inception of the foundry and machine business of T. H. Ricker & Sons, he was a very leading factor of the many new models and designs of implements and machines employed in the shop, as well as those constructed for their customers for improved machinery. He remained as superintendent of the machine shop more than thirty years. In 1881, he was compelled, by failing health, to retire from the business. In the spring of 1877, Mr. Ricker commenced the erection of the large and elegant dwelling on one of the most eligible sites in the village opposite the new Free Baptist Church, the same residence in which he spent the residue of his life. It was his favorite occupation during the following years to beautify his residence by planting shade trees along the street borders, and by other tasteful devices to make it one of the most inviting and attractive objects of residential art and beauty of that period of village improvement. It was his privilege to live a few years in the enjoyment of the beautiful things of his designing, but, the results of years of intense application and of enervation from overwork were telling upon his native constitutional vigor. He lived through the last years under circumstances of much suffering, and on Jan. 2, 1902, he suddenly expired from an

attack of acute heart failure. Mr. Ricker married 1st, Amelia H. Marten of Bridgton, in 1854, b. Aug. 9, 1835, died in Harrison, May 7, 1861. He married 2d, July 31, 1862, Abby H. Merrow of Harrison, b. Aug. 1, 1833; died Feb. 24, 1867. He married 3d, Aug. 26, 1871, Amelia M., daughter of Almon and Dorcas (Sands) Kneeland of Harrison. (See Kneeland family.)

Horatio Swasey, b. Jan. 10, 1832; went to California about 1850, and died there.

Charles Franklin, b. Aug. 24, 1834, married Zilpha Brickett of Stow, Me., b. June, 1848; died June 12, 1870. They had a daughter: Anna Adelia, b. June 24, 1866; died Apr. 24, 1881; Mr. Ricker married 2d, Cora Frances Burnham of Bridgton, daughter of Leonard M. and Matilda (Nevers) Burnham. Mr. Ricker is the senior member of the present firm of "T. H. Ricker & Sons."

Olive Jane, b. Dec. 14, 1836; died Mar. 18, 1876; married Hartley Lewis; they had two daughters, Cora L., b. Aug. 12, 1858, and Carrie; Cora died Oct. 12, 1870; Carrie married George Crockett and lives in Portland. They have one son.

Freeland Holmes, b. July 19, 1839; married Mary H. Weeden of Stafford Springs, Conn. They had one daughter, Lillian, b. June 16, 1870; married Fred W. Dudley of Harrison; they had one daughter, Florence Lillian, b. Jan. 31, 1895. Mrs. Lillian Holmes Dudley died Feb. 9, 1895, in Hollis, N. H. Mr. Dudley is principal of the Hollis (N. H.) high school. Mrs. Dudley was a graduate of Bridgton Academy, Class of '93. She was distinguished for literary culture, lived a beautiful life and was much lamented at her death.

Alvin Parsons, b. in Oxford, Aug. 13, 1841; married Fanny F. Tibbetts, daughter of Stephen and Lucy Tibbetts of Harrison, b. in Bridgton, Aug. 16, 1846. Their children:

1. Josephine Pearl, b. June 25, 1878.
2. Jessie Isabel, b. Oct. 30, 1880.

Ellen K., b. Dec. —, 1843, in Oxford; married John Merrill Smith, b. in Deal, England, Jan. 5, 1840. They had children:

1. Annie Louise, b. in Harrison, Sept. 16, 1861; died at two years old.
2. Olive Alice, b. in Montreal, Can., Mar. 12, 1864; died Sept. 1, 1864.
3. Walter Winfield, b. Nov. 25, 1866, in Boston; married 1st, Alice Jordan of Harrison; married 2d, Mrs. Mary (Proctor) Mills of Harrison; they reside in Springfield, Mass.
4. Mary Drusilla, b. July 21, 1869; married John C. Edgerly of Harrison.
5. Harry Elwood, b. in Portland, Jan. 16, 1879; lives in Harrison.

ROSS FAMILY.

JONATHAN ROSS, the father of the Ross family of Harrison was born in Berwick, June 3, 1781. His parents moved to Shapleigh when he was two years old. He came from Shapleigh to Harrison very early and settled on the main road leading through the town towards Edes's Falls. The house in which he lived is yet standing and in good repair. He married Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Plaisted) Goodwin, born in York, Maine, January 20, 1783. He died October 22, 1862. She died September 17, 1864. Children:

JOANNA RICKER, b. June 13, 1804; married Benjamin B. Holden of Sweden; she died Jan. 4, 1894.

JONATHAN, b. Dec. 8, 1805; died Dec. 8, 1829.

JAMES, b. Oct. 13, 1806; married Jane, daughter of Jonathan and Jane (Loring) Lakin of Harrison. Married 2d, Mary A. Smith of Harrison. He died Oct. 25, 1866. Children by first wife:

1. Adelia M., b. in 1833; married Thomas Baker of Waterford. They had two children who died in infancy.

2. Frances Olivia, b. Nov. 5, 1835; married Henry C. Packard of Harrison. She died Mar. 13, 1897.
3. Orin, died in youth.
4. Etta A., b. Aug. 16, 1848; married Alphonso Moulton of Harrison, Mar. 27, 1869.

Betsy Stanley, b. June 28, 1809; married 1st, Jonathan Shaw of Standish; 2d, Henry Pendexter of Bridgton. She died Sept. 16, 1898.

Mary Goodwin, b. June 13, 1812; married Henry B. Ruggles of Boston. They had two children: Henry S., who is married and has several children and resides in Wakefield, Mass.; and one daughter who died young.

Samuel Goodwin, b. May 22, 1815; married Phebe Clemmons; died on the homestead.

Joseph Phinney, b. Jan. 30, 1820; married Elvira L. Snow of Porter, Me. (b. Aug. 16, 1818; died Mar. 13, 1904). He died Apr., 1896. Children:

1. James Orin, b. Aug. 2, 1846; married Catherine R. Arrington of Salem, Mass., Jan. 1, 1871; children: Walter Arrington, b. July, 1872; died Feb. 11, 1906. Marion A., b. Nov. 9, 1875. Maud E., b. June 1, 1878; married Harold O. Dyer of Portland, Me., Aug. 18, 1902. They have one son, Cecil Arrington.
2. Mary Abbie, b. May 19, 1848; married Simeon P. Pendexter of Bridgton, Nov. 1, 1871. Their children, all born in Harrison: Mary G. R., b. Oct. 15, 1872; married Eugene L. Johnson, July, 1892; died Jan. 15, 1893. Ethel E., b. Nov. 21, 1876; married Edward Watson of Naples; their children: Edna May, and Earl Bryan. Gertrude N., b. Dec. 18, 1879; married Eugene L. Johnson of Harrison; children: Gladys M., and Sidney L. Charles H., b. Feb. 6, 1882; married Flora Etta Harmon of Standish; children: Ruth E., Hazel A., and Dorothy M. Albion W., b. Mar. 1, 1887; married Myrtle Bryant of Bridgton; one child: Doris Eloise.

Sally Phinney, b. Oct. 13, 1821; married Joel Mason (b. July 25, 1817), of Standish, Apr. 28, 1843; died Dec. 17, 1904. Mr. Mason died Nov. 6, 1892. Children:

1. Mary Jane, b. May 23, 1844; married Orrin G. Chipman (b. Aug. 2, 1837), Nov. 26, 1864. Children: Frank Mason, b. Jan. 13, 1865; married Hattie F. Gregor. Lyman Beecher, b. May 13, 1871; married Helen Dennison Millit. They reside in Portland, Me.
2. Lizzie Ellen, b. in 1848; died in 1850.
3. Frank Peirce, b. Aug., 1852; died Sept., 1855.
4. Frances Ellen, b. Oct. 25, 1856; married Nov. 30, 1876, William H. Skillin of Raymond. They had two children: Harlon L., b. Nov. 15, 1882; married Bertha M. Leland of Princeton, Me.; they have two children, Gordan L., and a daughter. Maud, b. Oct. 15, 1882; they reside in Portland, Me.
5. Georgia Anna, b. Mar. 8, 1859; married Emery Harmon of Harrison. She died Jan. 6, 1892.
6. Edward Mason, b. May 26, 1862; married Mabel Dingley of Casco. They have two children: Hattie and Helen; they reside in Raymond, Me.

RUSSELL FAMILY.

The ancestors of the Russell family, born in the last century in Harrison, were JOHN and SALLY RUSSELL, who came here from Alfred, Maine. Their children were:

NANCY, b. Nov. 30, 1810; married Lewis Monk of Oxford.

ALPHONSO, b. Dec. 29, 1812; married Hannah Eaton of Alfred, Me. He died Dec. 11, 1888. He was a farmer and settled on a farm on Crooked River, near Scribner's Mills. He had five daughters; no sons:

1. Harriet, b. Nov. 17, 1841; died Sept. 6, 1864.
2. Sarah, b. Mar. 27, 1845; died Apr. 10, 1872.
3. Julia, b. Nov. 1, 1847; married Aug. 21, 1870, Jonathan Smith of Otisfield. Mr. Smith died Feb. 26, 1905. Children: Hattie, b. June 21, 1872; died in infancy. William Henry, b. Aug. 13, 1878; married

Oct. 28, 1903, Eva Odelle, daughter of John and Hannah Meserve; they have one son, George Alfred, b. June 3, 1904. Alfred Eaton, b. Sept. 8, 1884; graduated from Bridgton Academy in 1905; is clerk in a hotel in Portland.

4. Cynthia, b. July 30, 1849; married Benjamin Chandler of Bartlett, N. H. Children: Mabel Chandler, b. Mar. 26, 1872. Frank Alphonso, b. Apr. 1, 1880; lives in Portland.

5. Clara, b. May 18, 1854; married David Henry Ward of Sebago, May, 1875. Children: Alphonso Eaton, b. Dec. 16, 1876; married Mary Knight of Naples; children: Olive. Earnest Everett, b. Dec. 30, 1900. Bernice Olive, b. Mar., 1902. Evelyn May, b. Aug., 1904. Doris Marie, b. Apr., 1906. They live in Naples. Dana Danish, b. Feb. 7, 1879; lives in Boston. Louis, b. Jan. 9, 1888; lives in Boston; married Ella, daughter of Charles and Sophia Wentworth of Harrison; have one daughter, Etta, b. Dec. 30, 1907.

CALVIN, b. Feb. 25, 1815; married Huldah, daughter of Henry Hobbs of Harrison; settled in south part of the town. He died ——.

SALLY, b. Sept. 9, 1818; married Uriah K. Daily of East Cambridge, Mass.

JAMES SAMPSON, THE PIONEER.

Tracing the genealogy of the pioneer of Harrison Village to its source in America, it reads thus: James (5), Miles (4), Miles (3), Abraham (2), Abraham (1).

Abraham, ancestor of James, supposed to have been a brother of Henry, of the Mayflower company, came from England a few years after Henry — probably about 1629 or 1630, and settled in Duxbury, in the old Colony. He was on the list of persons in Duxbury "able to bear arms" in 1643, which included all able bodied males — sixteen to

sixty. He was one of the fifty-four original grantees of Bridgewater, 1645, all of whom resided in Duxbury. Abraham did not remove. He was surveyor of highways in 1648; constable in 1653; admitted freeman of Plymouth colony, 1654. No record of him after 1686.

The wife of Abraham — no name — was of an honorable family; her father was Lieutenant Samuel Nash of Duxbury, Plymouth County. He was frequently engaged in military expeditions of the Colony, and was an officer in nearly all of them, and was frequently honored with civil trusts — sheriff or chief marshal of the Colony from 1652, more than twenty years.

Famous Fighters on Land and Sea.

Captain Simeon Samson (name without the p — his name always thus — unquestionably the true method of writing the name) of the line of Abraham, was a seafaring man; was employed by merchants of Plymouth. In 1760, he was taken prisoner by the French from a Plymouth vessel. The French captain released the vessel on promise of payment of money. Samson was left as hostage, but he escaped in the dress of a female and returned to his family in Plymouth. He was appointed first naval Captain by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts and commanded the Brigantine "Independence" months before the Declaration of Independence. She belonged to the province and was built at Kingston.

James, the Harrison pioneer, had a sister Asenath; and Deborah — "a very worthy woman." Deborah Bonney Sampson, mother of James, was a sister of Mrs. Eleazer Hamlin, grandmother of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Senator from Maine, and Vice-President of the United States. Abraham (2) married Sarah Standish, daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Alden) Standish, and granddaughter of Miles Standish and of John Alden, pilgrims of the Mayflower, 1620, all of Duxbury. (The Sampsons in America.)

The Sampson Family of Harrison.

Two branches of the Sampson family of New England, have lived in Harrison. The first settler of Harrison Village was James Sampson, sixth son of Miles Sampson of Duxbury in the old Plymouth Colony. He was born April 11th, 1764. He had a brother, Ahira, next older than himself, who lived on the old homestead in Duxbury, was a soldier in Col. Josiah Whitney's Regiment in August, 1778, in the Rhode Island expedition. The name Ahira occurs often in the genealogy of the family.

James was a descendant in the fifth generation from Abraham Sampson, who came from England 1629 or 1630, and settled in Duxbury. He is believed to have been a brother to Henry, the paternal ancestor of Thomas R. Sampson, who came over in the Mayflower. But though James and his numerous descendants could not refer ancestry to the first Pilgrim advent, they can truly claim, and with much pride, that they are of the "Seed of Abraham." James Sampson settled first in Turner, Maine, where he married Jemima Stetson, January 12, 1786. He removed to Harrison about 1800, purchased a tract of land on the site of the present village, including the water-power from Anonymous Pond to Long Pond. He built the first house ever erected here, and built mills on the stream, sawing lumber and grinding the grain and corn of the other settlers, some of whom came long distances. He also carried on the blacksmith's trade, and bred up his son, Ahira, to that business. He was possessed of much energy and public spirit and did a great deal to stimulate immigration to the new township, Otisfield, for it was not till five years later that Harrison was incorporated. He died in Otisfield in 1853. The children of James and Jemima (Stetson) Sampson were:

James, married 1st, Ruth Stiles. 2nd, Betsey Prince; settled in Parkman, Me.; was a farmer; they had children.

REUBEN, married Mary Smith of Harrison. She was a sister of Lewis Smith, known as "Deacon Smith," for many years a tavern-keeper and wheelwright, and father of Lewis Smith, Jr., and Aaron and Ezra Smith. Late in life James, the pioneer, made exchange of his Harrison Village estate with Grinfill Blake, Esq., for his valuable farm in Otisfield. This transaction occurred in 1821, and was an important event to the interests of the Harrison community. Mr. Sampson and wife, whose home was with the family of Reuben, lived to a good old age on the beautiful homestead in Otisfield, and he and his wife were both buried in that town. Reuben lived there and raised a large family, and in after years, removed to Worcester, Mass., and died there.

DEBORAH, married Isaac Watson of Waterford, Me.

HANNAH, married Daniel Scribner of Otisfield.

JEMIMA, married Aaron Huntress of Lincoln, Me.

OLIVE, married Thomas Mains of Otisfield.

ALICE, married William Twombly of Norway, who settled at Bolster's Mills and died there. (See sketch of Wm. Twombly.)

ASENATH, died in childhood.

AHIRA, b. March 4, 1793, married Polly Stiles of Bridgton, and settled in Harrison Village. He was a blacksmith and miller; he was renowned for his physical strength, and possessed to a great degree the generosity of heart which characterized his family from much earlier times to the present day. He died from the effects of a fall in his mill in 1869, aged 77 years. His wife died before him, aged 63 years. They had seven children, all born in Harrison, as follows:

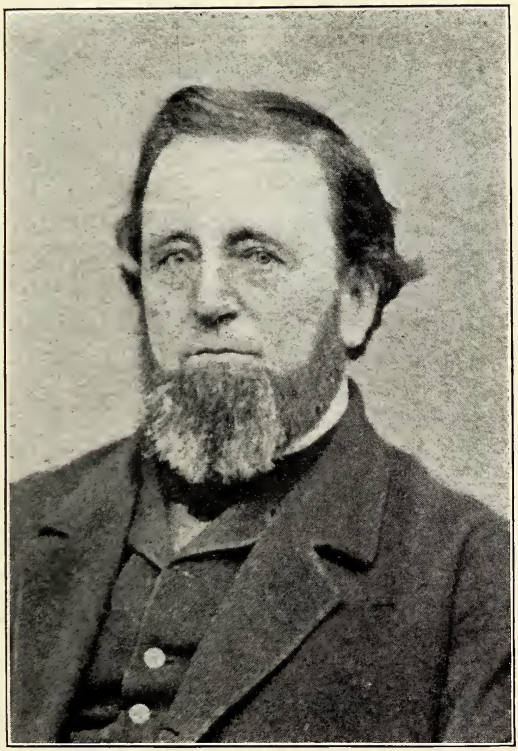
1. Asenath, b. Oct. 8, 1813. She resided many years in Worcester, Mass., and died there unmarried.
2. Ruth, b. in 1815, died young.
3. Susan, b. Aug. 25, 1818, never married.
4. Christopher Columbus Watson, b. June 22, 1819.
5. Maria, died unmarried at the age of forty.
6. Emeline, married Daniel Weltz of Mercer, Me.
7. Charles L., died young.

Christopher C. W. Sampson, married Mary Ann Brown of Waterford. He always lived in Harrison Village. He was early inured to the life of a canal boatman, and was for many years, owner and manager of canal boats. He was first Captain of the steamer "Fawn," before 1850, the first steamboat ever on the Sebago system of navigation. He enjoyed the perfect confidence of his townsmen, and was repeatedly elected to the office of selectman. His public spirit and generosity of heart were unbounded, and he was a noted example of the big-hearted character for which his ancestors were for many generations before him, distinguished.

Ten children were born to this family: Sophia A., b. Sept. 10, 1841; married Charles D. Whittemore of Worcester, Mass.; died in Harrison, Dec. 8, 1869. Mary A. b. Dec. 5, 1842. Charles L., b. Jan. 5, 1845. Christopher H., b. Feb. 8, 1847; died in infancy. Asenath E., b. Nov. 5, 1849; married. (See Pitts family.) S. Nellie, b. July 19, 1851; died in infancy. George B., b. March 3, 1853; married Mary J. King of New Hampshire; lives in Worcester, Mass. Abbie C., b. June 21, 1858, married William Haskell of Harrison. Alice J., b. June 23, 1860, married. (See Pitts family.) Frank H., b. Aug. 12, 1862, married Vertie Brickett. They have one son, Fred.

THOMAS R. SAMPSON.

Most of the Sampsons in America, it is presumed, are descendants of Henry and Abraham Sampson of Duxbury, Massachusetts. The genealogical history of the family is clear and indisputable. Henry Sampson was one of the Pilgrims who came in the world-renowned Mayflower to Plymouth in 1620 — a member of the family of his uncle, Edward Tilley — and was too young to sign the immortal compact of November 11th, in the cabin of the vessel while at anchor in the harbor of Provincetown. He was enumerated in assignment of land in 1623, and was ad-



Thomas Robie Sampson

mitted a freeman of Plymouth Colony in 1637. The residence of the Sampsons of the line of Henry was in Duxbury, for several generations. In 1710, Benjamin Sampson, son of Stephen, and grandson of Henry the emigrant, was living in Duxbury, and about that time removed to Kingston. He was the ancestor of the Sampsons of that town. He was a trader, and had a store of goods. In his will he is called a "merchant;" elsewhere he is called "gentleman," indicating that he was a man of property and standing in his town.

The will of Benjamin provided for his widow, for Micah and others of his children, and for Micah, a grandson, son of Micah. The grandson Micah, born in 1740, was in 1775 a Corporal in Capt. William Crocker's Company, stationed at Falmouth (now Portland) for seacoast defence, from July 17th to December 31st of that year; also through the months of March, April, May, September, October, and November, 1776; also in January, February, and March, 1777; and was in the expedition to the Penobscot in July, August, and September, 1779.

After the war, Micah Sampson, the soldier, settled in Portland. He was the first tinsmith who ever worked in that city, and when Mowatt bombarded and burned the city in the War of the Revolution, Mr. Sampson took his tinners' tools in a boat and rowed across Back Cove while the British shot were falling around him, thus saving his property from destruction. He raised a large family of children in Portland. John Sampson, his youngest son, born in 1788, kept a grocery and provision store on Congress Street, opposite Green Street. He married Abigail Roby, daughter of Rev. Thomas Roby of Otisfield, in 1809. She was born in 1792, and died in 1858. Mr. Sampson died in 1832.

The children of John and Abigail (Roby) Sampson were: Thomas R., born August 11, 1811; Micah, born in 1816; Lucretia S., born in 1821.

THOMAS R. SAMPSON, son of John Sampson, married Amelia Horton of Portland in 1834. She died in July, 1840. Their children were as follows:

Ellen A., b. in Portland, Jan. 6, 1836; married Henry Cary, and resides in Auburn, Me.

Thomas P., b. in Portland, May 20, 1840; married Mrs. Nellie Lane, and resides at South Paris, Me.

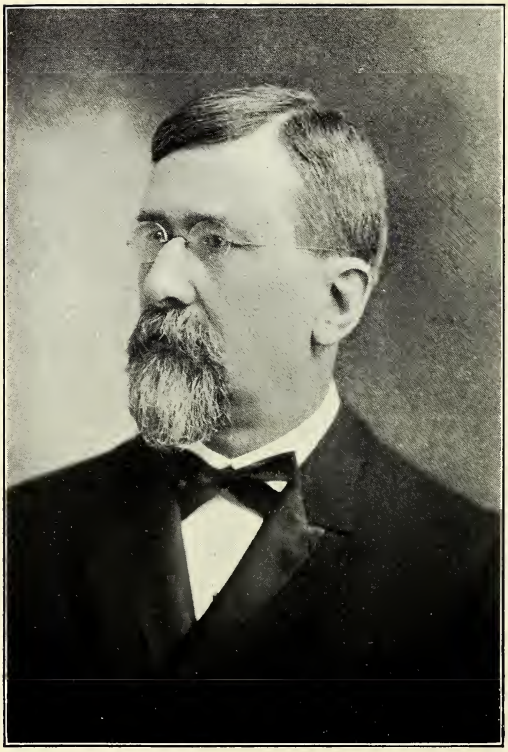
Mr. Sampson married (for second wife) Harriet Cary, in October, 1841. She was born in Turner, Maine, August 24, 1814, and died in Harrison, September 27, 1906. The children of Thomas R. and Harriet (Cary) Sampson were as follows:

Howard L., b. in Portland, Aug. 18, 1842; married Helen L. Curtis of Freeport, Me. She was born Aug. 12, 1852, and died July 10, 1878.

Harriet S., b. in Harrison in 1848, and died the next year.

Cassander C., b. in Harrison, Sept. 2, 1850.

Thomas R. Sampson removed from Portland to Harrison in 1847, and was engaged in mercantile business until the date of his death, January 16, 1885. During his long residence in Harrison Village, he maintained an unblemished character as a citizen and business man, and was universally popular, and esteemed for his kind disposition and urbanity of manners. He was elected Town Clerk in 1851, and held the office for thirteen consecutive years. He was again elected in 1871, and held the office until his death in January, 1885, or for fifteen consecutive years. He was chairman of the Selectmen in 1853-54, and held the office of Town Treasurer for thirteen years. He was a devoted Christian, and an active member of the Congregational Church. He died at his home in Harrison Village, January 16, 1885. His widow continued to reside at the Sampson homestead until her death on September 27, 1906, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. She



Rev. Cassander Carey Sampson

retained her health and mental faculties to a remarkable degree up to within a few days of her death, which was caused by injuries received in a fall.

Howard L. Sampson, oldest son of Thomas and Harriet (Cary) Sampson, was for twenty-two years a clerk and partner of his father, was his successor in business, and continued in the mercantile business at the old stand of "T. R. Sampson & Son," until his retirement in 1892. He was for many years a great sufferer from rheumatic troubles, which left him in a somewhat crippled condition, thus preventing him from entering into active business. He was appointed to the position of Town Clerk when it was vacated by the death of his father, and has continued in the position to the present time, or twenty-two consecutive years, there never having been an opposing candidate at any election.

Cassander C. Sampson, youngest son of Thomas R. and Harriet (Cary) Sampson, graduated from Bridgton Academy in 1868, from Bowdoin College in 1873, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1878, having in the meantime taught school for two years. At Bowdoin College he was in the same class with Hon. George M. Seiders, and Isaac L. Elder, Esq., of Portland. After graduating in 1878, he entered at once into the ministry, preaching a year at Gilmanton Iron Works, New Hampshire. From there he went to Pembroke, New Hampshire, where he preached for five years. In 1885, he accepted a call from the Congregational Church at Tilton, New Hampshire, and has been located there since that date.

He is a frequent visitor to his native town where he is deservedly popular. He usually spends a few weeks during each summer with his brother at the old homestead in the Village. He has made an important contribution to this book, the Centennial Sermon, delivered at the Congregational Church on the Sabbath before the Cen-

tennial Celebration being the production of his pen. He very kindly gave permission to publish, and furnished corrected copy. It fills a gap in the religious history of this town which the editors would have found it difficult to bridge over without it. He also delivered a very able address at the Centennial Celebration, which attracted much attention, but, unfortunately, no report was made of it.

G. F.

SCRIBNER FAMILIES.

The first of this name who settled in Harrison was SAMUEL SCRIBNER, who settled on the western side of the hill now known as "Summit Hill"—formerly Scribner's and Burnham Hill. He married Hannah Watson. Samuel Scribner died June 8, 1837, aged sixty-eight years. His wife, Hannah, died January 27, 1857, aged seventy-eight years, eight months. They had eight children:

SALLY, b. Feb. 7, 1798; married Capt. William P. Harmon of Harrison, July 5, 1818.

BUCKNELL, b. Apr. 11, 1799; married Oct. 11, 1820, Nancy Dawes of Harrison. They had one child:

1. Mary D., b. Aug. 25, 1822; married Reuben Hobbs (see Hobbs family).

Mrs. Nancy Scribner died Oct. 3, 1823. He married 2d, Sarah Bucknell. Their children:

1. Sarah B.; died Apr. 25, 1844.
2. Maria; married Edwin Bucknell and had children.
3. Elizabeth; no record.

Bucknell Scribner died Sept. 11, 1859.

MARY, b. Nov. 25, 1800; married Mar. 26, 1818, James Chadbourne of Harrison. (See Chadbourne family.)

LUCY B., b. Nov. 23, 1802; married Foster Cummings. (See Cummings family.)

EDWARD, b. Feb. 14, 1806; died in infancy.

SAMUEL, b. Feb. 14, 1806, twin to Edward; married Sept. 22, 1830, Betsy, daughter of Enoch Spurr of Otisfield, b. Dec. 27, 1804, in Otisfield; lived long in Harrison, and moved to Lewiston and settled and died there, Nov. 30, 1871. Their children, born in Harrison:

1. Cyrus E., b. Jan. 24, 1831; married Mary Thompson of Bingham, Me. They had one son: Ernest V. He is a physician and is superintendent of the Insane Hospital in Worcester, Mass.
2. Annie, b. Aug. 3, 1833; died in Harrison at 10 years of age.
3. Abbie Maria, b. Nov. 26, 1836; married Francis Blake Caswell of Lewiston, Me. (See Caswell family.) She died Sept. 26, 1899.
4. Samuel J., b. May 27, 1841: married 1st, Mary Benson; married 2d, Hannah Hill; they have one daughter, Blanche, b. ——, 1869; married Albert Murch of Lewiston; they had two children: Leroy; lived only one year. Effie, b. Sept. 11, 1902.
5. Margaret, b. July 20, 1844; died in childhood in Lewiston.

Mrs. Betsy (Spurr) Scribner died January 6, 1889, aged eighty-four years.

MARIA, b. Jan. 8, 1810; married John Caldwell of Paris, June 3, 1829.

DAVID, b. Jan. 18, 1820; married Rebecca Sawyer; they had three children:

1. Kimball; who married Hattie Caldwell of Paris.
2. Ann; who married Daniel Scribner of Ridgeway, Pa.
3. Ella; who married Edward Moody of Lewiston, Me.

COL. EBENEZER H. SCRIBNER, born in Waterboro, Maine; came to Harrison and settled about 1797-8; married Phebe Kimball of Bridgton; moved to Waterford, thence to Raymond; to Portland, and finally emigrated to

the West, where he died. He was a man of much note in business affairs while in Maine. They had one son:

BENJAMIN KIMBALL, b. in Harrison, June 3, 1811.

WILLOUGHBY SCRIBNER, son of Edward 1st, came from Waterboro and settled in Otisfield, where he lived to be one hundred and five years old. He married Molly, daughter of George Peirce, first settler of Otisfield and settled in the south part of the town on the "River road." He died February 27, 1824. His widow died May 20, 1838. Children:

PEIRCE, b. Sept. 11, 1797; married Mary, daughter of Jonathan Springer of Harrison, Feb. 10, 1824; and died Oct. 8, 1831. His widow died Apr. 29, 1870, aged 70 years. Their children were: Deborah and Julia.

ALVAH, b. in 1805; married Jane Phinney of Harrison, June 10, 1827; she died Oct. 13, 1844; he died Dec. 19, 1862.

DEBORAH, b. in 1809; died Mar. 12, 1826.

EDWARD SCRIBNER of Waterboro, married Molly (Wentworth) Ricker. He died March, 1804. Children:

DAVID, b. 1795; married in 1822, Althea Haviland; she died in Feb., 1843. He married 2d, Mrs. ——Whitmore. Children:

1. Charles, b. in 1823.
2. Mary, b. in 1825.
3. Albert, b. in 1827.
4. Sarah, b. in 1829.
5. Francis, b. in 1831.
6. James, b. in 1833.
7. Octavia, b. in 1835.
8. David, b. in 1837.

REBECCA, b. in 1796, died unmarried.

DEBORAH, b. in 1799; married Newell Nutting of Otisfield. Her children, born in Otisfield were: Danforth Grovenor, who married Martha, second daughter of Dea. John Hancock of Otisfield, who moved to Litchfield, Me. Peter, and Josiah Perkins, who was for years a minister and successful preacher of the Freewill Baptist Church in Me. He married —— ——, and resides in Washington, D. C. They have a son who is a prosperous physician in New Hampshire.

SARAH, b. in 1801; married Benjamin Sanborn of Webster.

MARGARET, b. in 1804; no further record.

CLEMENT SCRIBNER, son of Edward, Jr., of Otisfield, born February 18, 1799; married Chloe Wardwell of Otisfield, born June 20, 1803; moved from Otisfield and settled on Burnham Hill, near the Summit Spring House. Their children were:

MARTHA W., b. Apr. 6, 1824, in Otisfield; married Jacob H. Burnham of Harrison. Mr. Burnham died June 1, 1853. Mrs. Martha Burnham died June 12, 1896. (See Burnham family.)

JAMES, b. in Otisfield, Apr. 12, 1828; died Mar. 12, 1851.

MARY, b. Apr. 12, 1830; married Benjamin Skillings of Harrison. (See Stuart family.)

ERI; birth unknown; settled in Harrison; married daughter of Edwin Chute of Otisfield. Their daughter married Frank Foster of Harrison. Mr. Scribner was a union soldier, a member of Co. B, 23d Regt. Me. Inf.; resides at Harrison Village.

CLEMENT SUMNER, b. Apr., 1840; died Apr. 10, 1844.

ELIJAH SCRIBNER, son of Daniel, who settled in Otisfield in 1799, was born January 11, 1800. He married Dorothy, daughter of John and Dorcas (Stevens) Piper of Otisfield, b. May 25, 1800. He was a practical mill-man

from boyhood. In the early years of their married life, they resided at Holden's Mills on the Outlet of Saturday Pond, where some of their children were born. They moved to Harrison about 1852 and Mr. Scribner, in company with his eldest son, Cyrus, purchased the saw mill and water power, with a tract of land adjoining, of Worthy C. Barrows. That saw mill and the dam and bridge were erected in 1847-8. Children:

CYRUS, b. Aug. 12, 1825; married Aug. 12, 1866, Hannah Elizabeth Prince of Oxford, Me. Their children, born in Harrison:

1. Nellie Jones, b. June 18, 1867; married June 6, 1894, Gardner Howard Rankin of East Hiram, Me. Children: Dorothy Hope, b. Mar. 23, 1897. Lucian Scribner, b. July 3, 1898. Elaine, b. May 17, 1901.
2. Bourdon Cushing, b. Feb. 16, 1869; resides at East Hiram; unmarried.
3. Jesse Prince, b. Sept. 20, 1870; married June 29, 1899, Berdina Georgia Whitman of Otisfield. Children: Edward Jesse, b. Nov. 15, 1900. Georgia Ellen, b. Jan. 15, 1902. Mary Elizabeth, b. Oct. 23, 1906.
4. Eugene Arthur, b. Nov. 10, 1877; died Oct. 3, 1899.

ELEANOR REED, b. Jan. 26, 1828; married Daniel Jones. She lived in Norwell, Mass., many years, and died there Feb. 28, 1901.

DANIEL, b. Mar. 18, 1830; married Ann Scribner of Harrison. Has lived many years in Ridgeway, Pa.

IRENE BARROWS, b. Oct. 18, 1832; married 1st, John Turney; 2d, Martin S. Curtis; they reside in Norwell, Mass.

LYDIA JANE, b. Jan. 14, 1838; died Mar. 27, 1861.

ELIZA SHURTLEFF, b. Oct. 18, 1839; died Mar. 3, 1864.

BOURDON, b. Jan. 14, 1848; he was a soldier boy, enlisting at the age of 18 in Capt. Almon A. Fogg's Co. H., 17th Regt. Me. Vol. Inf. and was mustered into the U. S. service, Aug. 18, 1862. He was in service continuously fifteen months, participating actively in the battles of

Mrs. Dorothy Scribner
May 25, 1800 — March 3, 1901

Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and on other fields in Virginia. He was with his company in an engagement at Orange Grove, Va., one of a series of battles fought Nov. 26 to 28, 1863, under the name of the battle of "Mine Run," and was instantly killed by a shot through the head, Nov. 27, 1863.

Deacon Elijah Scribner was, from his early life, a member of the Free Will Baptist Church of Otisfield until his moving to Harrison, when he united with the Harrison church. He was distinguished among professors of religion for his strict piety and devotedness to religious duty. His house was a "house of prayer," and his life was an example of Christian uprightness. He died October 13, 1876.

Mrs. Dorothy Scribner was one of eleven children by the first wife of Dr. Piper, her father. After her death, he married Mrs. Annie B. Thurston, widow of Jacob Thurston of Otisfield, by whom he had six children, making a family of seventeen by both wives. She was married to Mr. Scribner in 1823, by Rev. Josiah G. Merrill of Otisfield. On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of her birth, May 25, 1900, all her living children were present at the old home of the family at Scribner's Mills, Harrison. They were: Cyrus, of Harrison; Ellen and Irene of Norwell, Massachusetts, and Daniel of Ridgeway, Pennsylvania. Three grandchildren and two great grandchildren were also present. There were no special exercises. A poem was contributed by Granville Fernald of Washington, D. C., inscribed to Mrs. Scribner. Her faculties were remarkably preserved, she being able to go about the house freely, write letters, and made two quilts only a little while before and her memory and recognition of friends were perfect and unimpaired. Her father lived to be ninety-seven, and her grandfather to one hundred and three years of age. She went to live with her grandfather, Jonathan Piper, at the age of ten years, and to her last days had vivid rec-

ollections of hearing him relate stories of his army life in the war of the Revolution which were thrilling to hear; and he, at one time, said: "Don't ever let me tell of those things, Dolly, they make me feel so bad." Mrs. Dorothy Scribner died March 3, 1901, aged one hundred years, nine months, eight days.

CYRUS SCRIBNER'S SONS.

Cyrus Scribner, at the age of sixty, after thirty years of active and successful business, lumbering and farming, ceased to exercise his personal oversight to those familiar interests, and resigned them into the hands of his two sons, Bourdon, sixteen, and Jesse, fourteen years of age. These boys were brought up in close acquaintance with all the various branches of lumber-sawing from log to finish, and so level-headed and capable, that they took up the work and all the responsibilities devolving upon them, as the natural successors to their father, and in all matters of buying, selling and manufacturing, have from that time, now twenty-five years, continued as sole owners and managers of the milling properties and business of Scribner Brothers, at Scribner's Mills, Harrison. The scope of the lumber trade under their management has greatly increased, so that the amount of business at the home plant represents only a part of the lumbering business in which these ambitious young men are engaged. During the last twelve years, they have operated extensively in the manufacture of spool stock from white birch, staves from oak and long lumber from pine, hemlock and spruce, in Norway, Rumford and Hiram. In 1907, they purchased a valuable timber tract in Hiram of 2,800 acres, belonging to the Hiram Lumber Co., Inc., and under the same "style" they are operating the large lumber mills, also purchased from said former company, with very promising success.

The prosperity in business and the honorable career of Scribner Brothers in all their enterprises and under all their connections with other parties, is a source of the highest gratification to all their townsmen and acquaintances everywhere. While the lumber business at Scribner's in Harrison goes briskly on with a home demand for all its products under the management of Jesse, the mills of the Hiram Lumber Company at East Hiram, managed by Bourdon, are busy and prosperous. It is all very encouraging as an example of the tact, shrewdness and persistency of two straight, young Maine boys.

G. F.

SMITH FAMILY.

Of the several Smiths—good and true men and women who have lived in Harrison, our ideal as a subject of local history is "Deacon" LEWIS SMITH. He was not deacon of any church, I think—just plain *Deacon,* because he was so sober, sincere and dependable in every way. The place of birth of Mr. Smith is not known; but he was born about January, 1798, as he died December 28, 1872, aged seventy-five years. He married Jemima Packard, born in 1800, believed to have been a daughter of Jonathan Packard, one of the earliest settlers before 1800. She was a woman of excellent traits of character and greatly esteemed as a neighbor and friend. She died in Harrison, July 15, 1869, aged sixty-nine years. Mr. Smith was the first tavern keeper in town. (See Hotels, p. 213 to 217), and for many years after retiring from that business, lived in the house now owned by Henry Haskell, and worked in a shop, near his house, as a wheelwright. He was a good workman at his trade. The children of Lewis and Jemima Smith were:

EUNICE; who died young.

LEWIS, JR., b. June 10, 1829. He was educated in the common school and at Bridgton Academy. He early learned the cabinet makers' trade with Benjamin Clark in Harrison Village, and for many years thereafter worked successively in Harrison, Lancaster, N. H., in an organ factory in Worcester, Mass., at the celebrated furniture works of Walter Corey, Portland, and in Bridgton, Me. It was after a lengthy and successful career in the furniture trade in Harrison, that he moved to Bridgton in 1868, and erected a large mill on one of the lower water-powers of Stevens' brook, near the Forest Woolen Mill. Here he installed machinery for sawing, planing and doing a general business of manufacturing sash, blinds, doors and other building material, staves and furniture and had at the same time, an undertaking establishment. His brother, Aaron Smith, was his partner in business a number of years during this period. In 1887, Mr. Smith erected a large building near Pondicherry Square, for a general repository of fine furniture and house furnishings, in which enterprise he was prosperous and successful to the period of his death, Jan., 1899, at the age of 70 years. He was, during his whole life, a model of uprightness and industry in business, and for thirty years to the date of his death, he was one of the most prominent factors of the business and social life of Bridgton. He early in life embraced religion and joined the Congregational Church in Harrison. He transferred his membership in that church to the 1st Congregational of Bridgton, in which he was promoted to the office of Deacon, which he worthily held to the time of his decease. He was, for years, a worthy member of Cumberland Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Oriental Lodge, F. & A. M., of Bridgton. Mr. Smith married in Harrison, first wife, Susan C. Brickett of Stow, Me., by whom he had two daughters:

1. Lelia Augusta, b. Feb. 8, 1859; educated in the public and high schools of Bridgton and has been many years employed as a clerk in a famous school-book emporium in Boston, and is now in the employ of the Fiske Teachers' Agency in Boston.

2. Celia Agnes, b. June 13, 1860; educated in the public schools of Bridgton; married Apr. 16, 1884, William H. Thaxter of Portland. Their children are: Roger Lewis, b. May 1, 1886. Helen Gerrish, b. July 3, 1887. Frederic Smith, b. Apr. 1, 1895; died Apr. 14, 1895. William Hooper, b. Sept. 27, 1896; they reside in Portland.

HARRIET, b. Jan. 2, 1832; married William Fred LeBaron; she died in Harrison, Sept. 14, 1859; they had two children, born in Harrison:

1. Lizzie; died in infancy.
2. Emma Frances, b. Apr. 27, 1859; married Arthur Hersom and resides in Dorchester, Mass.; their children: Fred; died young. Edith Frances; resides with parents. Gladys LeBaron. Ellsworth Fogg. The last two died young.

AARON, b. Mar. 2, 1834; resides in Hampstead, N. H.; he married 1st, Adelaide Maynard, daughter of Moses W. and Martha (Brigham) Maynard, b. in Leicester, Mass., Aug., 1833; married in Worcester, May 1, 1861; she died in Worcester, July, 1865; he married 2d, Jan. 27, 1870, in Lawrence, Mass., Mary (Storey) Fuller, b. in Dunbarton, N. H., Mar. 12, 1837; she was daughter of Jared and Thankful (Storey) Fuller. Children, born in Bridgton, Me.:

1. Harriet Davenport Fuller, b. Feb. 1, 1872; died in Bridgton, June 11, 1874.
2. Elizabeth Fuller, b. June 9, 1877; resides with her parents.

Aaron Smith enlisted as a private in Capt. John W. Emerson's Co. E, 42d Regiment of Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteers, September 30, 1862, to serve nine months. He was discharged August 20, 1863. He re-enlisted as a private in Capt. J. O. Bemis' Co. D, 14th regiment of Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers, August 9, 1864, to serve to close of the war. He was discharged June 17, 1865, at Fort Richardson, Virginia. Mr. Smith was, before the war, employed in various machine shops in Massachu-

setts, and as partner of Lewis Smith, Jr., his brother, in Bridgton, Maine, in conducting their large manufacturing business.

EZRA CAREY, b. Nov. 28, 1835; died Nov. 20, 1867; unmarried; he was a merchant's clerk in Harrison, and later employed on a railroad as a trainman in Massachusetts.

EMILY JANE, b. Aug. 5, 1838; died Mar. 5, 1864.

SPRINGER FAMILY.

JONATHAN SPRINGER and family lived many years in a house next east of the homestead of Samuel Walker, the residence of Charles Lincoln Walker, where the family of Henry Whitney are now living. The children of Mr. Springer, so far as is known were:

GEORGE WASHINGTON, a bright and enterprising business man, who left Harrison in his early manhood.

MARY; married Capt. Peirce Scribner, and after the death of her husband, lived in Harrison Village in a house near the foot of the "great hill." She was a woman of fine intelligence and of high Christian character. She was a member of the Free Baptist Church of Harrison.

BETSY, 2d daughter, was much esteemed in her neighborhood for many good traits of character. She was never married.

STANLEY FAMILY.

Three brothers by this name, born in Limington, Maine, settled and lived many years in Harrison and were among the substantial and best respected families of the town.

EDWARD STANLEY, born in Limington, Maine, September 14, 1791, married Roxana, born February 29, 1792, daughter of Enoch and Abigail Wight Spurr of Otisfield. He was a member and Deacon of the Congregational Church of Harrison, and held important civil trusts in town. They had nine children: Benjamin; two daughters named Harriet; two sons named Grinfill, all died in childhood.

SAMUEL, lived to manhood in Harrison; married Betsy Russell of Bethel; they had one son, Ossian, b. in Harrison; lives in Bethel.

EDWARD PAYSON, b. in Harrison; married Clara, daughter of Josiah A. and Miriam Stuart of Harrison. He moved to the West and lived in California.

JULIA A., b. in Harrison, July 5, 1829; died Oct. 18, 1847.

MARY, b. in Harrison; removed to Bethel with the family of her brother Samuel and married —— Carter of Bethel. She is deceased. Deacon Edward Stanley died Dec. 22, 1870. Mrs. Roxana Stanley died Feb. 10, 1863.

JOHN STANLEY, born December 25, 1798; married Eunice Wentworth, daughter of Wm. H. Wentworth of Limington, Me. He died March 16, 1872. She died September 30, 1886. Their children were:

SARAH BOOTHBY, b. Sept. 15, 1820; married William W. Wentworth, Mar. 25, 1840; Mr. Wentworth was a farmer and blacksmith. Their children were:

1. William Henry, b. July 20, 1841; married Nov. 22, 1862, Mary C. Bean, daughter of Richard Bean of Otisfield.
2. John Stanley, b. Mar. 25, 1843; married Jan. 1, 1870, Almeda E. Lakin, daughter of Thos. P. and Isabel (Ridlon) Lakin of Harrison. Their children: Lester McLellan; b. Jan. 2, 1871; resides in Harrison; is a carpenter by trade; unmarried. John E., b. Apr. 27, 1880; graduated at Bridgton Academy in class of '99, as Valedictorian; entered Cornell University same year; took a scholarship by special examination, over twenty other candidates; prepared

for the bar at the Boston University Law School; is a practicing lawyer in Boston.

3. Eunice, b. Feb. 20, 1845; married Apr. 13, 1863, Daniel Thompson of Harrison. Children: Frederick W., b. Sept. 11, 1863. Herman, b. Jan. 10, 1866.
4. Albion C., b. Jan. 6, 1847; married ———. Married 2d, Mary Lord of Parsonsfield, May 15, 1864; their daughter, Mary Lillian, b. Oct. 25, 1865, in Parsonsfield; married and had children.
5. Sarah M., b. Apr. 4, 1849; died Sept. 12, 1868.

ROXANA, b. Apr. 15, 1822; died Apr. 3, 1894, unmarried.

BENJAMIN STANLEY, born July 26, 1799; married October 16, 1829, Lydia E. Thompson, born January 1, 1805. Mr. Stanley lived many years in Harrison until his enlistment in the service of his country during the Civil War. He enlisted at the age of forty-three years in Captain William W. Whitmarsh's Company G of the 29th Regiment Maine Volunteers, and was mustered into the United States service, December 16, 1863, at Augusta, Maine. The regiment, commanded by Col. George L. Beal of Norway, served in the Department of the Gulf, and was in the Red River expedition in 1864. Comrade Stanley died on Steamship "Catawba" on her voyage conveying troops from New Orleans to New York and about two days from the latter city, June 27, 1864. Mrs. Lydia Stanley died November 22, 1889. Their children were:

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, b. Dec. 5, 1830; married Elizabeth Graves of Athens, Me. She died in Harrison, July 19, 1905. Their children:

1. Frances Lydia, b. Dec. 19, 1851; resides at parental home.
2. George Franklin, b. Dec. 10, 1853; married Sept. 24, 1876, Ella Burke of Rowley, Mass., b. Feb. 9, 1858. They have one son, Arthur Penrhyn, b. June 21, 1877. He is a graduate of Bridgton Academy, and is in the railroad business as station agent; also express agent

at the Harrison station of the Bridgton & Saco Valley R. R.

HARRIET, b. Oct. 27, 1832; married Nov. 25. 1852, Rev. Isaac Penington Roberts. He was many years a circuit preacher in the East Maine Conference. He is now superannuated and, with his wife, resides in Boston. They have one son, Leslie Manter, who is a business man in New York City.

CYRUS KING, b. Feb. 10, 1835; died in Chicago, Sept. 14, 1904.

LYDIA, b. Mar. 4, 1839; died Feb. 28, 1855.

MARTHA LOUISE, b. Apr. 18, 1841; married Joseph Franklin Wight of Boston, in Harrison. Mr. Wight is a member of the firm of Wight Brothers in Chauncy street, Boston. They reside in Wellesley, Mass.

STROUT FAMILY.

ALMON AUGUSTUS STROUT was born in Limington, York County, Maine, May 8, 1835. He was the son of Elisha and Mary (Hagan) Strout, who were both natives of Limington. His paternal ancestors were English emigrants, who located at, or near, Cape Cod, and later settled in the section of the country about Portland, Maine. His mother was a daughter of Walter Hagan, a prominent resident of Limington, whose ancestors settled in Scarboro. They were descendants of the O'Hagan family of Brehons, or lawgivers, formerly of the north of Ireland.

In 1838, the family bought a farm in the western part of Bridgton, and moved there to live. There Mr. Strout spent the early part of his life, attending the common schools during the winter months. At an early age he was ambitious for greater things than he could find at home on the farm, and at the age of sixteen he began to prepare

for a more thorough education. His mother was as anxious as he that he should have every opportunity, and it was largely due to her encouragement and vigilant efforts in his behalf, that he was able to so successfully carry out his plans. Teaching between terms, he completed the course at North Bridgton and Fryeburg Academies, and then entered the office of Joel Eastman at Conway, New Hampshire. For ten months he studied law with Mr. Eastman, and then entered the office of Howard & Strout of Portland, where he found as fellow-student, Eugene Hale, later United States Senator from Maine. With Mr. Hale he was admitted to the Bar February 13, 1857. He first located at Harrison as successor to the office and professional practice of Hon. Harrison Blake. Here he entered at once upon a large and lucrative practice and won considerable reputation as a successful advocate in jury cases.

Very soon after Mr. Strout came to Harrison there was a great revival of interest in agricultural matters, it being about the time that the first fair was held, and of the subsequent movement for the formation of a Farmers' Club. Mr. Strout kindly gave all possible assistance in the matter, and when the movement started his office was for a time made its headquarters. He was the first Secretary of the Club, and several pages of the first book of records are in his handwriting. He was chairman of the committee to draft a constitution, and the instrument gives ample evidence that it was drawn by a practiced hand. The records show that he was a frequent attendant at the meetings, and an active participant in the discussions. He served the Club as Secretary through 1859 and 1860, after which his law practice became so extensive that he was obliged to devote his time to that to the exclusion of all minor matters.

In 1863, he left Harrison and returned to Portland, where he succeeded to the law business of Shepley & Dana,

and in 1866, he entered into partnership with Hon. George F. Shepley, which partnership continued until Gen. Shepley was appointed United States Judge in June, 1869. Mr. Strout continued his practice alone until 1873, at which time the great increase in the business caused him to form a partnership with George F. Holmes, under the firm name of Strout & Holmes.

His industry and marked ability, together with his association with such men as Gen. Shepley, caused him soon to make his way to the front of his profession, and to rank as a learned and successful lawyer. He was appointed general counsel for the Grand Trunk Railway for New England in 1882, and held that position till the time of his death. He was also made counsel for the Boston & Lowell road in 1884, and continued as such until the road was absorbed by the Boston & Maine.

In January, 1889, Mr. Strout formed a partnership with his assistant counsel for the Boston & Lowell, Mr. William H. Coolidge, and opened an office in Boston under the firm name of Coolidge & Strout. In January, 1895, his son, Henry F. Strout, was admitted to partnership in this firm, and in 1897, Mr. Strout severed his connection with the firm and entered into partnership with C. A. Hight of Portland, who had been associated with him for some years in his railroad law work.

Politically Mr. Strout was early affiliated with the Douglas wing of the Democratic party, and took an active part in the presidential campaign of 1860, speaking several times in Harrison and the vicinity. These were probably his "maiden" political speeches, and those who heard them remember that they were able and convincing. At the beginning of the War of the Rebellion he identified himself with the War Democrats, laboring for the preservation of the Union. Finding himself at the next presidential election very largely in accord with Republican policy he

voted for the re-election of President Lincoln, after which he continued during the remainder of his life to work for the Republican party, taking an active part in many of the campaigns.

He acted as assistant counsel for the United States for the distribution of the Geneva award, and several times as senior counsel in important cases. His legal and political experience increased rapidly, and in 1879, he was elected as Representative to the State Legislature from Portland, but was deprived of his seat upon the pretext that, although election returns showed his majority to be more than six hundred votes, they also contained the words, "scattering, forty-three votes." In the sharp contest caused by this decision Mr. Strout took an active part, acting as chairman of the committee representing the Republican members of the Legislature, to draw up the statement of their side of the case, in preparation for its submission with interrogations to the Supreme Court. When the issue was brought before the Court its opinion sustained the Republicans in their side of the case, and Mr. Strout met with the hearty approval and recognition of his valuable services by his constituents, as he was again nominated in the campaign of 1880, and elected by a decisive majority, and re-elected in 1881. While in the Legislature he took a very active part in all legislative matters, serving as chairman of the judiciary committee.

Unremitting attention to business finally caused him to suffer from physical exhaustion, and on March 14, 1898, he left Portland for California, with the hope that a change of climate might bring a renewal of good health. When he had journeyed as far as El Paso, his condition became so serious that his wife and son returned with him as soon as possible to Boston. There he hovered between life and death at his quarters in the Hotel Touraine. A few days before his death he had seemed to rally, and his relatives and many friends began to hope that he might still recover,

but a sharp relapse came, and they were pained and shocked to hear of his death on April 19, 1898. The entire community suffered a great loss, for his genial disposition had won him a host of friends, and his reputation as one of the most successful leaders in his profession was widespread. It can be truly said that Maine has never produced a man of greater ability, especially as an advocate before a jury.

As a political speaker, Mr. Strout was almost without a superior, his speeches being keen, logical, and convincing. In his early days he spoke in Harrison in behalf of Stephen A. Douglas as a presidential candidate, and men of all parties were ready to allow that his speeches were among the best that were heard in the vicinity, showing remarkable promise on the part of a young man. Most certainly that promise was fulfilled. Time went on, and the remarkable changes and mix-ups in the political world caused Mr. Strout to cast his fortunes with the Republican party, and one of his greatest efforts was delivered at Harrison, at the time when the Greenback party was at the height of its career, the speaker appearing as the advocate of the Republicans against the assaults of that party. He was very popular in Harrison and vicinity, having made hosts of friends in all parties when practicing law there at the outset of his career. A great audience was present, made up from all parties. Mr. Strout came before his hearers without any "flourish of trumpets," and spoke to his friends and former townsmen as "man to man." The speech was delivered in Mr. Strout's best style, and contained nothing to offend the bitterest partisan, being calm and candid, and remarkably free from anything offensive to those who had been his former political opponents. It was a logical presentation of the issues of the day from the speaker's standpoint, made in such a way as to claim the closest attention of all, no matter whether they agreed with the speaker's conclusions, or not. The questions that were before the

public were discussed in such a way as only a keen and witty lawyer could do it, and the whole speech was unequalled as an effort to convince Democrats that it was their duty to cast aside all former questions that had divided the two "old parties," and to "join drives" with their old opponents in opposition to the new party that was asking for the suffrages of the people. If I mistake not, this was the last time that the famous lawyer appeared before a Harrison audience, and most certainly there was nothing transpired on the occasion to lessen the respect that Harrison people had always entertained for the great advocate, the foundation of whose career was laid in their town. Harrison feels proud of the fact that he was for a time one of its citizens, and closely identified with its interests. His success in after life, and the great fame which he won as a lawyer never caused him to forget his early friends in Harrison, and a resident of this town was always sure to receive a cordial greeting from him.

Mr. Strout was a prominent Mason and Knight Templar. He was survived by his wife, who was Miss Mary Sumner, and his son, Henry Francis Strout, who was born March 3, 1867. Mrs. Strout, who was the daughter of Samuel R. Sumner, of the famous Sumner family whose home was in Grand Rapids, survived her husband but a few years.

The above sketch of Mr. Strout, excepting two paragraphs, was written under the personal supervision of Mr. Walter Higgins of Washington, D. C., a relative of the subject and a close personal friend during his whole lifetime. (EDITORS.)

STUART FAMILY.

This family is represented in Harrison by four brothers, Joseph, Wentworth, Solomon and Josiah Alden Stuart, and by two sisters, Hannah and Achsah. They are descended from DUNCAN STUART of Scotland, who settled in Ipswich, Essex County, Massachusetts, as early as 1656. A daughter was born to him there in 1658, and in 1659, he removed to Newbury where all his other children were born. In 1680, he settled in Rowley, Massachusetts, where he died August 30, 1717, about one hundred years old. His widow, Ann Stuart, died July 9, 1729, at Rowley. Duncan was a ship carpenter. He had six sons of whom but three left male children, James, Samuel and Ebenezer. Later generations spell the name Steward, Stewart, or Stuart. Children of Duncan: Katherine, born June 8, 1658, in Ipswich. Martha, born April 4, 1659, in Newbury. Charles, born June 5, 1661; died May 8, 1689. Elizabeth, born November 2, 1662; married Sylvanus Wentworth. James, born October 8, 1664; died September 17, 1750. John, born March, 1664; died December 23, 1756. Hannah, born 1667; married 1685, Colin Fraser. Henry, born May 1, 1669; died young. Samuel, born 1672. Ebenezer, born 1676; died April 30, 1749.

Samuel, the sixth, great grandfather of the present generation of Stuarts, was the ninth child of Duncan, the pioneer, from Scotland. He settled in Wells, Maine, about 1700. He was a housewright and millwright by trade. He built the first parsonage in Wells in 1726, and it was still standing in 1875. He had seven children born in Wells: Samuel, Joseph, John, Zebulon, Jeremiah, Dorcas, Amos. Joseph 2d, son of Samuel and Dorcas, married in 1729, Mary, daughter of Captain Samuel and Martha Wentworth Lord. Joseph and Mary settled in Berwick, where he died in 1734, aged twenty-seven years. He left two children, born in Berwick: Wentworth, born October 20, 1731. Dorcas, born in 1733; died young.

Captain Wentworth Stuart was the only son of Joseph and Mary Lord Stuart. His father died when he was not yet three years old, and he was brought up in the family of Captain Peter Grant of Berwick, who became his stepfather by marriage. When of age, he went to Falmouth, where his "intentions of marriage" with Susanna Lombard of Gorham, were published January 19, 1753. They were married in Gorham, February 4, 1753. Susanna Lombard was born in Truro, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, August 4, 1734; daughter of Solomon and Sarah (Purington) Lombard.

Captain Wentworth Stuart was very prominent in Gorham affairs. Town clerk, representative to the General Court in Boston and as a soldier in the French and Indian Wars. At the outbreak of the Revolution, he was commissioned Captain. He died in the service, near Boston, April 17, 1776, of smallpox. His widow married second, March 4, 1779, William Wood of Gorham. The children of Captain and Susanna (Lombard) Stuart, all born in Gorham, were: Mary, born January 20, 1754; married July 13, 1770, John Green of Gorham. Susanna, born May 21, 1757; died January 4, 1758. Joseph, born April 3, 1759. Solomon Lombard, born February 3, 1762; died in infancy. Sarah Purington, born June 28, 1764; married, 1781, Ebenezer Phinney of Gorham. Dorcas, born June 8, 1766; married August 6, 1787, Peletiah McDonald of Gorham. Susanna, born April 1, 1768; married January 4, 1786, Francis Brooks of North Yarmouth. Wentworth, born August 17, 1770; married November 4, 1790, Hannah Shaw of Standish. Solomon Lombard, born February 24, 1773; no further record. Anna, born October 31, 1775; married November 17, 1791, Nathaniel Stevens, Jr., of Gorham.

Joseph Stuart, oldest son of Wentworth and Susanna (Lombard) Stuart, in the fifth generation from Duncan, the Scotchman and pioneer, of Ipswich, was born in Gor-

ham, Maine, April 3, 1759; married at Gorham, September 30, 1779, Hannah Smalley; was lost at sea from the schooner "Martha," off Cape Ann, February 15, 1802. His wife died July 17, 1819, aged sixty-one. Joseph Stuart served in the Revolution, and was a fifer in his father's company. Children of Joseph and Hannah (Smalley) Stuart: Wentworth, born September 26, 1790; married Mercy Hall. (See Hall family.) Achsah, born June 8, 1793; married Richard Fogg of Harrison; she died —— —. Solomon, born April 22, 1796; married June 19, 1817, Mary Hall (See Hall family). Josiah Alden, born April 20, 1798; married April 24, 1825, Miriam Rich of Harrison, born May 20, 1800; died January 20, 1879.

The genealogy of the families of the four Stuart brothers who settled in Harrison are given as follows:

JOSEPH STUART, born July 1, 1780; married Nancy Lombard of Gorham. Their children:

FANNY, b. Aug. 8, 1805; married Merrill Skillings of Harrison, b. Sept. 28, 1803; their children were:

1. Eliza Ann, b. Oct. 13, 1825; married William C. Hobbs. (See Hobbs family.)
2. Harriet Emeline, b. Nov. 14, 1829; married Oliver Danforth Hancock of Otisfield, Oct. 8, 1855; he died Aug. 6. 1901; their children are: Albion Merrill, b. Jan. 7, 1855. Harriet Henrietta, b. Oct. 4, 1856; married Willis Abbott of Otisfield; they have one daughter, Sadie E., married Edward E. Jillson and lives in Portland. Mrs. Harriet H. Abbott married for 2d husband, Fred L. Knight of Otisfield. Orin, b. Apr. 11, 1863. Both sons are unmarried.
3. Merrill Ambrose, b. Apr. 2, 1831; married — ——; they had two sons, Clarence and William; both died young.

4. Benjamin S., b. Aug. 26, 1833; married 1857, Mary, daughter of Clement and Chloe Scribner of Harrison; children: Sumner, b. Feb. 12, 1858. Fanny, b. Mar. 24, 1861. Clara Eliza, b. Dec. 2, 1866.
5. Sarah, b. Dec. 24, 1834; married Albion Whitman Weston of Otisfield; he died —— —; she died Jan. 30, 1903.
6. Martha Caroline, b. Aug. 14, 1835; married George B. Dorman of Harrison; they resided for years at Bolster's Mills, and moved to Auburn in ——, where he was engaged in the grocery business. Mrs. Dorman died Feb. 28, 1907. Mr. Dorman survives her.
7. Isaac Stuart, b. Dec. 19, 1847; married Alma, daughter of Charles and Emily Edwards of Otisfield. She died Oct. 26, 1896. Their children: George Dorman, b. Oct. 4, 1880; married Ethel Irene Kendall of Gorham, N. H., b. June 22, 1885; children: Alma Arvesta, Stuart Kendall, Mary Winnifred, Leona Ethel. Charles Whitman, b. Feb. 24, 1871; married Edith May Polland of Harrison, b. in Peru, Me., Feb. 17, 1881; reside at Bolster's Mills.

Merrill Skillings died March, 16, 1874. Fanny, his widow, died Nov. 8, 1875.

Samuel, eldest son of Joseph, b. Apr. 9, 1809; married Apr. 14, 1832, Hannah D., daughter of Isaac and Anna (Whitney) Hall of Harrison (See Hall family), and settled at Stuart's Corner, East Harrison, near Crooked River. He was a man of excellent character, trained to farming and other habits of industry, and was noted for his public spirit and his devotedness to the principles of temperance and public morality. He was a captain in the State militia and an honored member of Crooked River Lodge, F. & A. M. His death occurred Oct. 3, 1888. His wife died Dec. 24, 1868. Children of Capt. Samuel and Hannah D. Stuart:

1. Albert H., b. Jan. 4, 1833; married Hannah Towne of Norway; lived many years in the "Yagger" neighborhood of that town, and died there Mar. 25, 1897. He was for years a travelling dealer in tinware and other domestic merchandise.

2. Angeline, b. Mar. 16, 1835; married Cyrus Chaplin of Naples. They reside at Welchville, Oxford. (See Chaplin family.)
3. Wentworth, b. Mar. 31, 1837; married 1st, Zilpha Caswell of Harrison; 2d, Catherine Haskell of Harrison; settled in Oxford and died there Sept. 10, 1900. He served in the Civil War in Co. H, 17th Me. Inf.
4. Samuel Porterfield, b. Aug. 14, 1842; in his youth he was a talented musician, and in the early part of the Civil War, he enlisted as a musician in Capt. Almon A. Fogg's Co. H, of the 17th Regt. Me. Vol. Inf., serving faithfully until he was prostrated by a serious illness and sent to a military hospital in Washington. He was soon detailed to a clerical position in the Adjutant General's office of the War Department where, after securing his discharge from the military service, he was appointed to a clerkship. While there, he married Matilda, youngest daughter of Stephen and Lydia Waterhouse of Bolster's Mills, b. Sept. 16, 1842; they settled for a time in South Paris, afterward permanently in Oxford. Here he was a successful farmer and was, in recognition of his fine clerical ability, employed for a number of years as bookkeeper and paymaster of the Portland Packing Company in their Mechanic Falls factory. He also served his town as selectman under successive elections, until his death, which occurred on Apr. 12, 1894. Mr. Stuart was of unblemished character, kind and gentle in deportment, an enthusiastic musician and beloved by a wide circle of friends and townspeople. He was a charter member of Thomas A. Roberts Post, G. A. R., Department of Maine, at Oxford Village. Children of Samuel P. and Matilda W. Stuart: Gertrude, b. Mar. 4, 1868; married Frank Elden Harris of Mechanic Falls, Me.; they reside in Medford, Mass.; children: Irma Gertrude, b. Mar. 20, 1904, in Medford, Mass. Stuart Farnham, b. Jan. 28, 1906, in Medford, Mass. Lulu Harriet, b. May. 2, 1873; died Dec. 5, 1901; married Horace Arthur Holmes of East Machias; they settled in Oxford; their children are: Bessie Stu-

art, b. Aug. 2, 1895. Gladys Mae, b. Dec. 12, 1897. Mattie Arlene, b. Jan. 29, 1901. Maude, b. Mar. 26, 1878; married Edward Spring Fuller of Oxford, Feb. 13, 1899; their children: Marion Stuart, b. Sept. 9, 1899. Harry Porter, b. Aug. 15, 1901. Marjorie, b. Feb. 13, 1905; died Jan. 18, 1906; they reside in East Oxford, Me.

JOSHUA B., b. in Gorham, Me., Mar. 14, 1811; died in Deering, Mar. 11, 1897; he married Caroline, daughter of Asa Hicks of Norway, Me., b. in Greenwood, Me., Oct. 16, 1851, died in Norway, Feb. 8, 1853; they had eight children:

1. Frances Ellen, b. in Norway, May 9, 1836; married George Robbins of Casco (Webb's Mills); they had eleven children; no record of them.
2. Abby M., b. in Otisfield, Nov. 27, 1837; married Chas. Johnson in 1867; died in Deering, Dec. 12, 1900. Their children were: Carrie E., b. in 1865. Charles F. Mildred and Martie.
3. Talbot Gay, b. in Harrison, June 9, 1840; died in Waterford, June 8, 1892; he served as a musician in Co. K, 5th Regt. Me. Inf., in the Civil War; had four children: Harry, Nellie, ——, Frank.
4. Martha, b. in Harrison, Aug. 18, 1842; married Converse Robinson of Richmond, Me.; resides in Cambridge, Mass.
5. Grinfill B., b. in Harrison, Dec. 30, 1845; married Kate Barker of Bethel, Oct. 10, 1868, b. Jan. 1, 1846. They had a daughter, Olive M., b. July 8, 1876; died Apr. 24, 1904.
6. Whitfield, twin of Grinfill, b. Dec. 30, 1845; married Clara Knight of Paris; children: Mabel. Blanchard. Madge, b. Mar. 4, 1877, in So. Paris. Charles, a dentist in Bethel. Ruth, b. Feb., 1900.
7. Henry W., b. Feb. 17, 1848, in Harrison; married Mary Elizabeth Bennett of ——, Oct. 22, 1873; they reside in Portland.
8. Lydia J., b. in Norway, Oct. 25, 1850; died at Norway, July 15, 1851.

ABIGAIL, b. May 3, 1813; died unmarried, Nov. 20, 1833.

GEORGE W. B., b. Mar. 31, 1816; married Mary Ann Sargent of Otisfield, b. Jan. 2, 1824; children:

1. Lafayette, b. in Otisfield, June 30, 1847; died in Jefferson, N. H., in 1861.
2. Juliette, b. in Otisfield, Nov. 18, 1848; married H. H. Knoppe; resides at Port Orange, Fla.
3. William A., b. Apr. 25, 1851; died in Gorham, N. H., May 25, 1875.
4. Flora A., b. June 9, 1853; married 1st, Lorenzo D. Higgins of Bangor, Me., in 1872; children: Walter B., b. Dec. —, 1892; married Arvilla D. Brooks of Gray, Me. Minola J., b. Oct. —, 1894; she died —— —. Flora Higgins married 2d, William B. Kendall of Bethel, Me., 1894. Children: Ethel Irene, b. June 22, 1885; married George D. Skillings, Jan. 1, 1903. (See Stuart-Skillings family.) Winnifred M., b. ——, 1888; married Sept. 12, 1902, Harry B. Snowman of Portland. Flora A. Kendall married 3d, in 1896, Frank Stearns of Waterford, Me.
5. Joseph H., b. Sept. 30, 1855, in Bethel, Me.; married Oct. 25, 1873, Mary E. Whitman of Paris, Me., b. Apr. 13, 1857; children: Herman H., b. Jan. 20, 1880. William E., b. Aug. 26, 1881. Grace Mary, b. June 16, 1885. Leona DeAlbra, b. Feb. 16, 1889.

Joseph H. Stuart lives at South Paris, Me. He is a civil engineer by profession, and a publisher of atlases, maps of States, counties and townships.

6. Frederic G., b. Nov. 24, 1857, in Gilead, Me.; resides at Seabreeze, Fla.

ESTHER, b. Feb. 20, 1817; married Isaiah Bonney, Mar. 18, 1838. Children: William. Emily. Mary Abby; married George Peaco of Otisfield. Nancy; married Merrill Peaco of Otisfield. Henry; married Fannie Hoyt of Bridgton; lives in New Gloucester, Me. John; is in the employment of a large ice corporation in Boston. Angeline; married George W. Rounds of Bridgton.

ACHSAH, b in Harrison, Feb. 20, 1819; married Mar. 14, 1842, John Dolloff Burbank of Gorham, N. H., b. Jan. 25, 1813; died Mar. 4, 1865. Their children:

1. Helen M., b. Dec. 14, 1842; died Apr. 7, 1862; unmarried.

2. Annette, b. Apr. 24, 1845; married Winfield S. Potter of Fryeburg, Me., Oct. 29, 1871; he died in Gorham, Feb. 26, 1900. Their children: Isabel A., b. Dec. 29, 1873; married George M. Watson of Gorham, N. H., Jan. 1, 1895; they had one child, Harold Watson, b. Jan. 10, 1906; died in infancy. Josephine E., b. Aug. 13, 1876; married Fred P. Watson of Gorham, Jan. 2, 1898; they have one child, Carl Watson, b. Nov. 18, 1901. Perris W., b. Feb. 22, 1884; married Alfred A. Swift of Gardiner, Me.; they have one child, Alberta W., b. in Gorham, July 14, 1908. Frank W., b. Apr. 24, 1887; unmarried.

3. Edwina C., b. Apr. 10, 1848; married Jan. 6, 1878, Walter G. Buckley of Auburn, Me.; they have one daughter, Abbie Ann, b. at South Paris, Me., Sept. 23, 1878; unmarried.

4. John C., b. Apr. 20, 1851, at Chatham, N. H.; married Abba E., daughter of David and Mary (Guptill) Potter of Chatham, N. H., Nov. 6, 1874. She was born in Fryeburg, Me., Oct. 13, 1856; their children are: Amy May, b. in Gorham, N. H., Feb. 2, 1876; not married. George Lyman, b. July 30, 1877; died Sept. 5, 1877. Ada Annette, b. Nov. 13, 1880; died Feb. 8, 1881.

5. Ann, b. in Gorham, Sept. 26, 1853; unmarried.

6. Franklin P., b. July 25, 1855; married June 18, 1877, Ella, daughter of Jerrie H. and Lucetta (Swan) Winslow of South Paris, Me.; he died in Gorham, N. H., Nov. 20, 1906; they had one son, Frank W., b. in South Paris, Mar. 6, 1888; he was drowned in Lake Auburn, Me., June 21, 1906.

7. Lillian, b. Aug. 9, 1856; married Wilton Juan Cole of Stark, N. H., b. Dec. 21, 1854; their children: Alna Woodbury, b. in Stark, Nov. 24, 1886; married Daisy M. (Lang) Cole of Milan, N. H., Apr. 13, 1906, b. Jan. 15, 1886. Marion Ruth, b. Jan. 10, 1891; unmarried.

John D. Burbank, the progenitor of the fore-mentioned family was a man of fine physical stature and of a dignified presence and address. He possessed considerable intellectual culture; a fitting life companion for his noble wife, who was much inclined to study and scholarship in her girlhood days, and was a superior teacher in Harrison before her marriage, always beloved and respected by her pupils.

When the town of Gorham was incorporated in 1836, Mr. Burbank was chosen one of the selectmen, and was elected to that office for nineteen consecutive years, and was on the board the year of his death, 1865. He represented his town in the Legislature several times. His wife was a great help to him in life, and was of an exemplary Christian character, devoted to the cheer and helpfulness of all around her. Their children inherited to a great degree, the character that distinguished their worthy parents.

John C. Burbank, son of John D. and Achsah, is a millwright and machinist. Franklin P., was an architect and builder and erected a number of fine residences in Gorham, New Hampshire, South Paris and Portland. He was noted for his energy and resources of courage and forethought in cases of emergency.

Emily Nutting, b. May 14, 1821; married William Chute of Naples. (See Chute family.)

Francis M.; was a soldier in the Civil War, and died in hospital at Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 25, 1863.

Calista B., b. ——— —; married Samuel Pitts. (See Pitts family.)

Amos, b. Mar. 19, 1830; married 1st, June 22, 1856, Mercy Matilda Mason of Harrison, born in Albany, Me., June 22, 1844; she died June 18, 1860; they had one daughter, Matilda Blanche, b. July 3, 1859; she married Sept. 29, 1886. They have one daughter, Joyce Elizabeth, b. Aug. 3, 1890. Mr. Stuart married 2d, June 20, 1864, Caroline Augusta Wight of Naples, b. Feb. 8, 1842; she

was killed in a train accident, Aug. 1, 1904, leaving two children: U. S. Grant, b. Apr. 25, 1865; married June 16, 1886; has one son, Nelson, b. July 15, 1903. Rena Martelle, b. Aug. 19, 1869; married July 6, 1907.

LYDIA G., b. Aug. 1, 1827; married Sept. 19, 1849, William Brigham of Bridgton; he died Mar. 6, 1901.

JOANNA, b. Aug. 20, 1832; married Jan. 1, 1855, Washington Chaplin, 2d, of Naples; their children: Willis B., b. Apr. 9, 1856. Joseph S., b. July 16, 1859. Margaret b. Oct. 16, 1862. Eleanor M., b. May 7, 1866. Daniel G., b. Dec. 8, 1868. Byron C., b. Oct. 20, 1874.

HANNAH STUART, second child of Joseph, born March 5, 1782; married February 20, 1820, Jonathan Saunders of Norway, Maine. In the last years of her widowhood, she lived with the family of her brother, Captain Wentworth Stuart of Bolster's Mills. She was very industrious and did a great deal of spinning of woolen yarn for weaving and knitting. Everybody loved "Aunt" Hannah Saunders. She died January 1, 1864.

SUSANNA STUART, second daughter of Joseph, Sr., born in Gorham, June 8, 1788; married Frances Mayberry of Raymond, born January 9, 1786. Their children:

CAROLINE, b. May 1, 1810.

SOLOMON, b. July 4, 1811.

ELIZA M., b. Apr. 11, 1814; married Ezekiel Jordan of Casco.

FRANCIS C., b. Jan. 11, 1816.

MARTHA C., b. Apr. 26, 1818.

JOSEPH S., b. June 4, 1821.

HANNAH, b. Dec. 3, 1823.

BENJAMIN B., b. Mar. 16, 182—.

Rebecca B., b. Mar. 19, 1828; married Samuel C. Sylvester of Casco and lived in Lowell, Mass., till 1862; afterward in Casco till 1904, when they removed to Harrison and lived with their son, Dr. Charles B. Sylvester, till the death of Mrs. Sylvester, Apr. 13, 1905. Samuel C. Sylvester died Feb. 4, 1908. Their children were:

1. Wilfred, b. in Lowell, Mass., May 3, 1851; married Mary Cameron Watson in 1875, in Lowell, Mass. He died in Rhode Island in 1890. Children: Malcolm C., b. in Casco, Mar. 19, 1877; graduated from Bowdoin College in 1890; was principal of high school in Marietta, Ga., and married in 1907, Marie Goodman of Marietta; they have one child, Anna Carolyn, born in 1908. Jessie M., b. in Casco, Feb. 22, 1879; lived in Harrison with her mother and uncle, Dr. C. B. Sylvester in 1895 and 1896; afterward in North Bridgton; graduated from Bridgton Academy in 1900, and removed to Marietta, Ga., in 1903, where she is a teacher in a private school. Her mother, Mrs. Mary C. Sylvester, resides with her in Marietta.
2. Minnie E., b. July 18, 1856; married David L. Mayberry of Otisfield; died in 1894.
3. Charles Bradford, b. Feb. 12, 1865 in Casco, Me.; married 1st, Flora Bell Bray of Harrison. (See Bray family); 2d, Mary Florence Whitney, Aug. 18, 1896. (See Whitney family.)

Dr. Charles B. Sylvester has resided in Harrison nearly twenty years, where he is a popular and esteemed physician. He takes much interest in civic affairs, and has served very acceptably on the school board as superintendent of schools. He is much identified with the progress of medical science and is a member of the medical associations of Cumberland and Oxford Counties. He has been a contributor to various medical publications, and is a member of several fraternal organizations: Lakeside Grange, P. of H., Harrison; Oriental Lodge, Oriental Chapter and Oriental Commandery of Masons, Bridgton; Oxford Council of Norway; Kora Temple Mystic Shrine, Lewiston.

WENTWORTH STUART, third son of Joseph and Hannah (Smalley) Stuart was born in Gorham, September 26, 1791. He came to Harrison about 1812, and married April 24, 1814, Mercy, daughter of Isaac and Anna (Whitney) Hall of Gorham, who came to Harrison about the same time. Wentworth settled on the farm in North Harrison, afterward owned many years by his brother, Josiah, which is still in possession of his grandson. After 1825, the residence of Wentworth and family was at Bolster's Mills. He kept a tavern there for many years, and was engaged extensively in farming and shoe making. He was a Justice of the Peace, and his knowledge of public business caused him to become a leader in the civil and political affairs of the town to the close of his life. He was chosen successively on the board of selectmen five years, and served as town treasurer and superintending school committee, and was frequently appointed to act on committees for the hearing and settlement of private questions of contention. He was postmaster at Bolster's Mills several years and was collector of taxes in 1838 and 1839, and in 1848. He had a very cheerful disposition, was ready-witted, keen at repartee, and delighted in telling or hearing a good story. He was universally respected and had a wide circle of friends.

In politics, he was an unswerving Democrat of the old school type. As illustrating his ready wit, it is related that, once a young man rushed into his stable, almost out of breath, and exclaimed: "Captain Stuart, I want to get your horse and wagon to go to Otisfield, aint agoin' to be gone but a minute." Quick as a flash the Captain replied: "No, I can't possibly let you have them, no horse of mine is going to be driven there so quick as that." When the youth reconsidered his request and made in proper form, it was readily granted, for Captain Stuart was noted for his kindness and for being always an obliging neighbor. Cap-

tain Stuart's religious proclivities were with the Free Baptist, in which order he loved to worship. Wentworth and Mercy (Hall) Stuart had six children:

MOSES H., b. Nov., 1816; died Aug. 31, 1840.

BENJAMIN S., b. Aug. 28, 1818; died Sept. 20, 1820.

CHARLES E., b. Oct. 9, 1821; married Lydia, daughter of William and Nancy (Sampson) Twombly of Harrison. (See Twombly family.)

MARIA, b. June 5, 1824; married Francis Chute, Jr., of Otisfield in 1843; died June 9, 1863. They had one child:
1. Mercy, b. Apr. 27, 1844; died Mar. 8, 1865.

CHARLOTTE, b. Apr. 11, 1828; married Thomas Grace of Casco, June 28, 1860; died Dec. 30, 1901. They lived many years in Chelsea, Mass. Mr. Grace died May 29, 1900.

LAURA JANE, b. July 16, 1835; married Henry Kilgore of Waterford, Mar. 11, 1860. They settled at Norway Village. Their daughter, Lizzie H., married William Boynton of Norway, June 18, 1881. They have two children, Carl W., b. May 11, 1885; and Fannie S., b. Feb. 12, 1888. Mrs. Kilgore died Nov. 29, 1907.

Charles E. Stuart, third son of Wentworth and Mercy, was a farmer in his early life. He afterward became a cattle broker and in company with Newell A. Trafton, did a large business in Cumberland and Oxford Counties, collecting and driving cattle to Brighton market. That firm was for some years, a leading one in the cattle droving business in Maine. He was afterward in trade, keeping a general store at Bolster's Mills in the building now the store of Ernest L. Gay, and location of the Maine Telephone Company Exchange. Later his son-in-law, Ernest L. Gay, became his partner and under the firm name of Stuart & Gay, the business was continued till he was too feeble to attend to it. For a long period while in his prime,

he was a successful auctioneer, his services being in frequent demand. Mr. Stuart was many years prominent in town affairs, being collector of taxes in 1860, and from 1862 to 1868. In 1869, he was one of the selectmen, and later in life was very popular as moderator of the annual town meetings, being first elected to the office in 1882, and then for the eight following years. Ill health prevented his acting in 1892 and 1894, no other candidates being named when he was able to serve. This popularity in the position was well deserved, for he always conducted the business of the meetings in a business-like manner, never showing favoritism in his treatment of any one. He became a member of Oriental Lodge, F. & A. M., at Bridgton in 1864, and was much in love with that order of brotherhood. He was a charter member of Crooked River Lodge at its institution in 1869, and was nearly always prominent as an officer of that Lodge, serving as Secretary and in other official positions. He was, from his youth upwards, a devoted and consistent temperance man and member of different organizations. He was a favorite speaker at the old time "rallies," always ready with his voice in support of the cause. His views on practical temperance were very radical, and he lived strictly according to his profession, being a strict teetotaller. In politics, Mr. Stuart was by education an uncompromising Democrat, and he never swerved from the political faith of his ancestors until in the latter years of his life, he became satisfied that neither of the great parties was likely to act according to his pronounced views on temperance matters, and for that reason he saw fit to cast his fortunes with the Prohibition party. In 1886 and in 1894, that party honored him with its nomination for representative to the Legislature. But he never forgot his love for the Democratic party, and the writer well remembers the time when he last acted as moderator in 1894. Before taking the chair, he thanked his townsmen for the honor of their choice, telling them

he thought they must have given it to him on account of his "unswerving democracy."

Mr. Stuart was a most genial, companionable man, was very witty, and had on hand an almost inexhaustible fund of anecdotes and stories; always having something pertinent to the subject that might be the theme of conversation or debate. He was a kind and obliging neighbor and a good citizen, always wishing to help on the advancement of the public good to the extent of his ability. Charles E. and Lydia Stuart had one child, Lelia M., born October 13, 1865. She married September 7, 1897, Ernest L. Gay of Casco, born September 7, 1871, who moved to Bolster's Mills and took up his residence with her parents, and still resides with them. Mr. Gay continues to carry on the business of a general store under the old name of "Stuart & Gay." He was president of the Bolster's Mills Telephone & Telegraph Company from its organization in 1901, to the time of its selling its interests to the Maine Telephone Company in 1907; but the exchange is still at the Gay store.

ACHSAH STUART, seventh child of Joseph, Senior, married Richard Fogg of Harrison. They had three children: Benjamin Stuart, who settled in ——. Elvira, who married Lewis Edson of Harrison and Caroline, who married James Smith of Otisfield.

SOLOMON STUART was born in Gorham, Maine, April 22, 1796; married Mary Hall of Gorham, June 19, 1817. He died February 19, 1868. His widow died April 27, 1880. Children:

MARY ANN, b. Nov. 6, 1818; married John Lombard of Otisfield; no children. John Lombard died Aug. 24, 1890. His wife predeceased him Sept. 27, 1865.

MAJOR P., b. Aug. 17, 1820; married Octavia Weston, b. Sept. 18, 1827, daughter of James and Sukey Weston of

Harrison, May 24, 1850. Major P. Stuart died Sept. 26, 1903. Octavia (Weston) Stuart died July 30, 1906. They had children, all born in Harrison:

1. Rebecca L., b. Oct. 5, 1852; married Lyman Shedd of Norway, June 1, 1881; they have one daughter: Josephine, b. Aug. 28, 1882.
2. Infant daughter, b. Oct. 9, 1853; died Oct. 15, 1853.
3. James W., b. Apr. 24, 1856; married Claribel L. Horr of Waterford, Me., Dec. 25, 1879; one child, Gladys A., b. Oct. 6, 1888.
4. Caro J., b. July 21, 1859; died Jan. 2, 1861.
5. Dana M., b. Dec. 21, 1866; married J. Florence Hicks of Winthrop, Mass., June 20, 1903.

ISAAC H., b. Apr. 22, 1822; married Elizabeth Hall of Chelsea, Mass.; they had children: Robert Evans and Mary Ella, born in Chelsea.

HANNAH, b. Mar. 3, 1825; married 1st, Sumner Hancock of Otisfield, May 24, 1850; they had a son, Sumner O., b. —— —. She married 2d, Nathan Decker of Casco. Sumner O. Hancock resides in Casco, Me. He has a daughter, May Hancock.

JOSEPH PHINNEY, b. Sept., 1829; died Apr., 1830.

WENTWORTH, b. Nov. 18, 1831; died Oct. 5, 1831.

WYATT TURNER, b. Nov. 18, 1835; married Lucy Andrews of Harrison. They had children: Solomon Lewis and Eva, deceased. Wyatt T. Stuart died Jan. 11, 1879.

JOSIAH ALDEN STUART was born in Gorham, July 7, 1798. He came to Harrison when four years old. He married Miriam Rich of Harrison (born May 20, 1800); married April 24, 1824. They had eleven children:

MALVINA M., b. Apr. 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN R., b. Nov. 20, 1827; died Oct. 25, 1903.

CLEMENTINE A., b. Nov. 22, 1829.

JOHN W., b. July 7, 1831; died in the war, May 6, 1863.

JOSIAH A., b. Mar. 20, 1833; died in Montana, date unknown.

LUCRETIA E., b. Oct. 16, 1835.

EVELYN I., b. Nov. 5, 1837.

CLARA B., b. May 29, 1840; died in California, Mar. 23, 1899.

MARTHA M., b. Feb. 27, 1842; died Sept. 22, 1844.

MOSES H., b. Apr. 10, 1844.

CHARLES D., b. July 24, 1846; died Oct. 22, 1900.

Malvina married Randolph Sturgis of Standish, Mar. 17, 1850. After his death, she married John Anderson of Limington, where she died July 24, 1891. She had five children.

Benjamin married Ellen Haskell of Harrison, in 1871. He had one son, Samuel B., who lives on the ancestral farm.

Clementine married October 15, 1854, E. E. Hayes of Oxford, and had one child, Martha Elizabeth. She afterward married February 12, 1860, Samuel Edgerly of Otisfield. Resided successively in Otisfield, Waterford, Harrison, and West Paris, where he died in 1888. Martha E. Hayes married Samuel K. Wight of Otisfield, and settled in Harrison in 18—. They had children: Virginia A., Katherine L. L., Samuel K., Howard M., and Ronello E. Samuel Edgerly had four children: Fred B., born in Waterford, February 27, 1861. Etta A., born February 16, 1865; married James Thomes of Harrison. John C., born in Harrison, June 10, 1869. Hubert R., born February 24, 1871.

John W. and Josiah went to Iowa when young men. John was killed in battle in the Civil War. Josiah died in Montana, later. He was married and left two children; no names given.

Lucretia married April, 1858, Reuben Dunn of Poland, where they have always lived. They have one son, Seth C.

Evelyn married November 5, 1858, Joseph Libby of Paris. They had three children: Annie L., Leo W., and Mary P.

Clara married November 17, 1864, Payson Stanley of this town and went West, where they lived several years, finally removing to California, where she died. She had three children: Grace, Percy, and Curtis.

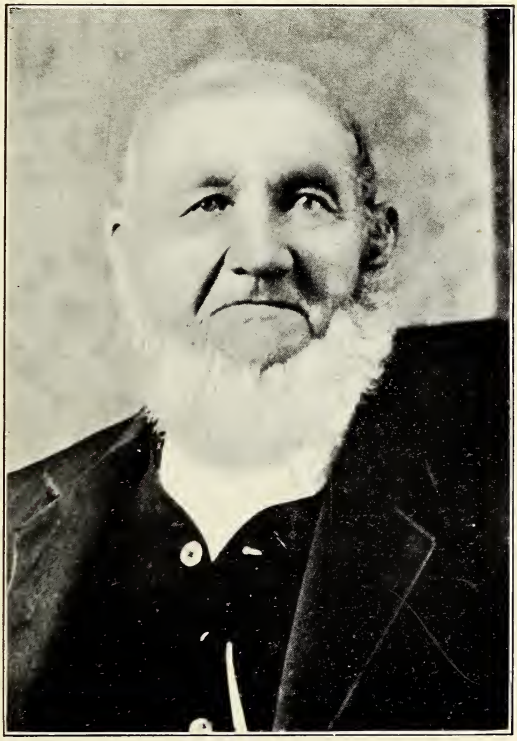
Moses H. also went West; married Cornelia Howe, and has five children: Charles, Miriam, Claude, Rex, and Laurence.

Charles D. married Katie L. Brackett of Harrison. Has lived in Boston. They had two children: Elwin and Rosalie. (See Joseph L. Brackett in Brackett family.)

Josiah A. Stuart died December 19, 1868 and his wife, Miriam Rich, January 20, 1879.

TEBBETTS FAMILY.

STEPHEN F. TEBBETTS was, with one exception, the oldest inhabitant that Harrison has ever had, and no one of our residents was ever better known than was this remarkable man during the forty-six years of his residence in this town. He came of a sturdy and long-lived race, and one with most marked characteristics, according to the accounts which we get of his ancestors. Ridlon, in his "Saco Valley Settlements," says of those characteristics of the Tebbetts Family: "Conspicuous as a trait of character was precision; the exactitude with which everything undertaken by them must be done. There was no 'half way' or 'nine-tenths' known to them; finished meant perfection. Their ideals were clearly defined, and must be incarnated in materialized form. Good order, system, and tidiness were everywhere observable about their houses, farms, stores, and work-shops. They were cleanly of person; if their clothes had an honest patch on them it was a clean one. They were tender hearted and compassionate to the needy; they would divide and sub-divide the last



Stephen F. Tebbetts

crust with the poor; they hated oppression and intrigue, and if contention was abroad their sympathies were always with the 'under dog in the fight.' High minded and outspoken constitutionally, they were never afraid to 'speak their mind'."

Henry Tebbetts, shoemaker, his wife Eliza, and his three children, Remembrance, Jeremy, and Samuel, came from England and landed in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1635. Jeremy, Henry's oldest son, was the ancestor of the subject of this sketch, the lineage being traced through Ephraim and Aaron to Stephen, who married Alice Haines of Buxton, and settled in Scarborough. They had eight children: Thomas, Timothy, Ephraim, Jedediah, Aaron, Stephen, Ruth, and Patience. Stephen, the sixth son, married Mehitable, daughter of Elijah and Hannah (Furbush) Tebbetts, and settled in Scarborough, later removing to Saco. They had a family of ten children.

STEPHEN F. TEBBETTS, son of Stephen and Mehitable Tebbetts, was born in Saco, July 29, 1797, and acquired a fair education for those days, his father being a school teacher. His youthful days were passed in Saco and vicinity, and it appears that he early learned to work, and was inured to more or less hardship, as he used to tell how in his boyhood he had to chop wood barefoot when it was so cold that he would have a heated plank to stand on. Among the reminiscences of his youthful days, he also used to tell of the time when Saco and vicinity was threatened with a visit from the British Squadron in the War of 1812, quoting from a humorous poem of his own composition, of which the following was the first verse:

"Saturday night, being all of good spunk,
We set out from Saco to fetch Kennebunk;
We all being ready, steered out in the street,
Came to 'Smith's Eddy', and there joined the 'fleet.'"

At that time Mr. Tebbetts was about sixteen years of age, so it is evident that his faculty for making poetry developed early and lasted through his lifetime, as the writer has a vivid recollection of hearing him sing an original song at the "Democratic Jubilee," at Harrison in 1884, on the occasion of the election of Grover Cleveland, he being over eighty-seven years of age. He was a musician as well as a poet, and was an expert with a snare drum, being in great demand at "general musters" and similar gatherings; and on one occasion played at a muster not far from Portland with Edward Kendall, afterwards a world-famous bugle player, accompanying him with the fife. It seems that he was quite well acquainted with Kendall, as he used to tell of the last time that he saw him, which was in Portland, and how he called out to him across the street: "Hello, Uncle Stephen! Have you forgotten how to play the 'double drag?'"

Mr. Tebbetts married Lucy Baston of Denmark in 1819, and settled in his wife's native town. His start in life was not a pleasant one, and involved a loss of what was a fortune to him at that time. He bought land, having what he supposed to be a good title, but later there came up a claim that it was "ministerial land," and that the title was worthless. He had built a set of buildings on the land, and, true to the Tebbetts characteristic, he fought for his home to the last, but was obliged at the end to submit to an unfavorable decision, involving the loss of both land and buildings after being to the expense of $1,500. The family then consisted of four children, and they were turned out into the world without a home, the parents feeling so disheartened and discouraged that they could hardly struggle for the subsistence of the little family. But Mr. Tebbetts was not a man to despair, and he resolved to start anew. He moved to North Bridgton where he lived for a while, and then went to Harrison, which he made his permanent

home, living for a time in the "Old Temple," and then in the house near the blacksmith shop, and which has recently been torn down. There he resided until some years after the decease of his wife.

As far as occupation was concerned, he was a "Jack at all trades," but, instead of being "good at none," he was good at all of them, thus showing the prominence of another Tebbetts characteristic, that of perfection in whatever was undertaken. He was a sailor, river-driver, cooper, shoemaker, basket maker, and gardener. His father was a seafaring man, and in his early days he made more than one voyage to the West Indies with him. But he probably worked at coopering more than at all other occupations, as it is said of him that "for fifty-three years he made hogsheads, tierces, barrels, etc., and they were the best that were made in the vicinity." Of course the hogsheads and tierces left his hands in the shape of "shook," the making of which was for many years one of Harrison's chief industries. During his residence at Harrison, he also worked in Portland some time making shook for John B. Brown & Sons, the proprietors of the old "Sugar House," and these shook were largely sent to the West Indies.

During his forty-six years' residence in Harrison, Stephen Tebbetts was one of its most industrious citizens as long as his health permitted him to work, and for many years he made shook in the old cooper shop which stood very near where the drug store now is. In his house near the blacksmith shop "Uncle Stephen," as everybody called him, carried on shoemaking for many years after he was a very old man, and made baskets after he was ninety. He was an old time shoemaker, able to make a perfect boot or shoe from the leather, and to turn out a product that could not be excelled. As a basket maker he was "equalled by few, excelled by none." There are in existence today, baskets that he made after he was ninety years of age, and no Indian expert could make better ones, or better

looking ones, than they were when new. Later in life he did quite an amount of work in the vegetable garden, and, as in all other kinds of work, he excelled in this. Like the hero of Longfellow's poem, his motto in all things was, "Excelsior."

Politically the old gentleman was always a thoroughgoing Democrat, but said: "All the same I'm none of your pesky politicians no more'n I'm a political turncoat." In reply to the question of a reporter: "To what do you ascribe your long life and perfect health," he replied: "To the inheritance of a robust constitution, a regular life with freedom from bad habits, a cheerful mind; and to having voted the Democratic ticket ever since I was of age." His first vote for Governor was cast in 1818, two years before Maine became an independent State. He said that he voted at every State and Presidential election after he became twenty-one years of age, and always voted the straight Democratic ticket without scratch or blemish. During the last few years of his life the leaders on both sides would exert themselves to give Uncle Stephen the chance to cast the first vote, and he never to the very last had to be assisted in casting his ballot, even after the adoption of the "Australian Ballot" system of voting.

He was a remarkably healthy and robust man, having inherited the strong constitutions of his ancestors, and was a hard worker up to within a very short time of his death. Up to the time of his last sickness, which was a short one, he had never been under the care of a doctor but once, which was when he had a fever in his youth. He was certainly a most remarkable man; born two years before the death of George Washington, living under the administrations of twenty-four Presidents, voting at twenty Presidential elections — his first vote having been for Monroe at his second election, and his last for Bryan at his second non-election — he had seen the United States increase from a country with four hundred and eighty post offices to

one with over seventy thousand, from a country with only five million inhabitants to one with over seventy-five million, an increase of over fifteen hundred per cent. When he was born the first cast iron plow had just been introduced, and was being regarded with great disfavor because it was claimed that the iron would poison the soil and spoil the crop. Now the wooden plows, which were then universally used, are only a memory, and can only be found in museums where they are looked upon as wonderful relics of a by-gone age.

"Uncle Stephen" was a most jovial, companionable man, true to the characteristics of the Tebbetts's as set forth by Ridlon: "They were good story-tellers, had good stories to tell, were artful word-painters, and reveled in irony. They possessed an inexhaustible fund of humor that was irresistible when in full swing. They feasted on a plate of sharp jokes, and would laugh until the flood gates of their tears became unfastened." Another writer has said of "Uncle Stephen" when he was nearly ninety-nine: "His mind is clear and active, and in conversation he is very entertaining, for he is jolly and abounding in original jokes and pithy sayings. Indeed, a half hour's talk with him at any time is a specific for a bad case of blues." To this the writer can heartily say amen, for there was no better intellectual treat for him than to have a chance to converse with "Uncle Stephen;" to listen to that outspoken, whole-souled laugh; and to look upon the jolly, kindly face of the old gentleman when in animated conversation. His daughter, with whom he spent his last years, says that during the five years that he was a member of her family, she never heard him utter a word of complaint of any kind.

His wife died on August 13, 1889, at the age of eighty-seven, after which the old gentleman's daughter, Mrs. Olive Whitney, kept house for him some years, but during the last few years of his life he made his home with his daughter, Mrs. A. P. Ricker. During the summer pre-

ceding his death he made a trip to Lynn, Massachusetts, to visit his daughter, Mrs. Nellie Gammon, and he stood the journey without a drawback, although it was made during a heated period when many younger people were prostrated. On the next day after his return from his trip he felt so well that he walked down into the Village twice. The indirect cause of his death was a fall several weeks before, from the effects of which he never recovered. He died on March 11, 1897, at the age of ninety-nine years, seven months, and twelve days.

He had a family of thirteen children, six only of whom outlived him. The children of Stephen F. and Lucy (Baston) Tebbetts were as follows:

MARSHALL, lived in Harrison for many years, enlisting from this town in the 23rd Regt., and was discharged for disability. Later he moved to Sabattus, where he died some years ago, leaving a family.

LUCY, died young.

STEPHEN, died young.

LUCY ANN, married George McLucas, lived in Hiram, where she died some years ago, leaving a family.

OLIVE, married a Green, by whom she had one son, Henry; secondly, she married Eleazer Whitney of Harrison, by whom she had one son, Freeman E. Her husband died many years ago, and she is now living a widow near the Village.

MARY H., died unmarried when a young woman.

JOHN B., was in California for a time in his early life; returned to Harrison, married Lizzie, daughter of Joseph Fogg, and lives on the Waterford road a short distance from the Village. Has one son, Walter W., living at home.

MIAL, lived in Harrison for a time, then moved to Denmark, where he now lives, having a family.

ALBERT, died young.

HENRY, died young.

ELLEN F., married a Gammon, and lives in Lynn, Mass.

FANNIE T., married Alvin P. Ricker of Harrison, and lives at the Village. Has two daughters, Josephine P., and Jessie I., both of whom are living at home.

CHARLES F., died of diphtheria in Windham, Me., when a young man.

During his whole lifetime Stephen Tebbetts was the same bright, humorous, quick-witted man that I have endeavored to describe, the very incarnation of fun and good humor, the life of the community in which he resided, and a general favorite with old and young. Many are the anecdotes extant showing these characteristics. His fund of humor, repartee, and sharp jokes seemed to be inexhaustible, and it was very seldom that any one had the good fortune "to get ahead" of him in a contest of quick wit.

A certain resident of the town had the misfortune to have a very unprepossessing face, but he was an exceedingly careful and particular man, especially in regard to the tools that he worked with. One day when he was working on the streets at the Village, rain came on to such an extent that the crew quit work before noon. This man stepped into Uncle Stephen's shop with his shovel, which he was carefully wiping. Said he: "Mr. Tebbetts, I would like to leave my shovel here till afternoon so that it will be in a dry place. I pride myself on keeping it nice and bright. I can see my face in it any time." "Is that so," replied Uncle Stephen; "Then I don't blame you for wanting to leave it. For God's sake put it down just as quick as possible."

On another occasion there was a certain poor man carrying on a small business at the Village. He got into debt, and the claim was put into the hands of Lawyer Strout for collection. The larger part of the people seemed to sympathize with the man, and, in order to put him out of the reach of the lawyer, and to give him a chance to

save the little property that he had, they assisted him to leave town "between two days," with his family and possessions. Mr. Tebbetts was one of the leaders in what was done, and, being an expert cooper, had been a very handy man in assisting in boxing the goods. The lawyer did not know what had happened till his would-be victim was beyond his reach, and was very angry at what had been done. He learned of Mr. Tebbett's activity in the matter, and before he had taken time to "cool off," sought the cooper shop, and began to berate the owner for the part that he had taken, ending with the assertion: "It seems that you sympathized with that miserable scoundrel enough to help him get away in the night so as to escape paying his just debts." "Sympathize with him," returned the old gentleman; "Why that's nothing. Why, Strout, I'd do as much for you any time."

This same quick wit, and keen sense of the humorous was inherited by the children, and numerous anecdotes are related of them, especially of Marshall and Mial. The former was possessed of a true "Tebbetts nose," and was in no wise ashamed of it. On one occasion, when only a boy, he was driving the horse that was "towing" a canal boat on the old Cumberland and Oxford Canal, near South Windham. It chanced that one of the residents of that village had a nose which was simply "immense," and eclipsed Marshall's as the sun would eclipse the moon. Marshall spied Hanson on the tow-path coming towards him, and as he caught sight of that nose it did not take him long to grasp the humor of the situation. As they neared each other he went as far as possible to one side, and turned his nose away with his hand. "There, Mr. Hanson," said he, "I guess you can get by if you are careful." Of course the men on the boat were convulsed, but Hanson was so mad that he swore that he would lick the boy if he could catch him. But he was too nimble for the old gen-

tleman, and used to tell the story with much gusto in after days.

Mial Tebbetts was also blessed with a genuine "Tebbetts nose," and like his older brothers was not at all ashamed of it. He stammered slightly at times, but like his father he was quick witted, and was seldom beaten in joking. At one time when a young man he was working for Daniel Mayberry, a former prominent resident of Harrison, who took great delight in joking with him. One day there was company at dinner, and Mayberry thought that he would have a little fun with Mial for their entertainment. All sat at the same table, and during the progress of the dinner Mayberry was seen to be gazing intently upon his would-be victim. Soon he observed to him: "Mial, did you know that there was a place on the end of your nose that you have not washed?" Quick as a flash Mial replied: "Mayberry, I think it's t-too bad to twit me about what I c-can't help. I w-washed out as f-far as I could reach." Of course there was a roar of laughter, and none laughed louder than Mayberry.

On another occasion Mial was hauling a lot of hoop poles from South Harrison, and the man who cut them was helping him load them. They were badly cut and very uneven in length. The owner of the land came along, and stopped to chat with Mial who was an old acquaintance, as was also the man who cut the poles, whom we will call Joe. In the course of the talk Mial observed: "Did you know that Joe was an awful good man to cut hoop poles?" The man replied that he did not know that he was any better than the average. "Yes he is," replied Mial, "He always cuts them all of a length, just like these. They are all the way from n - nine to t - twenty-seven feet."

Timothy Tebbetts, a younger brother to Stephen, who was the only one of the family that survived the old gen-

tleman, was for a long time a resident of Rangeley, leading man, and for many years was one of the Selectmen of the town. Several of his descendants are now to be found among the business men.

THOMES FAMILY.

McLellan, in his "History of Gorham," tells us that Thomas Thomes was an inhabitant of Falmouth Neck, as early as 1716, but there seems to be no record of his ancestors, though the supposition is that they came from England, and were members of the old Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts. This Thomas Thomes built and lived in a house in Clay Cove. He and his wife, Elizabeth, united with Parson Smith's church in 1738. In 1721, Mr. Thomes received a grant of land on the Neck, which his son Thomas sold in 1765, to John Thomes of Falmouth. Thomas and Elizabeth Thomes had three sons, Joseph, John, and Thomas, all married, and each one's wife was named Mary, but there is no known record of the dates of their births or marriages.

THOMAS THOMES, son of Thomas and Elizabeth, married Mary ————, and lived in Falmouth for more than twenty years, joining the church there in 1743. They moved to Gorham about 1763, and took up and cleared land on "Fort Hill" road. In clearing the land they found a large apple tree, and it is stated that it was without doubt the first one in the town of Gorham. This tree must have been of immense size, and it is told on what is considered to be good authority that one year seventeen barrels of cider were made from the apples that were gathered from it; and after the tree began to decay there was a hollow

in its trunk sufficiently large to contain a good sized person, and on more than one occasion served to do so as a shelter from a storm. Mr. Thomes died in Gorham, December 16, 1790; his wife died there, December 13, 1796. It appears that all of their children were born in Falmouth. There is no perfect record, but as far as known it is as follows:

BETTY, baptized in Falmouth in 1743.

GEORGE, b. 1745; married Lydia Brown, April 6, 1780.

SAMUEL, b. 1747; married Sarah Lombard, Dec. 23, 1779.

CHARLES, b. 1750; married Anna Gray, Sept. 1, 1782.

AMOS, b. 1755; married Mehitable Burnell, Dec. 20, 1781, and moved to Pearsontown, afterward Standish.

COMFORT, b. ———; married Andrew Cates, Oct. 6, 1785.

SUSANNA, b. ———; married James Gray, Jan. 2, 1791.

GEORGE THOMES, son of Thomas and Mary Thomes, went from Falmouth to Gorham with his parents, and lived at West Gorham. He married Lydia Brown of Windham. Their children were as follows:

BETTY, b. March 1, 1781; married Joseph Brown, Nov. 5, 1801.

EZRA, b. May 18, 1782; moved to Harrison, where he lived with his brother-in-law, Joseph Plaisted. He was one of the Selectmen in 1807-8; died unmarried in Harrison, June 16, 1818.

MARY, b. Dec. 20, 1783; married Jacob Emerson of Harrison, and lived in that town, first near the residence of the Lakin brothers, and then on the farm where Fred Russell now lives, which was the permanent home of the Emersons. Her husband was one of Harrison's pioneers, and was for many years one of its prominent men. He was known as "Major Emerson" from having been commissioned as a Major in the old militia about 1830, and was for many years one of Harrison's town officers. Mr. and Mrs. Emerson had a family of eleven children, as follows: Mary, b. May 1, 1806, mar-

ried Sewall Berry of Saco, and lived and died in that city; George, b. Sept. 17, 1807, lived at home unmarried, and died Feb. 8, 1890; Amos, b. May 5, 1809, was drowned in Carmel, Me., in 1835; Lydia, b. Dec. 21, 1810, died June 1, 1826; Robert, b. Nov. 5, 1812, went to sea and was never heard from; Nancy, b. Oct. 16, 1816, lived at home unmarried, and died Feb. 15, 1877; William, b. Feb. 17, 1819, was a blacksmith, and died in Portland, Oct. 8, 1844; Silas, b. April 24, 1821, went to California, in 1841, and died there many years ago; Carlos, b. Nov. 10, 1823, married Clarissa Harlow of Paris, went to Illinois, and later to California, where he died several years ago; Lovina, b. May 4, 1825, married Elias Hanscom of Biddeford, and died in Harrison some years ago. Mrs. Emerson died Sept. 30, 1859; her husband on Aug. 7, 1865.

WILLIAM, b. Feb. 13, 1787; married, first, Sally Plaisted, Mar. 18, 1817, and secondly, her sister Hannah Plaisted, Mar. 17, 1854. Mr. Thomes went to Harrison in his early days, and started to clear a farm in the southern part of the town, but sold out his claim to his brother, Amos, and returned to Gorham, where he lived on the home farm of his father. He had two daughters, Miranda, and Octavia, both children of the first wife. He died in Gorham, Sept. 3, 1861.

AMOS, b. Oct. 30, 1788; married Abigail Higgins of Standish, Mar. 29, 1810, and lived in Harrison.

EUNICE, b. Dec. 20, 1790; married Joseph Plaisted, Dec. 5, 1820, and moved to Harrison, living on "Plaisted Hill," on the farm where Frank Chaplin now lives. They had three children; Harriet C., b. Oct. 12, 1823, married Jonathan Fogg of Harrison, and died in Bridgton: Eliza, b. Oct. 22, 1825, married Edward Hall of Naples, and is living in that town; Sumner S., b. Mar. 10, 1831, lived in Boston many years, and was found dead by the side of the road somewhere in Maine several years ago.

LYDIA, b. Nov. 22, 1795; married Jeremiah Staples of Buxton, Sept. 24, 1821.

NANCY, b. June 3, 1799; married Zebulon Johnson in 1821; lived in Harrison, in that part known as South Harri-

son, the house where they lived having been uninhabited several years. They had a family of eight children: Mary, b. June 28, 1822, died in infancy; Robert, b. July 17, 1823, lived for many years in Boston, where he was for a time Superintendent of So. Boston Horse Railroad and an influential man in politics; Lydia E., b. Sept. 25, 1825, was a cripple and lived at home, dying Mar. 12, 1888; Cyrus C., b. Mar. 13, 1828, married Almira Sylvester of Bridgton, lived in Harrison till 1885, farming, dealing in stock, and marketing, then moving to Bridgton where he died Jan. 12, 1897; Francis M., b. Feb. 15, 1830, married Helen Clark, and lives in Lincoln, Me., his wife having died several years ago; Mary E., b. July 24, 1832, died in infancy; William R., b. June 24, 1834, married Frances Edwards, lived in Boston for a time, then returned to Harrison where he died Oct. 31, 1877; John M., b. May 21, 1837, was in business in Boston many years, being in company with his brother Robert, then sold out and moved to Bridgton, where he now resides, living a retired life on the place where his brother Cyrus formerly lived.

CHARLES THOMES, son of Thomas and Mary Thomes, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and when he returned to his home he travelled on foot from Peekskill, New York, to Gorham, Maine, making the journey in nine and a half days. He married Anna Gray, and lived on Fort Hill in Gorham, Maine, where he died November 25, 1833, and his wife on July 14, 1824. They had nine children, as follows:

COMFORT, b. April 19, 1765; died unmarried Feb. 7, 1857.

JAMES, b. Nov. 27, 1786; married Abigail Libby of Gorham, Feb. 28, 1819; lived in Harrison, and had children, of whom hereafter.

SUSANNA, b. July 3, 1788; married Stuart Green, Feb. 28, 1819; died in Hiram.

MARY, b. Dec. 16, 1789; married Joshua Roberts, April 15, 1810.

JOB, b. May 19, 1791; served in the War of 1812, and died unmarried, Dec. 7, 1843.

HANNAH, b. Oct. 12, 1793; died unmarried.

MARTHA B., b. June 17, 1795; married Cyrus Hamlin, April 29, 1846.

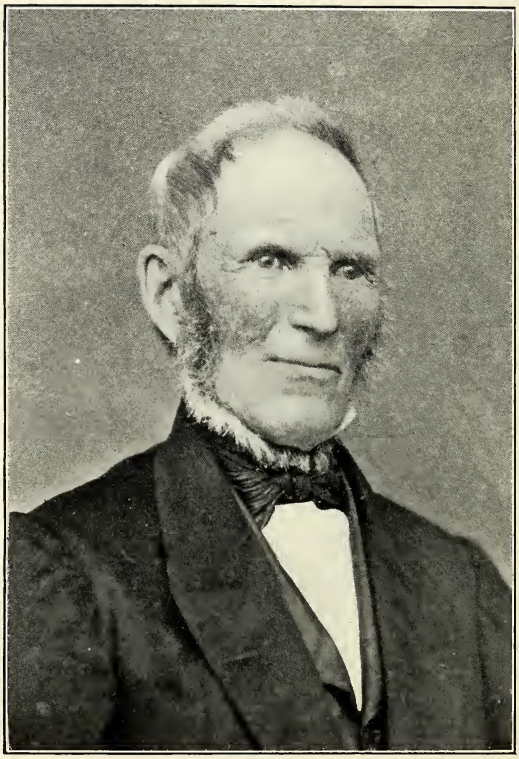
STEPHEN H., b. April 13, 1797; married Abigail Twombly, Mar. 24, 1833; and secondly, Ann Berry.

JOSEPH C., b. Aug. 26, 1800; married Catherine Bacon, Nov. 15, 1829; died May 22, 1859.

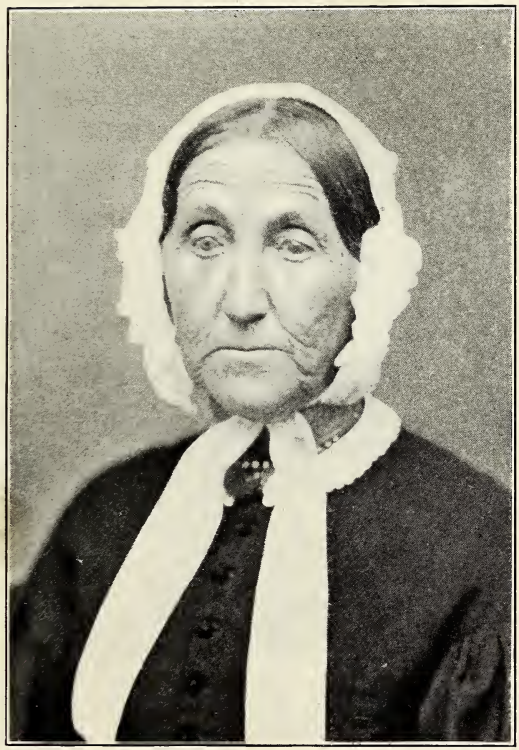
AMOS THOMES, son of George and Lydia (Brown) Thomes, was born in Gorham, Oct. 30, 1788, and married Abigail Higgins of Standish, May 29, 1810. There is no certain record of the date of his settlement in Harrison, but it is supposed that it was immediately after his marriage in 1810. The list of polls in 1805, found in another part of this book shows that he was not a resident at that time.

He settled in the south part of the town on a farm that his brother, William Thomes, had begun to clear up. It adjoined the farm where Stevens Ingalls had resided for several years, was long known as the "Col. Thomes Farm," and has for some dozen years been the residence of J. Howard Randall. Early in life he built the substantial two-story farm house that was so long his residence, and later was built the one-story house which was the home of his son, Marshall. This put the houses in the condition that they are now in, excepting repairs and improvements which have been made by the present occupant. Mr. Thomes was an independent and forehanded farmer, and for a long series of years carried on the most extensive farming operations in the town, being the owner of a large tract of excellent farm land, as well as much valuable timber land.

Although his farm operations were on a scale which would be very large, even in these days, they were at a time when farm machinery was unknown, and when everything had to be done by "manual labor," or work with the hands. Instead of the grass being mowed with a machine,



Col. Amos Thomes



Mrs. Abigail (Higgins) Thomes

with the driver riding across the field behind a pair of horses, it was done by men with the old fashioned hand scythes, and a scene that I have many times heard described was the mowing in Col. Thomes's fields. In those days men did not wait for the dew to dry off, but had to start in bright and early when the grass was heavy with the wet. A dozen or more men could be seen slowly marching across the field of grass, steadily swinging their scythes, keeping time as if keeping step to music — except occasionally when there would be a frolic caused by some one trying to drive his next neighbor "out of his swath" — and this would be kept up for hours. The raking was all done by hand, and with the small hand rakes, not even a "drag-rake" being known when Col. Thomes was in his prime. Let the farmer of the present time imagine the job of raking a large field of heavy grass with the common hand rakes. The plowing was all done with oxen, and it was not an unusual sight to see four, six, or even eight heavy oxen drawing a big "breaking-up" plow for days in succession, an acre per day being considered a good day's work for a plowing team. All farm operations were on a scale that would be considered very primitive by the progressive farmers of today, but they were on the largest scale of anything in Harrison, and a small army of men was employed, especially in harvesting times, and the crops that he would gather in were worth a small fortune in those days. His operations had gradually been extended, and the buildings had been added to and enlarged until there were two large barns for the hay and cattle, a good sized stable for the horses, and extensive outbuildings, containing the corn chambers, the hog-pens, and work-shops, all standing across the road from the houses, and giving positive proof of the extensive operations of a thrifty farmer. The whole farm plant on that side of the road was burned on August 18, 1883, and made what was the largest conflagration ever seen in town up to that time, calling a great crowd from far and near,

this being after the Thomes's had sold out, and the farm was in the hands of Jas. H. Hamilton.

During the whole of his long and active life in Harrison, Amos Thomes was one of its leading men, being chosen as a delegate to the convention in Portland in 1819, for framing the Constitution of the coming State of Maine; was chosen on the Board of Selectmen as early as 1813, and serving seventeen years in that capacity, his last term being in 1841; was Moderator at nine annual town meetings, and served on the Superintending School Committee one year. In 1835, he served in the State Legislature, having been elected from the classed towns of Harrison and Otisfield as a Whig, over Deacon Charles Walker, Democrat.

In the days of the militia, of "trainings," and of "general musters," he was commissioned as Colonel of the militia, thus receiving the title which stuck to him as long as he lived. Ever after that he was known to all as "Colonel" Thomes, comparatively few knowing him by any other name. At that time no man in town was more extensively known than he. The "Colonel" was an upright and honorable man, and one that was greatly respected by his townsmen, though some gave him the reputation of being rather a "hard" man. Somewhat stern in his manners, he was looked upon with fear by some of his neighbors and workmen until they succeeded in penetrating through the cold exterior to the tender heart that beat beneath. One of his neighbors used to relate an incident that showed the nature of the real Colonel Thomes, as he was to those who used him well, and always dealt squarely.

This man, in common with others, thought, as the "Colonel" was so stern and unyielding in appearance, that he would not willingly grant favors to common men. One day he received a sudden summons to the bedside of a favorite brother who had met with a terrible accident in a saw mill some fifteen miles away. He did not at that time own a team, and made all haste to hire one of some

more fortunate neighbor. He went to one after another, but it happened that all had some use for their teams which was regarded as of more importance than to assist this man to reach the bedside of a dying brother, one man even making the excuse that his son had got to go to a dance that night. He returned home disheartened and discouraged, having tried all but Colonel Thomes, who had several good horses. After reaching home and thinking over the matter a short time, he told his wife that, as a last resort, he "was going to try Colonel Thomes." He found the old gentleman near his house in company with his eldest son, and at once made known his want, briefly telling of the terrible news that he had received, and of his ill luck in getting a team. The old gentleman did not even wait for him to finish before he turned to his son and said: "Marshall, you go and harness that horse, and *you be quick about it, too.*" The team was at once forthcoming, and the neighbor reached the bedside of his brother before he passed away. On his return with the team he asked for the bill, and was greatly surprised when the owner replied: "There is no bill; you are entirely welcome to the use of the team." That man had an entirely different opinion of Colonel Thomes ever after that time, never having occasion to change it in the least.

For many years before his death the old gentleman did but little manual labor, but he never lost his interest in the farming operations, nor his anxiety that all should be carried through successfully. He was much inclined to worry lest something should happen to injure the crops, especially while they were being harvested. When wet weather threatened in the haying season it is said that he could not sleep, and would sometimes get so anxious that he would arise in the middle of the night and walk up and down the road for a long time, "watching the weather."

Amos Thomes died at his home in Harrison on March 21, 1870. His widow survived him several years, accompany-

ing her son Samuel to Bridgton, where she died on August 24, 1885, at the age of ninety-three years. She was another of the remarkable pioneer women of Harrison who lived to a great age, and retained all of their mental faculties to the last. Mr. and Mrs. Thomes had a family of six children, as follows:

EZRA, b. May 16, 1811; died Sept. 9, 1833.

MARSHALL, b. Feb. 16, 1813; married Rachel B. Haskell of Harrison, who died June 1, 1840, aged 25. Secondly, he married Dorcas Paine of Standish. He died March 28, 1897.

LYDIA B., b. July 9, 1816; died July 20, 1846, unmarried.

A. MELLEN, b. Jan. 16, 1821; died July 20, 1907, unmarried.

SAMUEL, b. Feb. 20, 1822; married Rosilla Cook of Casco; died in Bridgton, ——— 1883.

ELMIRA, b. Dec. 1, 1828; died April 4, 1840.

MARSHALL THOMES, second son of Amos and Abigail (Higgins) Thomes, married Rachel B. Haskell of Harrison, and settled on the old homestead. His wife died June 1, 1840, leaving one daughter:

ABBIE M., b. Sept. 13, 1839; married Henry H. Pulsifer of Wayne, Me., where they have made their home until very recently. They have lately moved to Harrison, where they are living at the Village on the place made vacant by recent death of her sister and uncle. Mr. and Mrs. Pulsifer have had two daughters, both of whom are dead.

For second wife, Marshall Thomes married Dorcas Paine, daughter of Myrick Paine of Standish, still living on the home farm, being in company with his brother Samuel, under the firm name of M. & S. Thomes, till 1874, when he sold his interest in the farm to his brother, and moved to Harrison Village, buying the Joseph Fogg stand, which he enlarged and improved to quite an extent. Here he

continued to live, carrying on a limited amount of farming and gardening on land that he owned just outside of the Village, until his death which occurred March 28, 1897, Mrs. Thomes having died on May 14, 1882, at the age of seventy-one years, five days. Mr. Thomes was a hard working man while he was on the big farm, but lived more at leisure after moving to the Village, where his work was in such shape that it did not "make a slave of him." After his death his daughter, Callie H., continued to occupy the home as long as she lived.

Mr. Thomes was a man of wide acquaintance, and was universally respected wherever known. He and his wife were charter members of Lakeside Grange when it was organized in 1874, and continued to take a lively interest in it as long as it was in existence, after which they transferred their membership to Crooked River Grange at Bolster's Mills. He was also a member of the first Lodge of Odd Fellows at Harrison, and was an honorary member of the present Lodge. He always took a lively interest in town affairs, but persistently refused to accept any office. He was a very kind hearted man, and he and his wife were always ready to respond to a call for help from those in distress. Marshall and Dorcas (Paine) Thomes had one daughter:

CALLIE H., b. March 4, 1848; was afflicted with a terrible humor in her childhood, which almost destroyed her eyesight, which was only partially restored. She was a very intelligent and capable woman, and kind hearted to the needy, though plain spoken to such an extent that some were inclined to take offense where they were not well acquainted. She was an active member of Lakeside Grange, and also of Woodland Lodge of Rebekahs. She continued to reside at the home place at the Village after the death of her parents, and the way in which her affairs were managed proved conclusively that she was a shrewd business woman. Her Uncle Mellen made his home with her for several years. She died August 4, 1907, after a lingering illness of some months' duration. She was never married.

A. MELLEN THOMES, third son of Amos and Abigail (Higgins) Thomes, born January 16, 1821, lived at home until about 1853, when he went West, and located in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he entered into the lumbering business, and was reputed to have been quite successful. He served in the War of the Rebellion in the 2nd Wisconsin Regiment, returning to Oshkosh, and again entering into business. After his brother Samuel moved to Bridgton, and his health failed to quite an extent, Mellen returned from the West, and made his home with him, caring for him, and attending to his business; and at his death the farm became the property of Mellen, he living there for some years after the death of his mother. In December, 1894, he sold out his property at Bridgton, and came to Harrison, making his home with his brother Marshall, at the Village, and, after Marshall's death in 1897, continuing to reside with his niece till his death, which occurred very suddenly on July 20, 1907. He was never married. He retired from active business several years ago, having carried on none since leaving Bridgton. He was an honorary member of Harrison Lodge of Odd Fellows, and took much interest in the work, making it a point to attend all important meetings. Although he was a resident of this vicinity during only a small part of his active life, he was widely known, and, like his brothers, he was respected by all.

SAMUEL THOMES, fourth son of Amos and Abigail (Higgins) Thomes, born February 20, 1822, married Rosilla Cook of Casco, daughter of William Cook, and settled on the home farm in South Harrison, which he carried on in company with his brother Marshall till 1874, and then alone until he sold out his farm to J. H. Hamilton of Waterboro in September, 1878, when he moved to Bridgton, buying the small farm near the Fair Ground, now owned by Walter Hazen. Here he lived until his death in 1883.

Samuel Thomes was most emphatically a working man

during all that part of his life when he was blessed with good health, and he took delight in thorough work, whether it was on the farm or in the logging swamp, he being equally at home in either. He was a wide-awake, enterprising, go-ahead man in whatever he undertook, and was one that was not calculated to hide his light under a bushel, being plain-hearted, outspoken, and a hater of shams. For many years he was one of Harrison's leading citizens, but not in the sense of being an office-seeker, for he was decidedly averse to holding office of any kind, though some were thrust upon him against his will. He much preferred to labor on the farm or in the forest. He was member of Superintending School Committee one year, and served on the Board of Selectmen five years. In 1859, he served in the Legislature, having been elected from the classed towns of Harrison and Baldwin as a Republican over Dr. Albion Cobb, Democrat.

Mr. Thomes was a representative working farmer, and took quite an interest in agricultural matters. M. & S. Thomes were always large exhibitors at all of the town fairs held while they were carrying on the farm and Samuel Thomes was always a leading spirit in the management of the organization. They were large exhibitors at the first fair, held in 1858, generously contributed toward the big free dinner, and liberally assisted in paying the other expenses that were incurred. Samuel took a more active part in the management of such organizations than his brother, simply because his ability fitted him better for it, he being a man who was naturally in the front, while Marshall was of a more retiring disposition. Their farm was one of the best, and under their management was perhaps even more productive than when their father was carrying it on. They were progressive, and quick to adopt any machinery that lessened the labor and simplified the farm operations. They were among the first in town to put the

mowing machine in operation, and were at all times ready to try any promising farm machinery.

Samuel Thomes was a man of strong likes and dislikes. No better friend ever lived, but, if for any reason he disliked any man, that man was quite likely to find it out. He was upright and honorable in all things, a man that intended to always give a "square deal," and had no love for any man that did not do the same by him. There was never a better neighbor, or a more obliging one, every ready to accommodate; kind hearted and generous, and every ready to alleviate suffering and distress, and especially so in cases where the parties were regarded as particular friends, when he could never do too much. He was a man that was intelligent and well posted on the questions of the day, and had the faculty of expressing his opinions in such an emphatic and outspoken way that there was no mistaking his meaning. In politics he was naturally a Republican, but was so independent that he would not give his support to any candidate that he did not consider as fit for the position. Taken "all in all" he was in the broadest sense a good citizen, and an honor to the town; a man who was every ready to array himself on the side of what he regarded as progressive and for the good of the greatest number, and, having espoused any cause, to work for it to the best of his ability. He was a man of wide acquaintance, and was universally respected wherever known. The death of no citizen was ever more sincerely mourned in Harrison and Bridgton, than was that of Samuel Thomes. His widow continued to live at the Bridgton home for several years after the decease of her husband, but finally moved to Casco, where she died, January 21, 1907, at the age of eighty-six years.

JAMES THOMES, son of Charles and Anna (Gray) Thomes, and a cousin to Col. Amos Thomes, was born in Gorham, November 27, 1786, and married Abigail, daugh-

ter of Allison Libby of Gorham, on February 28, 1819. (She was born February 24, 1791.) They moved to Harrison and settled on the farm on "Maple Ridge" that is now the home of his grandson, James Thomes. He was, when in his prime, a robust, energetic, hard working man, well fitted for a pioneer settler, and his wife was a fitting mate for such a man. They were genuine pioneers, and did their full part in the labor of subduing the wilderness, and making it the fit home for civilized man. They labored incessantly, almost day and night, as did many of those who were instrumental in changing the forest into a fruitful farm. They had children:

CHARLES T., eldest son of James and Abigail (Libby) Thomes, was born in Gorham, May 7, 1823, and came to Harrison with his father in his infancy. He married Frances Brown of Raymond and settled on his father's home farm on what is now called Maple Ridge and in addition to his farming operations carried on butchering. He never took a very active part in town matters, but was Collector of Taxes in 1869-70. He was considerably interested in the Farmers' Club, and was its Treasurer for several years, and took an active part in the early fairs. He died June 3, 1870; his wife died June 28, 1803. Children:

1. Abbie F., b. Sept. 11, 1849, married Henry Robbins, died Jan. 6, 1883. Children: Fannie, b. July 24, 1867. Rachel, b. Nov. 27, 1869. Charles T., b. June 30, 1873. Fannie Robbins married O. W. Lord of Casco, May 1, 1889, and resides in Harrison. Rachel Robbins married John Mitchell of Casco. Charles Thomes Robbins, married Flora Green of Harrison, Oct. —, 1895, and resides in North Bridgton.

2. James, son of Chas. T. and Frances (Brown) Thomes, was born in Harrison, Feb. 22, 1855, and lives on the homestead farm of his father and grandfather. He carries on his large farm, and in addition is extensively engaged in lumbering operations. He is one of the leading men of the town, and has

frequently held town office, having been Selectman five years, Road Commissioner, six years, and Collector of Taxes, four years. He has taken a great interest in the fairs, and was much interested in the Northern Cumberland Agricultural Society, which had its headquarters at South Harrison, and was one of the Executive Committee during its whole existence, and its Treasurer several years. He is much interested in the P. of H. and is an active member of Lakeside Grange. He is a good business man, shrewd and honorable, and has much influence in town. Married Ella E. Green of Naples, June 6, 1882. They had two children: Ethel E., b. Apr. 5, 1883; J. Elmer, b. Mar. 15, 1888. Mrs. Thomes died Dec. 14, 1893. He married for 2d wife, Etta A. Edgerly, Jan. 19, 1895. They have had four children: Alice F., b. Mar. 21, 1896. C. Leslie, b. Dec. 18, 1898. Mildred E., b. Apr. 3, 1900. Fred A., b. Apr. 8, 1905, died June 7, 1905.

3. Lucy A., b. May 18, 1860; married E. B. Dean of Paris.

Allison, second son of James and Abigail (Libby) Thomes, was born in Gorham, Oct. 22, 1825; married Melvina, daughter of William Bucknell of Harrison, Mar. 9, 1863, and lived on a farm on the Bolster's Mills road which is still his home. He has been a very hard working man, and has always been tough and energetic. He is an excellent farmer, and in his younger days was a constant exhibitor at the fairs, usually showing a sample of some of the best corn in town. Mr. Thomes is still living, and makes his home on his farm, having a man and woman to care for him. Barring a recent bad accident, he is a smart man for one of his age. They had one child, Mary Hortense, b. Nov. 8, 1869; married Fred B. Pike of Cornish, Oct. 22, 1896. Melvina Thomes died Jan. 19, 1904.

Sarah, b. in Gorham, Apr. ——, 1827, married Enoch McDonald of Windham.

A. M.

THOMPSON FAMILY.

PHINEAS THOMPSON of Gorham, came to Harrison early in the last century. He lived temporarily in the Emerson schoolhouse with his family; thence moving into a log cabin located where his house was afterward built. He married Lydia Blake of Gorham. Their children were:

ASENATH, married Valentine Harmon of Westbrook; died in 1863.

AREXZENE, b. Sept. 30, 1826; married 1st, David M. Woodsum of Harrison. They had a son, David M., b. Apr. 17, 1855. He was several years in the service of the Panama Commission, but is now engaged in private mercantile business at Gorgona, Canal Zone. Mrs. Arexzene Woodsum married 2d, Leonard Decker of Otisfield; she died July 15, 1906.

ROBY, married Charlotte McAllister of Harrison. They moved to Minnesota many years ago; have children.

JULIA, b. Oct. 10, 1831; married Benson M. Davis of Auburn in 1846; died Feb. 5, 1896. Mr. Davis died Dec. 10, 1907. Their children:

1. Clarence, died in infancy.
2. Ella May, b. in 1850; died in infancy.
3. Laura Estella, b. Aug. 9, 1853; married Clarence Yeaton of Portsmouth, N. H., a farmer; resides in Harrison.

TOLMAN FAMILY.

PHILANDER TOLMAN was a descendant of Revolutionary stock. His great grandfather, Jacob Newhall, was in the Revolutionary army. He witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne, and was in the army five years.

Philander's grandfather, Benjamin Tolman, fought at

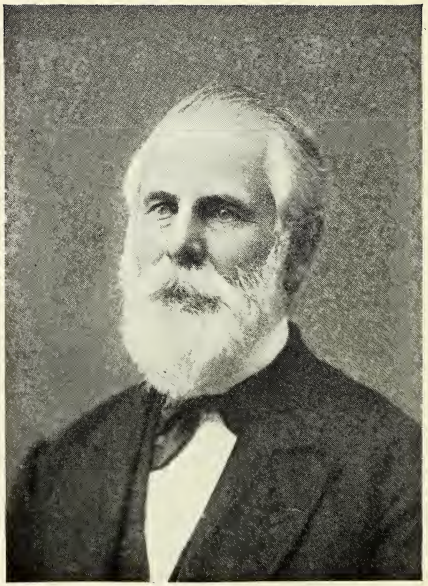
Bunker Hill, and at Stillwater, near Saratoga. In the battle of Bunker Hill he was in the thickest of the fight. In a hand to hand conflict his gun was wrenched from him by a British soldier, but he stood his ground, defending himself with the weapons nature had furnished him until his captain, seeing his situation, brought him another musket, with which he continued to fight until ordered to retreat. He was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and the house where his birth occurred, known as the old Tolman residence, is still standing, and has been occupied by successive generations of the Tolman family ever since the days of the Revolutionary War.

The wife of Benjamin Tolman was Hepsibath Newhall, and there were born to this couple fourteen children. Henry Tolman, the father of Philander, the second son of Benjamin and Hepsibath, was born in Marlboro, New Hampshire (now Troy), in 1873. He married Mary Harris, November 28, 1806. In connection with the engagement of Henry Tolman to Mary Harris the History of Troy, New Hampshire, contains the following incident: "In regard to the old elm tree which stands on the premises of Christopher Harris in Troy: Henry Tolman, who was engaged to Mary Harris, was visiting his sweetheart, Miss Mary. Being out with her brothers engaged in drawing the winter's wood, he thoughtlessly stuck a sledstake into the ground, by the side of the road, near the dooryard. In the spring this stake began to show signs of vitality; it took root, sent out branches, and became a stately tree. Long may it wave to the memory of Henry Tolman, who placed it there."

Henry Tolman died March 6, 1851, and his wife's death occurred August 5, 1859. They were the parents of eleven children, as follows:

CHARLES M., b. Jan. 21, 1807, died Dec. 27, 1830.

NANCY, b. June 17, 1808, died Oct. 23, 1860.



Hon. Philander Tolman

HENRY, b. Aug. 13, 1809, died Aug. 10, 1892.

ELISHA W., b. June 17, 1811, died Jan. 16, 1875.

DANIEL, b. Nov. 7, 1812, died Oct. —, 1885.

MARY, b. May 5, 1814, died Feb. 21, 1888.

JACOB, b. Jan. 2, 1816, died Dec. 8, 1873.

JAMES, b. May 6, 1817, died Jan. 28, 1821.

PHILANDER, b. June 13, 1819, died Aug. 30, 1897.

SARAH A., b. Dec. 31, 1824, died Nov. 2, 1844.

A. MALVINA, b. May 11, 1828, married Frank Osbourne, and is now living in West Fitchburg, Mass.

PHILANDER TOLMAN received his early education in the public schools of his native county. When a boy he worked for his father in the pottery business. At the age of fifteen he was the captain of the Washington Artillery Company. At the age of seventeen he went to Worcester, Massachusetts, and entered the Washburn Wire Mills as an apprentice. There he remained twelve years, becoming a most skilled workman. In 1848, he came to Harrison, which was then a small, struggling village, formed a partnership with Charles Farley, and entered into the manufacture of all kinds of iron and steel wire, the firm being known as "Farley & Tolman." Five years later the firm was dissolved, and for a few months the business was carried on by Charles Farley & Sons. Jacob Hazen took the business in 1855, with Mr. Tolman as manager, and continued it until some time in 1857, when he sold out to the new firm of P. Tolman & Co., which was composed of Philander Tolman, Franklin Walker, and John W. Caswell. Under the management of this firm the business grew to such proportions that it became necessary to increase the size of the buildings, and in 1865, the new wire mill was built, which became the home of a large and thriving industry, and as the business grew, so grew the town. This firm continued the manufacture of wire until 1887, when

the business was closed up, Franklin Walker having previously died in 1884. The chief reason for the discontinuance of the business here was the fact that changes in regard to the manufacture of wire in other parts of the country had made the making of it in Maine an unprofitable business.

In 1870, Mr. Tolman erected the mansion known as "Greenwood Villa," which was his home until his death in 1897, and which is now the home of his daughter, Mrs. Anna Dudley. During the last few years of his life he carried on the manufacture of bricks, the brickyard being a short distance to the north of his residence.

In politics Mr. Tolman was an ardent Republican, and he was also an earnest worker in the temperance cause. In 1860, he was elected as Representative to the Legislature from the district composed of Bridgton and Harrison, and in 1878-79, he was elected as a State Senator by the Republicans of Cumberland County. For many years he was prominent in all town affairs, was Chairman of the Selectmen in 1862, and served as Moderator at nine Annual Town Meetings.

He was always active in educational matters, and could always be relied upon to speak and act on the side of progress and liberality. His interest was not confined to the town schools, but extended to the higher schools, and Bridgton Academy in particular. In 1866, he was elected as a Trustee of that institution, to fill the vacancy on the Board caused by the death of Dr. Nathaniel Pease. He continued to hold the position for twenty-nine years, and was an active member of the Board as long as his health permitted him to attend the meetings. For nineteen years he filled the position of Treasurer, and was elected for the twentieth time, but failing health obliged him to resign from the Board in 1895, and George H. Greene was chosen as his successor.

Mrs. Laura (Kelton) Tolman

He was always an active worker in religious matters. He united with the Baptist Church in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1837. During the years of his residence in Harrison, he labored with much zeal for the welfare of the Baptist Church, and contributed liberally towards its support. He was mainly instrumental in causing the removal of the Baptist meeting-house from its first site, and the building of the new one in the center of Harrison Village. In connection with this enterprise he expended considerable money for the re-establishment of the church of his faith in a locality, and under conditions, deemed more favorable than it had ever known before. For several years after the completion of the new church there was regular preaching and a Sunday-school in the church, but of late years no pastor has been employed, and, with no leader like the late Mr. Tolman, the Baptist Church of Harrison, once a living and effective power in religious reform, and with a large membership, has been compelled to suspend its visible operations as a branch of the great Protestant church organizations.

(The church building in Harrison Village spoken of above has for many years been unoccupied and going to decay. Less than forty-eight hours before this sketch of Mr. Tolman is being finally revised the building was totally destroyed by fire, and there was no insurance upon the structure. — EDITOR.)

Mr. Tolman married Laura Kelton (born February 11, 1814) of Warwick, Massachusetts, November 3, 1841. To them were born eight children, as follows:

FRANK W., b. Aug. 13, 1842, married Hattie Morton, Nov. 24, 1870.

GEORGE W., b. April 4, 1845, died Sept. 5, 1848.

THEODORE M., b. Mar. 10, 1847, married Augusta Hazelton, Nov. 20, 1869.

GEORGIANA, b. Nov. 12, 1848, died Aug. 31, 1850.

Charles E., b. July 1, 1850, married Mattie Richardson, Oct. 23, 1872.

Emma F., b. Apr. 6, 1852, married Albert F. Richardson, Nov. 27, 1873.

James H., b. Oct. 22, 1853, married Ella E. Chaplin, Nov. 25, 1877.

Anna M., b. Mar. 10, 1867, married Walter S. Dudley, Jan. 12, 1882.

REV. FRANK W. TOLMAN.

Frank Warren Tolman, eldest son of this family, married November 24, 1870, Hattie Morton of South Paris, and had one child, A. Laura, born October 9, 1871. He removed with his parents to Harrison, Maine, at the age of six years. When he was ten years old, he received a severe accidental injury to his hip while coasting, which caused permanent lameness and much suffering at times throughout his life. Yet, with this great affliction he was brave and courageous, getting as much enjoyment out of life as those who were stronger than he. He attended Bridgton Academy and graduated from Colby University in class of 1866.

Feeling that he was called of God to enter the ministry, he pursued his theological studies at Newton Theological Institution and at the Seminary of Upper Alton, Ill. He was ordained at Farmington, Maine, in 1870, and became pastor of the church in Harrison. Here he served three years and a half. He then accepted a call to the Baptist Church of Campton, New Hampshire, where his labors were especially successful in the conversion of many impenitent souls who were added to the church. After three years, he returned to Maine, much to the regret of the Campton people, and accepted a call to the church at Dexter, Maine, where he remained one year, resigning there

on account of failing health. After a few restful months at his Harrison home, desiring again to take up his work, and believing that he might be much benefitted by the bracing atmosphere of the seashore, he accepted a unanimous call to the church at South Hampton, New Hampshire. He had no sooner arrived there with his family, when he was stricken with severe illness. His friend, Rev. C. C. Sampson, kindly offered to preach for him the first Sunday, but before another Sunday came, he was called to "lay aside his armor and enter into rest." He was kindly, genial, sympathetic, loved his work, and rejoiced in every opportunity to do good to his fellowmen. He labored with more than ordinary zeal, and his short ministry was attended by frequent revivals of religion in his church. Mr. Tolman died July 14, 1877.

THEODORE M. TOLMAN, third son of Philander Tolman, married Augusta Hazelton, November 20, 1869. Children: Emma Isabel, born October 8, 1874; Frank Albert, born November 16, 1879, died January 27, 1881. Mr. Tolman was a resident of Harrison for several years after his marriage, and then removed to Portland, where he has since resided. For several years he was one of the superintendents in the work shop at Portland Jail. He is a prominent Odd Fellow, and retains his membership in the lodge in his native town.

CHARLES E. TOLMAN, fourth son of Philander Tolman, married Mattie Richardson of Sebago, October 23, 1872. Children: Dean J., born December 23, 1873; Carl J., born March 22, 1875; Jessie C., born March 10, 1880. Mr. Tolman resided in Harrison for several years after his marriage, and was for a time the proprietor of a book, stationery and music store, and was a prominent musician. Later he removed to South Paris, where he has since resided. He is a well known insurance agent, and dealer in real estate.

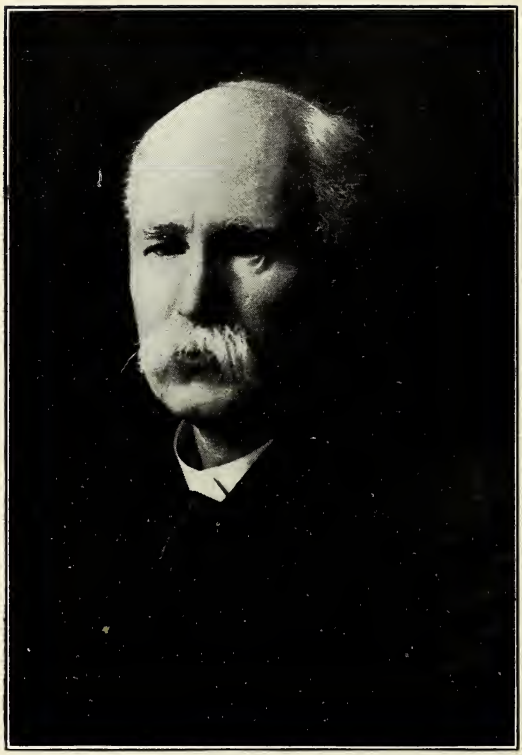
EMMA F. TOLMAN, second daughter of Philander Tolman, married Albert F. Richardson of Sebago, November 27, 1873. Children: Frank Tolman, born April 1, 1878; Anna Mabel, born July 1, 1879; Mary Cleaves, born December 26, 1880; Augusta Hortense, born September 13, 1883; Amy Kelton, born September 21, 1888.

Mr. and Mrs. Richardson have been residents of Castine, Maine, for several years, Mr. Richardson being the well known and popular Principal of the State Normal School at that place.

JAMES H. TOLMAN, fifth and youngest son of Philander Tolman, married Ella E., daughter of Hon. C. A. Chaplin of Harrison, November 25, 1877. Children: E. May, born October 20, 1878; George W., born July 17, 1880; A. Laura, born September 26, 1883. Mr. Tolman was educated in the Harrison schools, and Bridgton Academy. He studied law in the office of his father-in-law, Hon. C. A. Chaplin, and commenced the practice of law at Casco, Maine, in 1881, and was also engaged in the milling business in that town. In 1886, he was elected as a member of the Board of County Commissioners by the Republicans of Cumberland County, and held the office for six years. He removed from Casco about 1891, and located in Westbrook. In 1893, he was appointed as Judge of the Municipal Court in that city, and still retains the position. He is very popular in the city of his residence, and has been three times re-appointed as judge, and his many friends in his native town always take pleasure in assisting him as much as possible. He continues the practice of law, and is quite prominent in the profession.

ANNA M. TOLMAN, third and youngest daughter of Philander Tolman, married Walter S. Dudley, January 12, 1882, and has one child: Mildred Emma, born February 3, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley reside at "Greenwood Villa," in Harrison, which was the residence of Mrs. Dudley's father.

EMMA ISABEL TOLMAN, daughter of Theodore and Augusta Tolman, and granddaughter of Philander Tolman, married Charles G. Herald of Portland, December 30, 1897. Children: Gardner Tolman, born July 6, 1899;



Hon. James H. Tolman

Mrs. J. H. Tolman

Theodore Thomas, born January 31, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Herald are residents of Portland.

Mrs. Laura (Kelton) Tolman, widow of Philander Tolman, died April 21, 1904, aged ninety years.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

November 3, 1891, marked the fiftieth year of the married life of Philander and Laura (Kelton) Tolman. The anniversary was honored by the presence of a large assemblage of their descendants and other relatives and friends — about seventy-five in all. The mansion, "Greenwood Villa," and lawn were illuminated by Chinese lanterns, the parlors festooned with evergreen, the dates "1841-1891" being placed over the folding doors, banks of plants and cut flowers forming other decorations of the room. A profusion of valuable and elegant gifts were received from many friends in Maine and Massachusetts. A fine poem "Toll Gatherers," contributed for the occasion by Mary Tolman Saben, a relative of Mr. Tolman, was read by Miss ——— Gibson, teacher of elocution at Bridgton Academy, and a golden wedding song by the same author was sung to "Auld Lang Syne." Numerous letters of congratulation and regret were received, including one from Hon. Thomas B. Reed, member of Congress.

Several of the grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Tolman have been for a number of years distinguished widely for their natural talents for music, and for the high degree of culture attained by them in that greatest of the fine arts.

Miss A. Laura Tolman, daughter of Frank W. and Hattie Tolman is recognized as one of the most promising lady violincellists in Boston. Her musical education was obtained in Boston and in Germany, where she perfected her studies in the finer points of 'cello playing under the best masters. Her professional *nom de plume*

is "Tolmanina." Another grandchild who is eminent as a professor of the piano and teacher is Carl Jean, a son of Charles E. and Mattie Tolman of South Paris. He has won much fame, and is known and appreciated as an artist through our State and other States. A third grandchild who has developed remarkable talent for piano playing is Mildred E., only daughter of Walter and Anna Tolman Dudley. She is entirely devoted to her profession and has attained to much excellence as a performer before the public. She was a graduate of Bridgton Academy and of Castine Normal School before she resolved to make music the business of her life.

TRAFTON FAMILY.

JOSHUA TRAFTON, very early in Harrison in the last century, was born September 27, 1784. He came from York, Maine. He married Johann Ross of Harrison, born February 28, 1797; died October 28, 1861. Their children: Otis F., Ruth, Susan, Joseph, Johann, Abbie, Huldah.

Otis F., b. Dec. 20, 1807, married Eliza Wilkins of Waterford, b. Mar. 4, 1814. Their children:

1. Henry O., b. Dec. 17, 1835; married Henrietta Cushman of Waterboro, Me. They have one child, Etta S.
2. John Emerson, b. Mar. 28, 1838, married Myra Maines of Bethel; Mr. Trafton died Oct. 31, 1897.
3. Elizabeth, b. May 17, 1842; died Sept. 30, 1845.
4. Algernon, b. May 17, 1842; died Sept. 16, 1845.
5. Abbie M., b. July 3, 1844; married George W. Newcomb, of Harrison. They had two children: Foneta, b. July 5, 1876, married Benj. Iredale of Bridgton; they have one child, Ruth. Sumner O., b. Nov. 27, 1880, married Augusta DeShon Albee of Rockland, Me.
6. Frank M., b. Dec. 22, 1847; married Clara L., daughter of Smith Chaplin of Naples. They have three

children: Lida A., b. Mar. 30, 1876, married J. Howard Randall of Portland; they reside in Harrison. Carlotta, b. Aug. 5, 1885, married Benj. Harmon of Harrison; they have two children, Lynton and Lida. Araminta O., b. June 19, 1891.

7. James A., b. Mar. ——, married Araminta, daughter of Smith Chaplin, of Naples; they have three children: Otis, b. Apr. 12, 1875, married Ella Meserve of Westbrook, Me; one child, Norman. Leo, b. Oct. —, 1876, married Margaret Rankins of Sanford. Charles, b. July 31, 1875, married —— Clark of Sanford.

RUTH, married Charles Kimball, July 4, 1838. They had children: Leonard, Porter, Augusta, Abbie.

SUSAN, married John Lewis. Their children were: John, Charles, and Eliza.

JOSEPH, married Jane Lewis of Lovell; they had two sons, Newell A., and Perley.

1. Newell A., b. Oct. 13, 1843; married Mary Elizabeth, (b. Dec. 22, 1846), daughter of Dr. John E. and Mary E. Dunnells of Harrison, Dec. 15, 1867. They resided on the farm previously owned and occupied by Joseph, the father of Newell, for the first thirteen years of their married life, when Mr. Trafton removed to Norway Village in 1880. To Newell and Mary E. Trafton were born three children in Harrison: Mabel Jane, b. Oct. 21, 1868, married H. Howard Knight of South Portland. Homer D., b. Nov. 14, 1870; died Dec. 9, 1895. Alice Maud, b. June 15, 1872, married Charles Q. Knight, and resides in Portland.

Mrs. M. Elizabeth Trafton died May 11, 1885, in Norway.

Mr. Trafton married second, Hattie E. Libby of Casco, Maine, in Gorham, New Hampshire, January 3, 1887. He died in Norway, March 9, 1891. The family removed from Norway to Portland the same year, and continue to reside there.

JOHANN, married William Badger. They had two children: Willie and Abby Eliza.

ABBIE B., married Leonard Libby of Harrison, Oct. 27, 1847. (See Libby family.)

HULDAH, b. Aug. 22, 1826, died Sept. 3, 1878; unmarried.

G. F.

TWOMBLY FAMILY.

WILLIAM TWOMBLY, son of William and Mary (Hicks) Twombly, was born in Norway, August 31, 1803. He married December 13, 1829, Alice, youngest daughter of James and Jemima (Stetson) Sampson, born September 15, 1803, in Harrison, one of the first children born on the site of the Harrison Village after its settlement by her father in 1800.

Mr. Twombly, early in his married life, settled at Bolster's Mills, and all his children were born there. The tract of land purchased for a homestead, a portion of which was cultivated successfully by him during his lifetime, has, by clearing and intelligent handling, become in later years, one of the most valuable small farms in the town.

As a carpenter and builder, Mr. Twombly was unexcelled. He erected and finished a number of the most substantial dwelling houses in his own village; one being the dwelling erected in —— for Benjamin Farrington, now the home of Walker Mills. Another on the Otisfield side of the river built in ——, for Oliver Corliss. He also made in his shop a superior kind of winnowing machines, or grain separators, for which he had a patent right. He was the master builder of the Methodist Episcopal Church building in the village of his residence. He was a pattern of industry and integrity in all his business relations with others. In his daily life and deportment he exhibited to the world the reality of conscientious Christian manhood. In his relations to the church, he was a class-leader and trustee for many years of the church property, guarding

its interests with strict fidelity. He was a devoted friend of popular education and of all movements for conserving public morality. The cause of temperance was very dear to him. He was a charter member of Crooked River Division, No. 100, Sons of Temperance, organized February 5, 1850. He was a Democrat for many years but ever after the firing on the old flag at Fort Sumter, he was an uncompromising Republican. He loved freedom and justice more than mere party.

Mrs. Alice Twombly possessed in full measure those kindly qualities of character which distinguished the family from which she sprung, in all its generations, and no family in the town ever received a greater measure of regard and neighborly affection than that of Mr. and Mrs. Twombly. Mr. Twombly died May 2, 1876, aged seventy-six years. Mrs. Twombly died September 5, 1877, aged seventy-four years. Their children are:

JAMES CLINTON, b. Aug. 21, 1830; died Nov. 12, 1849.

LYDIA WATERHOUSE, b. Oct. 3, 1832; married Dec. 3, 1854, Charles E. Stuart. (See Stuart family.)

OLIVE WATSON, b. Nov. 19, 1839; married, Mar. 23, 1856, John Newland Knight of Otisfield. They have one daughter, Alice Twombly, b. May 7, 1857. They reside in Bolster's Mills.

WILLIAM WALLACE, b. July 14, 18—; married Aug. 4, 1859, at South Paris, Harriet G. Hicks; they have resided in Norway Village nearly all their married life. Mr. Twombly worked many years in the Norway tannery; was a soldier in the Civil War in Maine Volunteers. He is employed as janitor at the Norway Opera House. Their children: John Clinton, b. Sept. 7, 1863. William Laforest, b. June 1, 1874.

JOHN NELSON, b. Jan. 12, 1842; died in infancy.

G. F.

WALKER FAMILY.

The ancestor of the Walkers of Harrison, and of the numerous descendants by other names in this and other towns in this and other States for more than a hundred years, was CHARLES WALKER, who was born in Kittery, District of Maine, Aug. 15, 1759. He settled in Falmouth (now Portland) before or during the War of the Revolution. He served in that war as a private soldier under three separate enlistments in companies that were raised in Falmouth, commanded as follows: March, 1778, nine months, Capt. Jesse Partridge; July, 1779, three months, Capt. William Cobb; July, 1780, eight months, Capt. Joseph Pride. During the third term of his service, he was promoted to the rank of sergeant.

Mr. Walker was a United States pensioner under an application dated July 16, 1833, to his death, June 20, 1843. He married Eunice Berry, probably of Falmouth, December 26, 1782. She was born September 24, 1761, and died in Harrison, July 29, 1823. They had a family of three sons and three daughters, all born in Falmouth. Samuel, born October 8, 1783; married Hannah Hicks of Westbrook in 1808. Miriam, born October 7, 1785; married Philip Cobb of Windham. Charles, Jr., born October 1, 1787; married Sally Barbour, eighth child of Adam and Betty (Knight) Barbour of Westbrook. John, born September 3, 1791; died November 24, 1791. Eunice, born May 4, 1793; married Bela Dawes of Harrison. Eliza, born June 28, 1798; married Joshua Howard of Harrison, and, secondly, David Woodsum of Harrison.

SAMUEL WALKER, son of Charles and Eunice (Berry) Walker, settled first on a farm near Pride's Bridge, Westbrook, on the Presumpscot River. He subsequently sold out, and moved to Harrison about 1815, purchasing

a farm from the original proprietor, Harrison Gray Otis, located one-half mile easterly from the village, on the hill. Here he established a homestead, raised a large family, four of whom were born in Westbrook. He was a man of excellent character, a worthy member for many years of the Free Will Baptist Church, and highly respected as a citizen and neighbor. He died September 27, 1867. His wife pre-deceased him June 4, 1850. They had seven children as follows:

CHARLES, b. Aug. 4, 1809; married Nov. 21, 1833, Mary H. Hanson of Harrison. He succeeded his father in the management of the home farm and in the care of the aged parents; but he died Feb. 16, 1860, while his father was yet living. He was like his father, a kind neighbor and citizen and a devoted Christian. His widow survived him forty-seven years. She died Apr. 16, 1907, aged 94 years. Their children were:

1. Charles Lincoln, b. Aug. 3, 1835; married 1st, Lydia Sawyer of Harrison, Dec. 13, 1859 (b. Mar. 10, 1838 and died July 15, 1866). Mr. Walker married 2d, Sarah J., daughter of Walter P. and Hannah (Bray) Harmon, May 9, 1867. They had children: Charles Sidney, b. Aug. 24, 1870; married Adele Le-Duc, of Lowell, Mass., Apr. 6, 1904 (b. Feb. 14, 1877). Frank Wilson, b. Aug. 3, 1872; married Eva W. Carsley of Harrison, June 9, 1895. She was born Apr. 28, 1873. Walter Wilfred, b. Aug. 3, 1872; married Marion W. Jones, Sept. 26, 1900; b. July 3, 1871; they have a son, Harold Harmon, b. July 29, 1903.
2. Emily H., b. Sept. 3, 1837; married Horace E. Adams, June 7, 1861. He was born Oct. 14, 1827; died in Peabody, Mass., Feb. 24, 1895. Their children: Emma F., b. Apr. 6, 1862. Mary E., b. Oct. 8, 1863. Ada I., b. Mar. 28, 1866; married Alonzo W. Tyler, of Peabody, Mass., Mar. 29, 1886; children: Mabel C., b. Jan. 20, 1889. Ethel H., b. July 3, 1891. Alma B., b. Jan. 23, 1896. Orrace A., b. June 7, 1901. Warren A., b. July 14, 1905. John H., b. July 2, 1871, in Peabody.

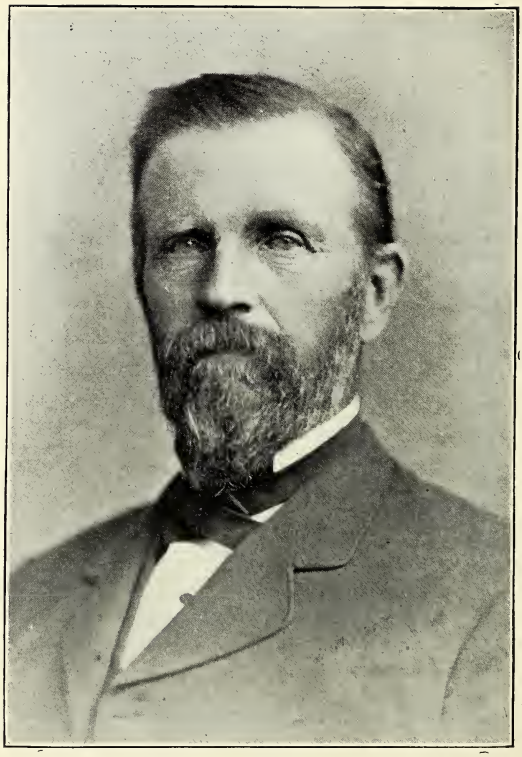
3. Albert Wesley, b. Oct. 14, 1840; married Addie E. Adams of Worcester, Mass., May 17, 1864. She was born Aug. 25, 1838. Children: Mary Alice, b. Mar. 8, 1870; married L. S. Burbank; she died Apr. 2, 1895. Albert Franklin, b. Mar. 8, 1872; married Isabella Frost of New York; children: Alice T., b. in Winthrop, Mass., and Aubrey C.; they live in Winthrop.
4. Caroline P., b. Dec. 13, 1842; married Freeman J. Dunn of Harrison; she died Oct. 31, 1886. Mr. Dunn died ——. Their children: Charles F., b. May 19, 1869; married Kate J. Gray of Bridgton, Me., Nov. 24, 1895; she was born Mar. 19, 1871; they have one son: Gerald P., b. July 18, 1900. William M., b. Apr. 26, 1871; married Nov. 19, 1895, Alice E. Simpson of Bridgton (b. Mar. 9, 1875); they have one son: Lawrence E. Dunn, b. June 17, 1899.

WILLIAM, b. July 25, 1811; married Belinda Edson of Harrison, Aug. 13, 1835; settled in Harrison; their children were:

1. Lucy E.; married Isaiah Spiller of Casco.
2. Adeline; married Jason Kimball of Gilead.
3. Franklin; lives in Waterville, Me; unmarried.
4. William; married Eunice, daughter of Benjamin Wheeler of Harrison. Had a daughter, Nellie; married Rollins Davis of Harrison.

GEORGE; married Lydia Ann Libby, Oct. 25, 1840; settled in Harrison. Their children:

1. George W., b. Mar. 12, 1842; died young.
2. Julia A.; married Virgil D. Kennerson of Harrison, deceased.
3. Albert, b. Mar. 25, 1846; married Ellen Woodbury of Bridgton. They had children. He was killed by a railroad accident in Massachusetts.
4. Samuel, b. Apr. 9, 1848; married Ellen Kneeland of Harrison. Had issue.
5. Elliot L., b. Mar. 22, 1850; married —— Brown of Hiram.
6. Zibeah; died unmarried.



Franklin Walker

SAMUEL, b. June 10, 1815; married Charlotte Twitchell of Bethel. They settled in Harrison; Mr. Walker was a shoemaker, a man of intelligence and ability to conduct public affairs. He held the office of Town Treasurer and other offices. Their children:

1. Algernon S., b. Apr. 12, 1841.
2. Osgood B., b. Dec. 14, 1842; married Addie Lamb.
3. Emeline S., b. Sept. 12, 1844.
4. Frances C., b. Dec. 29, 1846.
5. John D., b. Mar. 31, 1849; died Jan. 6, 1851.
6. Clara.
7. John E.
8. Emma J., b. ——; married Thomas Mason of Bridgton.

FRANKLIN, son of Samuel, b. in Harrison, Nov. 20, 1817; married Frances Bailey, b. Sept. 20, 1825, daughter of James Bailey of Harrison. Their children:

1. Frances Eugenia, b. June, 1848; married 1st, Osgood Noyes of Harrison; they had one child, Erland Frank, b. Aug. 28, 1877; married 2d, Albion Kimball of Harrison; they reside in Gorham, Me.
2. Horace, b. Oct. 14, 1851; married Mar. 4, 1875, Mary Jane Scribner of Otisfield, b. Sept. 28, 1853; they have one child: Frank Wilmot, b. Dec. 24, 1877; married Oct. 10, 1900, Grace May, daughter of Isaac and Alma (Edwards) Skillings of Harrison, Dec. 26, 1877; children: Paul Whitman, b. Dec. 10, 1903. Henry Wilmot, b. Jan. 24, 1908.

Franklin Walker was, in early life, a farmer boy, but being inclined to mechanical pursuits, he learned the wire-making art, and by industry and application he became a skilled workman, and eventually, a partner in the noted firm of P. Tolman & Co., proprietors of the largest wire manufacturing business in the State. He was of versatile genius and excelled in several specialties of work. He had an inherent love of music, and was many years a choir singer and leader, and was one of the best known teachers of the old fashioned singing schools in this section of the

State. He, early in life, became a member of the Free Baptist Church, and was one of the most constant and devoted supporters of that faith and worship. He was a contractor with S. H. Dawes for building the Free Baptist Church in Harrison Village, and served the church in many other ways. He possessed a heart of kindness, sympathy and charity, and for his true neighborly character he was beloved by every one who knew him. Franklin Walker died Sept. 28, 1884. His widow died June 15, 1904.

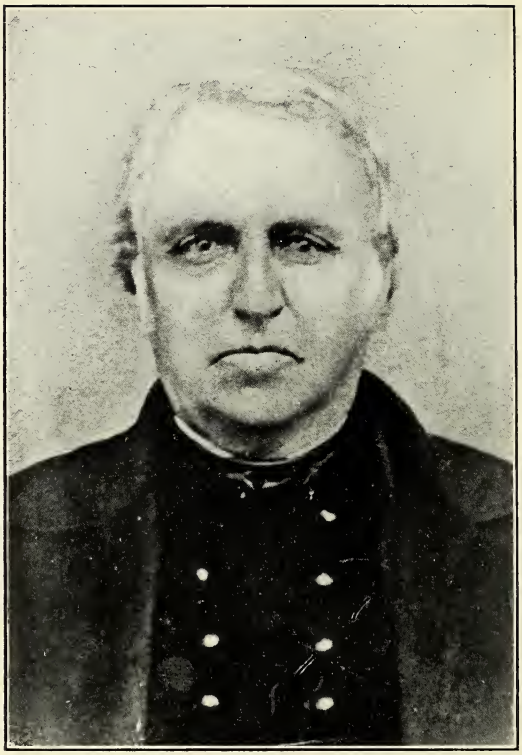
MARY, b. in Harrison, July 19, 1821; married Simon Seavey of Waterford; their children:

1. Charles W.; is a machinist and engineer in a western State.
2. Frank W.; is superintendent or foreman of a woolen factory in Vassalboro, Me.
3. John; resides in State of Oregon.
4. Horace, b. in Waterford; married Annie Dawes of Harrison. (See Dawes family.) He is a talented musician and has been for thirty years or more prominently identified with a number of the most celebrated military bands in the country, as a player of the tuba. He travelled and played with Sousa's world-famous band, for nearly twenty years. He resides in New York City.

ZIBEAH, b. in Harrison, May 16, 1825; she, early in life, learned the tailoress' trade, and was employed in that business the most of her life, working many years in Harrison. She resided the latter years of her life in Waterville, where she died.

MIRIAM WALKER, second child of Charles and Eunice (Berry) Walker, married —— Cobb, and settled in Lincoln, Maine, where they had children.

CHARLES WALKER, JR., second son of Charles and Eunice (Berry) Walker, settled first in Westbrook, where he married Sally Barbour, daughter of Adam Barbour of that town. In the War of 1812, he was in military service of the government for a limited time, as a musician,



Charles Walker, Esq.

Mrs. Sally (Barbour) Walker

at Portland. He came to Harrison about 1815, with his father, occupied the same house, and with his wife, was ever after the firm stay and support of his aged parents during all their declining years. He early embraced the faith of the Free Will Baptists, and was distinguished for his zeal in advancing the interests of that denomination, and for his high Christian character. He was one of that noble triumvirate of deacons, Carsley, Bray and Walker, who for many years upheld the standard of their church, and helped lay deep and strong, the foundations of the religious structure which stands unmoved today in its devotedness to the principles of higher living and the advancement of society toward perfection in the civilization and conversion of the world to pure Christianity. Deacon Walker possessed sufficient education to be a competent teacher of the young, and for several years during his early residence in town, he kept a school each winter in an unoccupied room of his own house. He was a devoted friend and supporter of all movements for popular education, and was one of the foremost leaders in the organization of the large school district, and the erection of the schoolhouse known for many years as the "Pound Schoolhouse," from its proximity to the town pound. That district embraced for years, the inhabitants of the village, the Woodsum neighborhood, and down the country road to include the family of Esq. Oliver Peirce. It was a famous old school district, and many finely educated teachers were employed to train the youth within the walls of that hall of learning for about a quarter of the whole town. The "Pound Schoolhouse" was also a great center for religious gatherings for prayer and conference meetings, and many of the early itinerant preachers of the Free Will Baptist order, as well as those of the straight sect of Baptists, have labored there for the conversion and reformation of sinners. Thus was Deacon Walker as a teacher, and as a member for years of the school committee,

closely identified with the early progress in providing educational advantages for the youth of the town. Besides, he was a captain of the militia, a Justice of the Peace, chairman of the Selectmen, and Town Clerk for about twenty-three years. Deacon Walker was for many years Clerk of the Otisfield Quarterly Meeting, which embraced a large number of churches in Cumberland and Oxford Counties, and included the church at Shelburne, New Hampshire. He thus became widely known to the denomination in that circuit, and was universally loved for his fine social qualities as well as for his true piety. But it was in the exercise of his gift, an endowment peculiarly his own, that he was known far and wide as "the sweet singer," whose rendering of the favorite old revival hymns "with the spirit and understanding" made him a power to thrill the minds of the wayward, comfort the hearts of the sorrowing, and arrest the attention of the impenitent, sometimes, it was said, more effectually than some of the pulpit efforts of the ablest preachers. Inspired with religious fervor, with solemn face glowing and radiant with emotion, with eyes upturned, and hand pointing upward, he used this gift of musical eloquence to move the multitude of breathless listeners in a way that threw into shadow many of the traditions of the devotees of the musical and dramatic schools.

Deacon Walker was endowed with a strong physical constitution, as was likewise his wife. They were inured to many hardships, and were patterns of industry and thrift in domestic management, and distinguished in a wide home community, and among all the churches, for generous hospitality and benevolence.

When the Quarterly or Yearly Meetings came around to Harrison their home was always thronged by the brethren and sisters, especially by the ministers; and when the beds in the house had all been pre-empted by the women, to whom they were assigned by Mother Walker, the presiding

genius of the occasion, she would cover the floor of some large spare room with extemporized accommodations for the men, by cutting up a web or two of factory cotton cloth into sheet lengths, and making ticks to be filled with clean straw from the barn, so that, with the extra bed clothes always in reserve in that house, and the buffalo robes and cushions from the carriages of the guests, there was an array of field beds sufficient for all the brethren. This is a true and unexaggerated picture of the way Deacon Walker and his provident helpmate used to entertain their guests when pressing necessity arose to require it.

Deacon Walker retained his physical and mental faculties to a great degree till past seventy years of age. In the summer of 1859, he became much debilitated with a dropsical affection. He was attended by the family physician, who exercised all his skill by the usual operations, and by various treatments, to save his aged patient. It was all in vain, and on the 19th of August, at the age of seventy-two, he fell calmly asleep to wake no more on this side.

Mrs. Walker lived and retained her health and general faculties about twenty years after her husband's decease. She still improved many opportunities for attending upon the sick neighbors, and comforting them by kind ministrations. While thus visiting a sick lady in the neighborhood, she contracted a violent cold, resulting in pneumonia, from which she died on the 22nd of October, 1878, in the eighty-ninth year of her age. Charles and Sally (Barbour) Walker had six children:

EDNAH, b. in Falmouth, Nov. 9, 1810; married Oct. 15, 1832, Elias Howard of Harrison. They had a son: Elias Howard, Jr., b. June 27, 1835; married June 24, 1859, Mary Ann, daughter of Hon. Jeremiah Parker of Gorham, b. Oct. 2, —; children: Parker, b. May 15, 1860; Charles A., b. Feb. 25, 1862; Harry, b. June 7,

1865, all died in infancy. Jennie, b. Oct. 18, 1872. Fred H., b. Apr. 17, 1877; married Rosanna Gladu, b. in 1882; married Sept. —, 1902; children: Parker, b. May 30, 1903. Fred Leon, b. Mar. 15, 1905. Mrs. Mary Ann Howard died Apr. 5, 1907. Elias Howard and family reside in Westbrook.

Elias Howard, first husband of Ednah, was drowned from a canal boat, near Mast Cove in Long Pond, October 20, 1834. She was married 2d, May 8, 1839, to Jonathan Whitney of Bridgton, b. Apr. 11, 1811. They had a son:

1. Charles Andrews, b. May 16, 1841; married Sept. 3, 1870, Julia Sturgis Roby of Harrison (b. June 28, 1850). Children: Roscoe Howard, b. May 9, 1875; married June 6, 1896, Edith M., b. June 8, 1877, daughter of George W. and Nancy Z. Holland Tracy; they have a daughter, Dorothy M., b. Oct. 25, 1904; they reside in Harrison. Franklin Elwood, b. Apr. 17, 1877; unmarried. Jonathan Whitney died Apr. 27, 1888. Ednah (Walker) Whitney died Aug. 3, 1891.

Lois, b. in Westbrook, Aug. 18, 1812; died in Harrison, Mar. 7, 1830.

Henry, b. Sept. 5, 1814; migrated to Pennsylvania about 1840; thence to Indiana, where he settled at Liberty Mills, Wabash Co. He married Olive Knoop; although a prosperous farmer, he was noted as a skilled mechanic all his life.

Susan, b. Feb. 17, 1816; married John Burnham of Harrison. They moved to Pennsylvania about 1840, and resided there, and in Jamestown, Chautauqua County, N. Y., and in Busti, in the same county, where they lived many years. Their last years were spent with their oldest son, Charles N. Burnham of Cameron, Mo. (See Burnham family.)

Charles Barbour, b. Jan. 17, 1820; married Abby Mayberry of Casco, daughter of Maj. Richard Mayberry, and resided in Harrison, Casco and Windham; then moved to Mass., where they resided at Cambridge

and Neponset, at which latter place he finally settled, and was employed during the last years of his life as a skilled mechanic in a large manufacturing establishment. He was distinguished for natural musical gifts of a superior order, especially for a remarkably pure and deep bass voice. He was for a time, about 1862, a leading member of Father Kemp's Old Folks Concert Company of Boston, widely noted in America and in England. Mr. Walker was educated in the faith of the Free-will Baptist denomination, but in middle life, he embraced the doctrinal beliefs of the Second Adventists, and was all his after life, a firm and consistent adherent of that faith, and was always noted for his sober and pure character as a Christian. He died in Neponset, Mass., Jan. 2, 1872. Their children were:

1. Richard Henry, b. in Harrison, Me., Jan. 27, 1843; married Lydia ——; lived in Maine, Boston, and in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was a banker and collection attorney in New York City and died there Dec. 27, 1895. They had two children: Charles Barbour and Gracie. Charles B. Walker married Mabel ——, of Ottawa, Can.; they reside in Montclair, N. J., where he is a prosperous electrician.
2. Susie Elizabeth, b. Aug. 21, 1847 in Harrison, Me. She resided with her parents and died in Neponset, Mass., Aug. 9, 1890. Mrs. Abby J. Walker died in Neponset, June 9, 1904.

Elizabeth Ellen, b. Apr. 11, 1828; married Granville Fernald of Otisfield, Mar. 26, 1854, and lived in Harrison, and in Washington, D. C., nearly all her life. Her last days were spent with her daughter at South Waterford, where she died Jan. 6, 1908. For children, see Fernald family.

John Walker, b. in Falmouth, Sept. 3, 1791; died Nov. 24, 1791.

Eunice Walker, b. in Falmouth, May 4, 1793; married Bela Dawes. (See Bela Dawes family.)

Eliza Walker, b. in Falmouth, June 28, 1798; married in 1821, Joshua Howard. (See Howard family.)

G. F.

WASHBURN FAMILY.

CHARLES WASHBURN was born in Kingston, Massachusetts, August 11, 1788. He was a twin brother to Ichabod Washburn, the founder of the celebrated wire-making business in Worcester, Massachusetts. They were of the ninth generation in direct descent from Governor Bradford of the original Plymouth Colony.

Charles graduated from Brown University in 1826, studied law in the office of Levi Whitman, Esq., of Norway, and settled in Harrison the same year, opening an office for the practice of his profession as a member of the Cumberland Bar. He married Zibeah Cary Blake, daughter of Grinfill and Mehitable (Brett) Blake, at Harrison, November 30, 1826. She was descended from John Alden and John Carver, of the Plymouth Colony.

Mr. Washburn, by his native talent, his learning in the law, and his character as a citizen, won a very respectable position among the lawyers of the county, and was highly esteemed by the people of the community of towns in which he practiced his profession. He was rather tall, handsome of face and form, of gentle manners, and possessed the true attributes of a gentleman. From a natural defect of his right arm he was obliged to write with his left hand, but his handwriting, much of which is extant, is very elegant, and unusually legible for a lawyer. Mr. Washburn represented his district (Bridgton and Harrison) in the Legislature of Maine in 1830. His political faith was of the Whig persuasion.

In the year 1836, Mr. Washburn gave up his law practice at Harrison, and removed to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he became a member of the wire-making company of which his brother Ichabod was the head. In that business he was concerned as a partner for many years. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1851, as a Representative from the City of Worcester. He died in 1873, aged seventy-seven years.

To Charles and Zibeah Cary Washburn were born nine children, as follows:

CHARLES FRANCIS, b. in Harrison, Aug. 23, 1827. He received his education mostly in the public schools of Harrison. He removed early in his life to Worcester, Mass., with his father's family, and was, later in life, Vice President and Secretary of the Washburn & Moen Wire Manufacturing Company for many years, holding the position until his death, which occurred July 20, 1893. He possessed much of his father's suavity of manner, and a witty, vivacious type of intellect, an inheritance largely from the Blake side of his ancestry. He was ardently attached to the town of his birth, and to the memory of the people whom he knew, and enjoyed the semi-occasional visits to Harrison very much. He is remembered as a correspondent of the *Bridgton News* on themes pertaining to his boyhood life in Harrison. He married Mary E. Whiton in Sept., 1855, and they had eight children, as follows: Charles Grinfill; James Whiton, died young; Philip Moen; Miriam Whiton; Robert, a lawyer; Henry Bradford; Reginald; Arthur.

GRINFILL, b. in Harrison, May 16, 1829; died Aug. 18, 1829.

LUCIA BLAKE, b. in Harrison, Oct. 29, 1830. She married Rev. George Henry Clark at Worcester, Mass., and died at Savannah, Ga., 1859. Her remains were buried at Worcester. Her husband died at Summit, N. J., Mar. 31, 1906, in the 87th year of his age. Their children were: Charles Washburn, unmarried; George Henry, Jr., married, and lives in Newark, N. J.

GRINFILL HARRISON, b. in Harrison, April 20, 1833; died young.

GEORGE ICHABOD, b. in Harrison, May 26, 1835; died unmarried, 187—.

HENRY BRADFORD, b. in Harrison, March 10, 1837; died young.

MAURICE, b. in Harrison, July 25, 1839; died in 1842.

ZIBEAH CAROLINE, b. in Worcester, Mass., April 15, 1843.

MAURICE, b. in Worcester, Mass., Aug. 9, 1845; died Aug., 1845.

ZIBEAH CAROLINE WASHBURN married Edward Otis Rockwood in 186—. Their children were as follows:

HENRY BRADFORD, died Feb., 1896.

ANNA WASHBURN, married —— Ward.

GEORGE ICHABOD, married Ellen Cheever of Worcester, Mass.

EDITH, married Harry Norris; has two children and resides in Staunton, Va.

EDWARD, JR., drowned in Round Lake, N. Y.

ELIZABETH; died young.

CHARLES GRINFILL WASHBURN, eldest son of Charles F. and Mary (Whiton) Washburn married a Miss Slater. He is a patent lawyer. They have children.

PHILIP MOEN WASHBURN, third son of Charles F. and Mary (Whiton) Washburn, born in Worcester, was educated for the church, and was Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Colorado Springs. He married Miriam Phelps, daughter of Rev. Richard S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, New York. He died in 1898, and his wife died in 1903. They had two daughters, Mary and Miriam.

G. F.

WATSON FAMILY.

JAMES WATSON, one of the very first settlers in Bridgton before incorporation in 1895, was son of Eliphalet Watson who came from the old Plymouth colony to Gorham and married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. John Phinney. They had ten children. (See history of Gorham.)

James Watson was born in Gorham Fort, Aug. 3, 1761. He married first, Mary Davis; second, Mary, daughter

of John Carsley of Gorham, a sister of John and Nathan, the pioneers. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and came from Gorham about the same time as the Carsleys, and built a house on the Pond road, about a mile south of the village which is believed to have been the first or one of the first two houses in town. It was destroyed by fire a few years ago. The children of James and Mary Watson:

MERCY; married David Potter Kneeland, Jan. 21, 1817. (See Kneeland family.)

MARY F., b. in Harrison, July 11, 1794; married Gee Harmon.

ISAAC, b. June 27, 1796; married Betsy, daughter of Jonathan and Susanna Packard, Oct. 7, 1823. He was a stone mason and lived in Harrison Village where their seven children were born:

Two infant children b. in 1823 and 1824; both deceased.

3. Susan P., b. Mar. 28, 1825; married Heber Kimball, Sept. 14, 1845; lived in Harrison many years and died there —— —. Their children were: Horace, who resides with family at North Bridgton. Charles, residence in Massachusetts; and Etta, who graduated from Farmington Normal School and was a successful teacher in the public schools; present residence unknown.
4. Charles H., b. Oct. 1, 1827; married Ann Reed of Lowell, Mass.; has resided in Cape Elizabeth; had several children; was a machinist.
5. Alpheus P., b. Sept. 27, 1829; died July 2, 1832.
6. Albert N., b. June 10, 1833; married Ann Goodwin of Somersworth, N. H., lived in Portland; had children; he was a machinist.
7. Mary L., b. Apr. 11, 1836; married Charles Hutchinson of Wells, Me.

LEVI, b. in Harrison, Nov. 1, 1801; married Hannah, daughter of Elder Samuel Lewis, Apr. 21, 1825, and moved East. They had children.

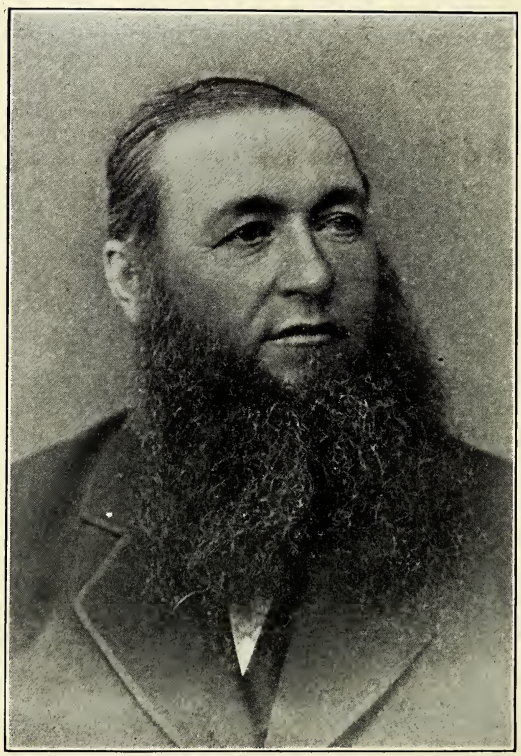
SALLY, b. July 6, 1803; married Ebenezer Cookson.

ROBERT, b. July 6, 1806; died in Harrison; unmarried.

Coleman Watson, a nephew of James, lived many years in Harrison and was a cooper by trade. He was twice married, the second wife was Paulina Tuttle; married June 13, 1847. Mr. Watson died April 2, 1849. He had a daughter who married a Billings of Gorham.

WESTON FAMILY.

The Westons of Harrison are the direct descendants of JOHN WESTON, who came from England in 1644, he being a lad of only ten. He resided first in Salem, Massachusetts, and later in Reading. He died in 1723, leaving four sons: John, Samuel, Stephen, and Thomas. The latter married Elizabeth ————, and settled in Reading, Massachusetts. Their second son, Joseph, was born in 1698. He married Sarah ————, and lived for a time in Reading, where five children were born. Then he came to Maine, where he married for a second wife, Mrs. Mary Vickery of Cape Elizabeth, by whom he had five children. The second son of this Joseph was also named Joseph, and was born in 1724. He moved to Gorham with his brother Thomas, and as early as 1749, was a member of a committee to run out the line between Gorham and Narragansett, No. 1 (Buxton). He was a prominent citizen of Gorham, dying there on July 10, 1770. On September 3, 1755, he married Katherine, daughter of Daniel and Jane Mosher of Gorham, and they had five children: James, Joseph, Zachariah, Thomas, and Sarah. Thomas, their fourth child, was born in Gorham on December 4, 1764. He married Esther Turner of Otisfield, and settled in that town on the old home place. They had eleven children: Hannah, Sarah, James, Elisha, Catherine, David, Margaret, Susannah, Esther, Susannah, and Rebecca.



Dr. S. Loton Weston

JAMES WESTON, third child of Thomas and Esther (Turner) Weston, was born in Otisfield in 1798, and married Sukey Spurr of Otisfield on November 25, 1825. They settled in Harrison on the farm where J. Wendall Weston now lives, and their children were as follows:

SAMUEL LOTON, b. Mar. 11, 1830; married H. Elizabeth Mead of North Bridgton, Mar. 11, 1863; died in Harrison, June 19, 1896.

OCTAVIA W., b. Feb. 18, 1827; married Major P. Stuart of Harrison, May 24, 1850; children: Rebecca, James W., Dana M.

ZEBULON, b. Feb. 18, 1834; was a graduate of Union College in 1858; married Martha Greenman of Mystic, Conn., Apr. 10, 1866; resides in Brockton, Mass., where he is the owner of an edge tool manufactory known as the Tuck Mfg. Co. He is a leading citizen of the place, has been a councilman, and is one of the trustees of the City Library.

JAMES WENDALL, b. Oct. 20, 1836; married Sarah Robie of Harrison, Jan. 20, 1863; she died July 23, 1863, and he married for second wife Sarah A. Chase, April 3, 1868. Children: Albert W., Lester, and Annie R.

SAMUEL LOTON WESTON, oldest son of James and Sukey (Spurr) Weston, was born in Harrison, March 11, 1830, and was educated in the common schools, and Bridgton Academy. He taught many schools in Harrison and adjoining towns, beginning at the early age of seventeen. Determining to become a physician, he attended the Maine Medical School, graduating therefrom May 20, 1854, after which he still further pursued studies to fit him for his chosen vocation. He began to practice in Casco, where he remained but a short time, there being a better opening in Waterford, to which place he removed in May, 1855. He remained there until July, 1859, when he removed to Bolster's Mills, settling on the Harrison side of the river. He made that his permanent home, remaining there until

his death, excepting the short time that he spent in Chicago. He was a successful physician, and had a large practice covering the larger part of Harrison and Otisfield, and extending into other towns to some extent.

He took a great interest in educational matters, always advocating with all his energy whatever measures he believed would be for the advancement of the cause of education, especially in the common schools. He was Supervisor of Schools in 1861, and in 1864 was chosen as a member of the Superintending School Committee to fill a vacancy for one year. In 1867, he was chosen as a regular member for a three years' term, and served again in 1870-72. He was again elected in 1877, and served continuously for nine years, making a service of seventeen years as a school official. The town never had a more competent and efficient member of its school board, nor the cause of education a better friend than he proved himself to be. He was also much interested in Bridgton Academy, of which institution he was a member of the Board of Trustees from 1867 to 1896, having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. John E. Dunnells.

During his short residence in Waterford, he was elected to the position of Town Clerk. In 1864, he was chosen as Town Clerk of Harrison, and served in that capacity for seven consecutive years. It spoke well of his standing in the town that he was elected over a competitor who was a faithful official, and was supposed to be one of the most popular men in town. He would doubtless have continued to hold the office longer if it had not been for a local issue that was made so prominent that it had a marked influence in the selection of a part of the town officers. The careful and accurate records in the doctor's neat and legible handwriting bear witness to his faithful service. Occasionally will be found a verbatim copy of some document with some striking peculiarity, especially in spelling, or grammar, branches in which the doctor was very proficient.

He became interested in the Harrison Mutual Fire Insurance Company early in its existence, believing that it offered to the inhabitants of the town a safe method of insurance, and one by which they would be enabled to save a large amount of the money which they were then paying to outside companies. About 1877, he was elected as Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent of the Company, which then had assets of $5,095, there having been but little change in several years. The doctor had radical ideas in regard to fires and insurance, which he did not hesitate to express publicly, and put into practice in his management of the affairs of this company. He firmly believed that there were many incendiary fires, a condition that was partly due to over-insurance by the agents, and was very careful as to the risks which he took — so much so, in fact, as to cause complaint, and, in some cases, withdrawal from the company. But there were comparatively few assessments, there being one continuous stretch of twelve years during Secretary Weston's administration when there were none, the income from the new policies issued being sufficient to pay all losses, and other expenses incurred during that time. The doctor was a "pusher," and "pushed" the affairs of the company so energetically that in six years the assets had increased thirty-four per cent, being $6,772 in 1883.

Largely through the efforts of its efficient Secretary the limits of the company were extended to include the town of Otisfield, and later a still larger territory. In 1890, the assets had increased to $12,402, a growth of about ninety per cent in seven years. In 1896, the statistics showed the capital to be $23,572. During the succeeding year, when the company was largely managed by the doctor's efficient and capable wife upon lines which had been marked out by her husband, there was a surprising growth, the assets at the close of that year having reached $32,759, an increase of some thirty-eight per cent in one year. In

this connection it is but fair to say that Mrs. Weston assisted her husband very much in his fire insurance business, especially during the last few years of his life, and did the greater part of it during his absence in Chicago. She was thoroughly familiar with all its details, and succeeded her husband as Secretary and Treasurer, serving in that capacity as long as her health would permit her to do so.

Dr. Weston was a most radical temperance man, preaching total abstinence on all occasions. Very many thought that he was radical beyond reason, but none ever had occasion to say that he did not rigidly practice all that he preached. He was an active member of several temperance organizations, and was ever ready to raise his voice in behalf of the cause, condemning in the strongest terms intemperance of all kinds. He was a ready and effective speaker, always going straight to the point that he aimed at, and dealing "sledge-hammer blows" at whatever stood in his path, not only in the temperance cause, but in all things which he advocated. No one ever had any reason to misunderstand Dr. Weston's position on any public question in which he took an interest.

He was not over friendly to secret societies, having an antipathy to the principle of secrecy upon which they were all founded. He was, however, much impressed in favor of the beneficiary principle which is made so prominent by the Odd Fellows, and joined Cumberland Lodge at Bridgton. He was initiated, and took the three degrees, but never took any active interest in the work of the lodge, simply keeping up his membership during his life. Apparently he liked the charitable work of the Order, but was not favorably impressed with the work in the lodge room. He became much interested in the Grange movement in its early days. He was one of the charter members of Crooked River Grange, and was its first Secretary. He entered into the work with much zeal, and was a "power" in Crooked River Grange as long as he

was able to attend the meetings. He did not endorse all that the Grange did, and never hesitated to speak plainly in regard to whatever met his disapproval, but his loyalty to the organization was never shaken. Until his death he was ever a faithful, working member of Crooked River Grange, and the same can also be said of his wife, who was a woman of rare ability, and an earnest worker in the organization. Probably no two members did more to keep up the interest, bridge over the difficulties, and light up the dark days of the existence of this Grange than did Dr. and Mrs. Weston. They never faltered, and were always among those who pressed forward, no matter how dark the outlook.

In politics, the doctor was a Republican, and, as in all things else, he was radical in his politics. For many years he was most emphatically a "dyed-in-the-wool" Republican, who could always be relied upon to vote his party ticket without question, but in the later years of his life there came a time when he took exceptions to some of the doings of his party, and especially in regard to the course of some of the officeholders and candidates toward the temperance question. He freely expressed his opinion in regard to these matters, and fearlessly "cut" his ticket whenever he thought that it contained names of men who were unworthy of his support — "slashing" it to quite an extent on more than one occasion. On national issues, however, he always remained a loyal member of the Republican party, and a firm believer in the principles which it advocated.

He was most emphatically a good citizen, standing firmly for what he believed to be right, and always active in behalf of whatever he thought would benefit his town, or the community in which he resided. At about the time that he took up his residence at Bolster's Mills, the matter of establishing a public library was being agitated, and he at once championed the measure, becoming a leader in the movement, and doing everything that he could for its

success. He not only believed in having a library, but he believed in establishing it on business principles, and on a firm basis. Hence he was instrumental in having it made a legal corporation, and started in such shape that the members would have no future trouble in carrying on its business. He became from the very start, a leading spirit in the organization, and was always active in all enterprises which were calculated to add to the usefulness of the library. He was always anxious that it should contain not alone the books that would interest and amuse, but also those which contained information on all topics, and which would be continually available as works of reference. In town matters he was always active, and his ability made him prominent whenever he favored, or opposed, any measure. He never advocated any measure in order to be popular, but because he believed it to be right, and when he worked for any project he always did it with "all of his might."

He was a good and obliging neighbor, a kind and generous man. Although very determined and "set" in whatever he advocated or opposed, he was a most jovial, social, whole-souled man, a man who was well read, and well posted in regard to all public questions, and with whom it was a pleasure to converse. He had a keen sense of humor, and always enjoyed a good story, or a witty saying. He thoroughly believed in the old saying in regard to laughing and growing fat, thoroughly enjoying an entertainment of a humorous nature, provided that it was clean and proper. He was prominent in musical matters, and was usually a leader in singing at all public entertainments where he was present.

On March 11, 1863, he married H. Elizabeth Mead, daughter of Thomas H. Mead of North Bridgton, who proved a most efficient helpmate, doing much to assist her husband in many of the enterprises in which he engaged. Dr. and Mrs. Weston were prominent figures in whatever

Mrs. H. Elizabeth (Mead) Weston

concerned the welfare of Bolster's Mills during their residence there, and they had the universal respect of all who had the good fortune to know them well.

They continued to reside at Bolster's Mills, the doctor attending to his large practice as a physician, and also engaging in lumbering operations to some extent. In 1893, he was induced to go to Chicago, Illinois, where he opened an office, and secured a lucrative practice. He was offered a government position in connection with the World's Fair, which was going on at that time, but was not able to accept it. At the end of seven months' residence in Chicago, ill health obliged him to give up his practice, and return to Bolster's Mills, his family having continued to reside there during his absence. He suffered from a general breakdown of the whole system, which he strove to his utmost to overcome after his return, but he failed to obtain relief, and passed away at his home on June 19, 1896, greatly mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

The family continued to reside at the Weston homestead after the death of the doctor until after the death of Mrs. Weston which occurred on June 22, 1900. She was born at North Bridgton, September 15, 1838. As the frequent references made to her in this sketch plainly show, she was one of the most capable and talented women that ever lived in Harrison. Her natural ability always made her a leader in any organization that she was a member of. She usually occupied an official position, and she always filled it in such a capable manner as to show that she was eminently qualified to fill a much higher place. In about a year after the death of the mother, both daughters married, and the well known homestead was sold to Mr. John C. Frost, who still occupies it. He had formerly lived where the youngest daughter is now living.

The children of Samuel Loton and H. Elizabeth (Mead) Weston were as follows:

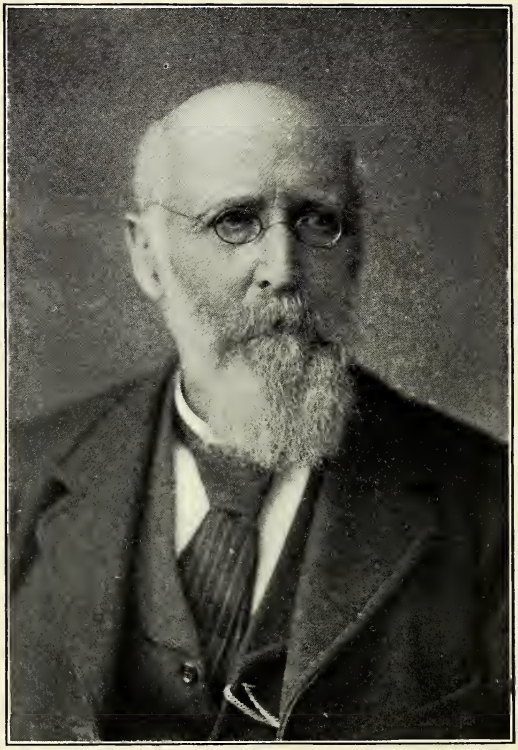
VIRGINIA FRANCES, b. Oct. 7, 1868; married Isaac Hagar of West Milan, N. H., May 22, 1901. They have one son, Howard Loton, born April 19, 1902. Mrs. Hagar was a successful teacher before her marriage, having taught numerous schools in Harrison and other towns. She now holds the position of Superintendent of Schools in Milan, N. H., and fills the office in such a satisfactory manner that she has been twice re-elected.

ALICE MEAD, b. Feb. 2, 1881; married Melville R. Wilbur of Bolster's Mills, July 17, 1901. One child, Harriet Elizabeth, was born Dec. 4, 1905, and died when less than one year of age. Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur have lived on the Newell Trafton farm in Harrison, the greater part of the time since their marriage, and have now made it their permanent home. Mrs. Wilbur has taught many schools, both before and after her marriage, and has always been very successful. She inherited many of the qualities of both father and mother, and is a woman of much ability, always taking a leading part in the different organizations of which she is a member.

WHITMAN FAMILY.

JOHN WHITMAN, one of the earliest settlers of the town of Weymouth, Massachusetts, was the ancestor of nearly all of the name of Whitman in this country. He came from England, and must have arrived in this country about 1638. He owned and lived upon a farm in Weymouth, which has descended from father to son, and still remains wholly in the possession of his descendants.

THOMAS WHITMAN, the oldest son of John, was about twelve years old when he arrived in this country with his father's family. He continued to reside in Weymouth until 1662, when he removed to Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and settled upon a tract of land which has since been called Whitman's Neck.



Francis H. Whitman

NICHOLAS WHITMAN, the third son of Thomas, had his father's homestead, and lived with him. He was born about the time of King Philip's War, in which his father's house was destroyed by the Indians.

JOSIAH WHITMAN, the tenth son of Nicholas, who had his father's dwelling house and part of the homestead, was extensively engaged in the manufacture of shoes. He died of consumption when only twenty-nine years of age.

REV. LEVI WHITMAN, oldest son of Josiah, was born in Bridgewater, in 1748. He graduated from Harvard College, and studied for the ministry. In 1785, he was ordained as pastor of the Congregational Church in Wellfleet, Massachusetts.

LEVI WHITMAN, oldest son of Rev. Levi, was born in Wellfleet in 1789. He graduated at Harvard College in 1808, and studied law with Hon. Ezekiel Whitman of Portland. He settled at Norway, Maine, in 1811, and represented that town in the Massachusetts Legislature in the years 1813-16. He died in Harrison, Maine, in 1872. His wife was Mrs. Mercy Adams Farrar. They had one son, the subject of the following sketch.

FRANCIS H. WHITMAN, the only son of Levi and Mercy A. Whitman was born on Christmas Day, 1823, in Norway Village, where for over fifty years his father practiced law. He was educated in the town schools and at Hebron Academy, with the expectation of attending college, but when nearly fitted his health failed, and he was obliged to give up his long cherished wish. He then turned his attention to farming, and was also for many years extensively engaged in lumbering enterprises.

He moved from Norway to Harrison in 1861, settling on what was then known as the "Sumner Burnham Farm,"

but which later became somewhat famous as the "Summit Hill Farm." Here he resided for many years. Of quick observation, and possessing a wonderful memory, he had always at command a fund of information and humor which made him the entertaining companion of young and old. He was a man of much natural ability, and very few men were better posted in regard to the affairs of both State and nation. During his long residence in Harrison, he was one of its leading men, but firmly refused to accept town office, though he was frequently besought to do so. In politics he was a firm and consistent Democrat, and in the fall of 1879, he consented, much against his wishes, to accept the nomination of his party for Representative to the Legislature from the classed towns of Harrison, Otisfield, and Casco, and was elected by a good majority. This was the only office that he would ever consent to accept.

A very large spring was situated on Mr. Whitman's farm, and certain things that came under his observation caused him to think that the waters of that spring possessed valuable medicinal qualities. He proceeded to make extended experiments with it, and had it analyzed by practical chemists, with the result that it was finally determined beyond a doubt that the water was possessed of medical properties which made it equal in value to any of the various mineral waters that were then on the market. The proprietor placed the water upon the market, and advertised it extensively, with the result that a large sale was worked up, and the Summit Spring became famous at home and abroad, thus enhancing the value of his property to quite an extent.

Finally, in 1888, the whole property, including the spring and farm, was sold to a syndicate of persons living outside of the State, and Mr. Whitman left the farm where he had lived for so many years. During the remainder of his life, Mr. Whitman was something of a cosmopolitan, attending to his various business affairs in Oxford and

Cumberland Counties. He died at Norway, June 7, 1894.

In 1844, he was married to Martha B. Mayberry of Otisfield, who died in January 12, 1898. Their children were as follows:

MERCY ADAMS, b. Aug. 16, 1845; married, June 13, 1870, Napoleon Gray, son of Hon. Albert Gray of Harrison. Is now living, a widow, at Harrison Village.

MARY ELIZA, b. April 23, 1851; married, Dec. 25, 1873, Albert Gray, son of Hon. Albert Gray of Harrison. Is now living, a widow, with her sister at Harrison Village. A. M.

WHITNEY FAMILY.

The Whitney family has been most numerously represented among the inhabitants of Harrison, and it seems eminently proper that something in regard to the ancestry of our many fellow citizens of this name shall be given at the beginning of this sketch.

The Whitney family trace their descent from Turstin de Wigemore, a Fleming, who came to England in 1066 with William the Conqueror, and participated in the battle of Hastings in October of that year. The family took their name from their residence, called Whitney Court, at Whitney-on-the-Wye. Each succeeding generation of the family married into the best families of England, and held prominent positions at the court of the king. The estate not being entailed, and the last Whitney of Whitney Court having only daughters, it was sold, but is still called Whitney Court.

Thomas Whitney and wife Mary, belonging to a younger branch of the family, moved to Westminster, England, where their son, John, was born in 1589. He emigrated to America in 1635, and lived in Watertown, Massachusetts. He had nine children, from the youngest of whom, Benjamin, the Harrison Whitneys are descended.

Nathaniel Whitney, son of Benjamin, and grandson of John, was born in York, Maine, April 14, 1680, and it appears that he was a resident of that town during his whole lifetime. He must have lived to a good old age, as it is known that he was living in York as late as 1760, and his estate was not settled till 1768. He married Sarah, daughter of John Ford of Kittery, by whom he had ten children.

Nathaniel Whitney, second son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Ford) Whitney, was born in York, December 12, 1709, and moved to Gorham from Falmouth, about 1769, having previously lived in Biddeford, where the most of his children were born. The hill in Gorham where he and some of his brothers made their settlement is still known as Whitney's Hill. He married Hannah Day of Wells, and they had nine children.

Moses Whitney, son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Day) Whitney, was born in Biddeford, March 17, 1739, and was said to have been remarkable for his strength and courage. He served in the French and Indian wars, and also in the Revolution, and finally settled in Gorham, where he married Susanna Crockett, by whom he had one daughter. Mrs. Whitney died when her daughter was but two days old. On September 6, 1763, Mr. Whitney married Molly Page of England, an old diary of the time, chronicling it as "a tall wedding," and by her he had eight children. On January 22, 1792, Mr. Whitney married, for a third wife, Mrs. Abigail (Skillings) Kimball, by whom he had one daughter, Sally, who married Rev. Joseph H. Phinney of Harrison on September 26, 1812. Mr. Whitney moved to Harrison about 1813, and resided with his son-in-law, Mr. Phinney.

ENOCH WHITNEY, son of Moses and Molly (Page) Whitney, was born in Gorham, April 8, 1773, and married, first, Hannah Newcomb; second, Mrs. Kendall, mother of the celebrated bugle player, Ned Kendall; and, third, a

Mrs. Dennett of Brownfield. He lived in Limington, Standish, and Buxton, and subsequently, in 1810, moved to Harrison, settling on the Joseph Phinney farm. He had ten children, all by the first wife:

DANIEL, b. in Limington, Jan. 22, 1793; married Jan. 19, 1815, Susan, daughter of Naphtali Harmon, 2d, of Harrison, b. Aug. 31, 1792. He settled in this town and lived many years on a small farm at the turn of the road leading to the residence of Fred Whitney. "Uncle" Daniel had some of the best traits of his ancestral family. He was honest, kind and true as neighbor or friend and "Aunt" Susie was his perfect counterpart. Daniel Whitney died Mar. 24, 1873. Mrs. Susan Whitney died Oct. 31, 1875. They had one daughter:

1. Sarah P., b. Feb. 29, 1816; married Ebenezer Whitney of Bridgton, b. ——; died Dec. 20, 1877. Sarah P., his widow, died Sept. 10, 1883. Ebenezer and Sarah P. Whitney had: Susan Augusta. Calvin Crocker, b. Feb. 22, 1839; married Sarah Blake of Gorham, Sept. 3, 1841. He died in Bridgton, Sept. 30, 1896. She died Feb. 7, 1907. Calvin C. Whitney was a carriage painter of high professional ability. He worked many years in the great carriage factories of Charles P. Kimball in Portland, Me., and in Chicago, Ill. He also worked in the great Pullman Car Shops in Pullman, Ill. Their children: Eveline Augusta, b. Sept. 1, 1862; died Feb. 11, 1907; unmarried. Margie Isadore, b. Apr. 3, 1864; married Willis E. Marriner of Bridgton, June 29, 1889; children, Ernest Cummings, b. Oct. 16, 1891; student in Bridgton High School, college preparatory year. Frederick Whitney, b. Feb. 5, 1896. Evelyn Louise, b. Feb. 2, 1905. Fred Ernest, 3d child of Calvin, b. in Gorham, Aug. 11, 1867; married Emily Brackett of Watertown, Mass.; and resides there. He is a provision dealer in Cambridge, Mass. James Cummings Sloan, 4th child of Calvin, b. in Portland, Sept. 19, 1869; was grocer in Bridgton for years; now of the firm of Whitney & Hobson, in trucking business in Portland; married Georgia McGee of Bridgton; they had one son: Clarence Eastman Whitney, b. Mar. 5, 1897; died May 6, 1906. Mar-

garet Edith, b. Nov. 10, 1906. Lillian, b. Aug. 19, 1871; married Willis E. Crosby of Bridgton, Nov. —, 1901; children: Mary Lela, b. Aug. 20, 1903. Calvin, b. July 19, 1905. Maude Esther, b. Nov. 19, 1873; married Edwin Rae Hill of Cumberland, Me. Clifford Calvin, b. Apr. 13, 1882; grocer; resides in Portland.

MARY; married William Decker of Casco.

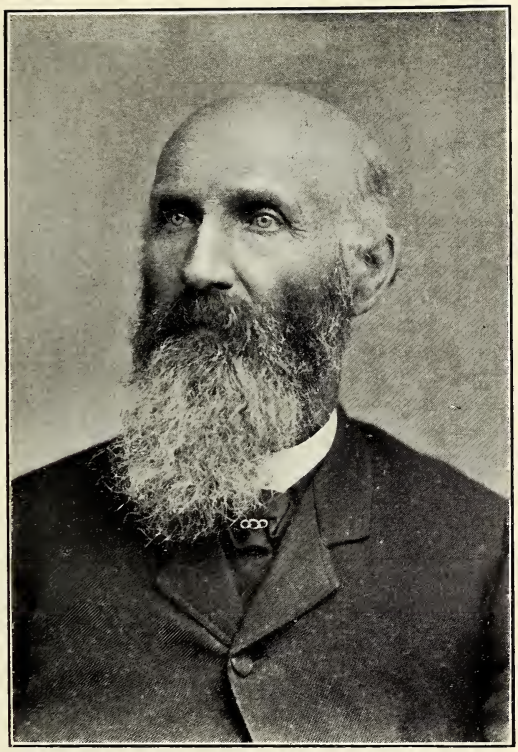
FREEMAN, b. in Standish, Mar. 9, 1800, coming to Harrison with his father when he was ten years of age. He married Mary S., daughter of James and Mary (Stickney) Gray; and, second, Mrs. Melinda (Packard) Trafton. He was a farmer and resided in Harrison till his death Mar. 24, 1873. Their children:

1. Stephen T., b. May 15, 1821; married May 4, 1845, Catherine Brown of Waterford, and settled in town as a farmer and veterinary surgeon. He died Dec. 15, 1897. They had nine children: Mary, b. Apr. 10, 1846; died in infancy. Irene L., b. June 10, 1847; died June 23, 1865. Ann Eliza, b. July 11, 1849; married George E. Tarbox of Harrison; they have one child, Chester D. Tarbox, who is proprietor of a flourishing livery business in Harrison Village. George E. Tarbox was engaged a number of years in the business of manufacturing clothing for Boston contracts. He has been an active farmer, and has served the town on board of selectmen and as a member of school committee. He represented his district (Harrison and Otisfield) in the Legislature of 1907. He has been station agent for the Bridgton & Saco Valley R. R. at Harrison Village and is now employed in an extensive lumber business in Cornish, for the Maine Central R. R. Co. Frances D., b. Feb. 19, 1851; married Daniel Woodsum of Harrison. (See Woodsum family.) Charles Sumner, b. May 6, 1853; married Anna Decker, daughter of Rev. Gideon T. Ridlon; their children: Harvey Sumner, b. Apr. 17, 1878; married Flossie Belle Winslow of Bridgton, b. Aug. 5, 1884; their son, Donald Harvey, b. Feb. 5, 1908. Flora Ethel, b. Sept. 27, 1883. She graduated from Bridgton Academy in class of 1902, and was two years in Bridge-

water Normal School. She has taught one year in Harrison and two years in the public school at West Bridgewater, Mass. Her present engagement as teacher, is in a school at Melrose, Mass. William Henry, b. May 12, 1855; married Laura Ella, daughter of Enoch and Susan (Lord) Whitney of Harrison, May 18, 1880. Their children: Maud Agnes, b. July 31, 1882; married Stephen Winslow of Otisfield; have one daughter, Ethel. Adaline, b. July 3, 1885; married Clayton Wentworth of Brownfield. Guy, b. May 3, 1887. Herbert, b. Feb. 23, 1893. Laura E., b. Sept. 10, 1899. Stephen Horace, b. Aug. 24, 1857; married Harriet Waldron Rodick of Freeport, b. June 14, 1860; died Mar. 5, 1893; children: Raymond Rodick, b. May 16, 1887. Herbert Clifford, b. Aug. 17, 1888; died May 9, 1889. Edith Miriam, b. Feb. —, 1891; died Feb. —, 1893. Fred A., b. Nov. 20, 1859; married Mabel Wheeler of Berlin, N. H., Apr. 7, 1862; children: Harry F., b. Apr. 26, 1888. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 25, 1889. George Arthur, b. Apr. 22, 1894. Percy Thomes, b. Apr. 17, 1895. Howard Sharp, b. Aug. 18, 1898. Infant, b. July 25, 1899; deceased.

2. James G., b. Dec. 20, 1822; married Jan. 3, 1846, Betsy H., daughter of Seth Carsley, 2d (See Carsley family), and settled in town as a farmer. Mr. Whitney was a very intelligent and prosperous farmer, and prominent in church and civil affairs. He was one of the successors of the famous first board of deacons in the Free Baptist Church, which office he filled with strict fidelity to the honor and advancement of the church and its sacred interests. They had three children: Charles F., b. Oct. 13, 1846; resides in Paris, Me.; married —— ——; has a son: Karl; unmarried; resides in Harrison. Horace R. b. Oct. 3, 1847; moved to State of Washington; married; removed to San Jacinto, Cal., and resides there. Eleazer P., b. Feb. 15, 1852; moved to Washington about thirty years ago; resides in Penton, King Co., Washington. They were all born in Harrison, and are excellent representatives of an old and respectable family.

3. Edward Kendall, b. Sept. 9, 1824; married Oct. 29, 1848, Arvilla, daughter of Marquis D. and Sally (Nutting) Caswell of Harrison. (See Caswell family.) Children: Edward, b. Aug. 19, 1851; fitted for college at Bridgton Academy and Norway Liberal Institute, and graduated from Bates College in class of 1876. He was afterward employed at teaching in academies and high schools, during which time he learned the art of stenography. About 1878, he engaged as stenographer and typewriter for the New Home Sewing Machine Company of Orange, Mass., where he continued in service thirteen years. In 1898, he was appointed to a clerkship in the Bureau of Statistics of the U. S. Treasury; since then made one of the bureaus of the Department of Commerce and Labor. His efficiency in clerical service has been recognized by a number of honorable promotions to higher grades of duty. He married Mar. 7, 1888, Mary Eliza Stone of Windsor, Conn.; their children are: Robert Buckingham, b. Nov. 29, 1890; a student in the East Washington high school. Clifford Caswell, b. May 29, 1892; is a student in high school. Harrison, b. Oct. 21, 1858; fitted for college at Bridgton Academy in 1880, and graduated from Bates College, in class of 1884; also from Harvard Veterinary College in 1887, with the degree of V. D. S. He has since resided in New Haven, Conn., where he has gained distinction in his profession, and has been president of the State Veterinary Association. Fairfield, b. Feb. 20, 1862; prepared for college at Bridgton Academy in 1882, and graduated from Bates College in 1887. He immediately entered the teaching profession and was principal of Greely Institute, Cumberland, Me., for six years. Since then, he has engaged in the superintendence of the public schools in a number of Massachusetts towns. He is now superintendent of the schools in the town of Saugus. He married Aug. 5, 1891, Alma Maria Brackett of Cumberland; they had a daughter who died in infancy. Mrs. Alma M. Whitney died —— —. Mr. Whitney married 2d, Caroline Sprague of North Easton, Mass., July 22, 1908. Mary Florence, b. Apr. 28, 1866; grad-



Edward Kendall Whitney

uated from Bridgton Academy in class of 1885; taught in the public school one year; afterward for five years working as stenographer in Bridgeport and New Haven, Conn. She was a constant nurse and attendant to her father during the years of his last illness. She was married, Aug. 18, 1896, to Dr. Charles B. Sylvester of Harrison; their children are: Allan Whitney, b. July 27, 1898. Miriam Caswell, b. Dec. 31, 1900.

Edward Kendall Whitney was engaged in brick making, near Cape Monday, three years, about 1850. In 1853, he moved to the homestead of his father-in-law, Mr. Caswell, and settled permanently as proprietor and manager, assuming the care and support of his wife's parents. He instituted a number of progressive schemes for improvement and profit in farm culture, and some of his ideas and innovations upon old, standard habits of farming, produced a startling effect upon the public mind. Yet, in a few years his favorite ideas relative to higher modes of farming "caught on" with many of the most progressive and thrifty farmers in his own and adjoining towns; in fact, his success as a breeder of fine Chester swine and Jersey cows, and his large and productive orchards became objects for imitation and emulation on many other farms. Mr. Whitney was an expert in the art of tree production, and had apple and pear tree nurseries, from which he planted large orchards on his own farm and sold to neighboring farmers, many hundreds of choice trees for new orchards; among them the valuable apple orchard of S. H. Dawes, one of the handsomest and most productive orchards of its size in the State.

Mr. Whitney's herd of Jersey cows, raised on his own farm, generally numbered fifteen, but at one time he had eighteen. His wife was the butter maker for a number of years, until the labor became too arduous for her, when Mr. Whitney assumed the charge and personal manipulation of that department of the farm dairy. It is believed

no similar farm dairy—so large in extent and so productive of finest butter has ever existed in town. It must not be forgotten, but ever remembered, that, to the co-operation and intelligent assistance and encouragement of his wife was due successful results of his practical application of his advanced theories. There is abundant evidence of wise foresight in the present aspect of world-wide demand for the precise articles which he produced and which his farm has produced in late years, since his ownership and management ceased. It is sufficient to say, that though he may have erred in judgment as to the prospective profitableness of one or more schemes for money making in a pursuit quite proper for some farmers, the general methods pursued by him were judiciously carried out, and, as the world judges, his career was crowned with triumphant success.

Near the end of the century, Mr. Whitney's increasing cares and infirmities of body and impairment of mental faculties compelled him to relinquish his oversight of his extensive operations, and he was led to retire to the quietude of his home, where, with the beloved companion of his youth and prime, he passed the remaining two years of his life; the object of the kind ministrations of many sympathizing friends.

Mr. Whitney made a profession of religion at the age of eighteen years, and joined the Free Baptist Church in Harrison; being baptized with three of his brothers on the same occasion. He was zealous and faithful in his efforts to promote the welfare and prosperity of the church of his choice through all the vicissitudes of its history to the end of his active life. He gave liberally to the cause of the church at home and the Sunday-school, of which he was a teacher and superintendent, and to missions and other institutions for church extension.

Although not possessed of a liberal education in the schools of his early days, Mr. Whitney was, yet, a man of wide information on many subjects pertaining to agricul-

ture and farm management. That was not, however, the limitation of his knowledge or sphere of active interest. He read much and thought deeply on the political questions of the times and on the subject of the future prevalence of the power and influence of Protestant Christianity through the missions among the nations of the world. He was a true friend of public education and gave all his children a course of training in Bridgton Academy, fitting them to become competent teachers in schools of high grade. From that stage of advancement in learning, they each took up the work of self-help, and pushed their way through, without assistance, to the end of a college course, each graduating with the degree of A. B. Thus they attained the object of their ambition as they entered upon a higher sphere of achievement in professional life. Mr. Whitney's death occurred on February 14, 1897.

4. George F., b. June 12, 1826; married Nov. 16, 1848, Mary Ann Bailey of Harrison. He has been a farmer in Harrison for many years. In his earlier life, he worked at wire making business in Maine, Massachusetts and Connecticut, about 25 years. Their children are: George F., Jr., b. Sept. 24, 1850; married 1st, Frederica Boody of Westbrook; they had one child; Fred; married; lives in Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Frederica M. Whitney, first wife, died in Harrison, June 28, 1878. He married 2d, Susan Edith, daughter of Alpheus and Sophia A. Converse of North Brookfield, Mass. No children. Frank H., b. May 30, 1852; married July 30, 1873, Almeda F. Cutter of Westbrook; they had one daughter, Anna Louise, b. Oct. 17, 1874; married Oct. 17, 1894, Lewis F. Briggs of Harrison; their children are, Hazel Erdine, b. Oct. 10, 1895. Frank Laurence, b. Oct. 29, 1898. Myron Whitney, b. July 11, 1905. Second daughter of Frank H., May Evelyn, b. May 9, 1881; resides in Harrison; unmarried. Frank H. Whitney died in Harrison, Mar. 11, 1887. Mary E., b. Aug. 15, 1855; married Sept. 27, 1873, Charles Roberts of Westbrook; their children, Edna Warren, b. Feb. 23, 1878; married Apr. 16, 1903, George

L. Fickett of Portland, city electrician of the city; they have one son: John Roberts, b. July 4, 1906. Ralph Waldo, b. Nov. 3, 1882; is employed by the N. E. Telephone Co. Joseph Edward, b. June 9, 1884; died Oct. 18, 1885. Ruth Elden, b. July 28, 1885; married Sept. 26, 1907, Alfred Day Venus, of New York. Leona Earl, b. Oct. 10, 1891; resides in ——.

5. Eleazer K., b. May 13, 1828; married Jan. 6, 1867, Mrs. Olive (Tibbetts) Green of Harrison. He was a shoemaker; they had one son, Ernest Freeman, b. July 17, 1867; married Etta Jackson of Gorham, N. H.; had four children: Joyce Augusta, Nathaniel Eleazer, Margie Evelyn and a baby, unnamed. Eleazer Whitney died Jan. 22, 1880.
6. William Lyman, b. June 12, 1832; married July 3, 1854, Maria Simpson of Cambridgeport, Mass.; they had one daughter, Lizzie Emma, b. Aug. 2, 1866; married Elmer Willison of Cambridgeport; lives in that city; has a summer residence on the shore of Long Lake in Harrison Village.
7. Mary Elizabeth, b. Jan. 25, 1836; married Oct. 10, 1866, John H. Caswell of Bridgton. (See Caswell family.)
8. Irene I., b. in Springfield, July 29, 1838; died May 6, 1846.

EUNICE, daughter of Enoch, b. in Gorham, May 30, 1807; married Mar. 4, 1824, Simon Newcomb of Buxton and had issue. She died Aug. 29, 1856.

ELEAZER, b. in Gorham about 1809; died at sea in 1829; unmarried.

WILLIAM, b. in Harrison; married Agnes Smith of Lee; they had three sons and one daughter—names and births unknown.

JOHN, b. in Harrison and died young.

ELI; no date of birth or residence.

Moses, Richard, Samuel, sons of Moses and brothers of Enoch of Harrison; no data. Molly, daughter of Moses; married Lemuel Rounds and moved to Ohio, about 1800.

Betsy; married Jonas Cates and moved to New York. Lucy; married John Greenlaw of Brownfield. Susanna; married Seth Carsley, 1st. (See Carsley family.) Sally; married Rev. Joseph Phinney of Harrison. (See Phinney family.)

CHARLES SUMNER WHITNEY.

Charles Sumner Whitney has had a business career deserving of extended mention. He was, in boyhood, inured to farm life and working in many places in many kinds of business. He was for several years in the employ of a cattle drover in the town, during which he had a good share of "knocking about," and roughing it generally. It must be said that in all his experiences of that rude kind of life, he was honorable and faithful to his employers, and rendered excellent service, sometimes under very unpleasant circumstances. He, quite early in life, developed a taste for working in the logging and general lumbering business, and a capacity for operating and trading successfully in different kinds of lumber. On September 1, 1888, he made the first deal of importance, which was an introduction to a series of business contracts and operations which have, to the present time, marked him as possessing the qualities of a leader and master of men and of industrial enterprises almost unexcelled in their scope and variety by any ever before attempted in the town. It was on the date mentioned above that he contracted for a lease of the saw mill of the firm of Philander Tolman & Co., with all its appurtenances and requisite water power for the term of one year. That contract was the first of a number of leases and purchases of mill properties situated on the outlet of Anonymous Pond, and experiences of successes and reverses in business, sufficient to prostrate with discouragement and despair, a man of less vigor of ambition and hopefulness.

Mr Whitney has exhibited a recuperative faculty that has been very surprising and gratifying to his many friends, who have implicit faith in his business talent and in his personal integrity, and in spite of destruction of his manufacturing plant and valuable properties of furniture and stock worth $50,000, and of other heavy financial losses, in the few years past, Mr. Whitney is seen, the day after the great fire of 1907, calmly and courageously clearing away the wreck of his sawmill in preparation for rebuilding that and others for the rehabilitation of his extensive lumber and manufacturing trade. Now, looking backward to the scene of the destruction of the great chair factory, box and shoe block factories and sawmill, it is a wondrous transformation scene from the black desolation of one year ago to the present of great buildings and busy mills full of whirring machines, making money for the owner, and for the compensation of the skilled laborers who operate them.

As an item of present history, it is deemed proper to show the latest exploit of Mr. Whitney by a brief description of the great barn he erected during the last year. It is located on the site of the late chair factory—the former wire factory building of P. Tolman & Co. The dimensions of the building are as follows: Length, one hundred feet; width, thirty-six feet; length of post to eaves twenty feet; height of basement, twelve feet; tie-up for cattle on main floor, sixty-two and one-half feet long, will accommodate six yokes of oxen and five cows; five horse stalls, four feet wide, each. The basement floor is concreted throughout heavily. There is a large watering tank for stock, in the basement, with a constant supply of water from the lake. There is a silo, twelve feet in diameter, eighteen feet high, with capacity for twenty-six tons of ensilage. Another silo is to be installed the present year. The contents of a full silo is estimated to feed seven cows, forty pounds each per day, for six months. In one end,

on the main floor, are to be two finished rooms for family use, and one finished room in basement. There is to be this year, cooking apparatus for steam cooking of feed for hogs, etc., of which there are several breeding animals of —— ——. There is a Westinghouse motor for cutting ensilage and operating hay fork and electric lighting is obtained by a dynamo located in the sawmill, nearby. The building is thoroughly boarded and covered with metallic sheathing, rendering it comparatively fire-proof externally. This latest establishment is only one of numerous innovations and useful improvements introduced by Mr. Whitney in the course of his business career.

G. F.

WILLARD FAMILY.

Two families of this name have long lived in Harrison, and are yet represented by descendants living in Bridgton and in Westbrook or Portland. SAMUEL WILLARD settled early on the farm now owned by James Fleck, and raised a family of eight children. His wife's family name is not known. Mr. Willard was a leader in public affairs and was the first town clerk, and chairman of the first board of selectmen in 1805. He served as town clerk consecutively for eight years and was elected to the offices of selectmen and town treasurer, at different times during the first twelve years, and as moderator and treasurer in 1818-19-20. He was many years a Justice of the Peace, acquiring the title of "Squire Willard" by which he is remembered to the present time. His children were:

CYNTHIA, b. July 14, 1804; married Alonzo Robbins of Waterford, June 11, 1829; died June 19, 1830. They had a daughter, Cynthia Robbins, no further record.

IDA, b. May 2, 1806.

DORLISKA, b. June 14, 1808; married Lovell Chadbourne (See Chadbourne family.)

SARAH, b. Mar. 12, 1811.

SAMUEL S., b. July 10, 1813; lived in Westbrook.

ELIZABETH, b. July 2, 1816.

REBECCA, b. Mar. 12, 1819; married Daniel Mayberry, Apr. 19, 1840; she lived long in Harrison, where her husband was a very active business man, and where her children were born and raised. Mr. Mayberry moved, late in life, to Deering and was in trade in Portland a number of years in the sixties.

GEORGE, b. Apr. 24, 1823; died Oct. 25, 1832.

Samuel Willard, Esq., died March 11, 1849.

BENJAMIN WILLARD, probably a cousin to Samuel, Esq., also settled early in Harrison, on the farm now occupied by Karl Whitney, near the "Floral Lawn" farm of Mr. William H. Briggs. He married Sarah ——, June 16, 1805. Children:

OTHO, b. Mar. 7, 1806; died in childhood.

EUNICE, b. June 6, 1809; died ——, unmarried.

SARAH, b. Apr. 28, 1813; died Oct. 6, 1815.

NANCY, b. Dec. 21, 1818; died Feb. 28, 1823.

NANCY, b. May 14, 1823; died Sept. 10, 1825.

Mr. Benjamin Willard died in Harrison —— —. Mrs. Sarah Willard died in 1876, aged nearly one hundred years.

WITHAM FAMILY.

The families of this name who have lived in Harrison are descended from THOMAS WITHAM, an early comer to the Massachusetts Colony, who died at Cape Ann, in 1653. The descent from Thomas is traced through several

generations of families of the Witham name who have lived in New Gloucester, whose ancestors came from Cape Ann. The first one who lived here was

JEREMIAH, who located a short distance south from the homestead of Nathan Carsley, the pioneer, at the corner of the road leading to Scribner's Mills. He married Polly Bennett. He sold his farm to his brother Daniel and moved to Poland. His children were: Isaac, Jacob, Ira, Ebenezer, Jeremiah, Sarah, Mary, and others who died in infancy.

DANIEL, brother of Jeremiah, married Elizabeth Knight. He was a farmer and a good citizen; noted for being very corpulent, one of the largest men ever seen in town. Their children:

1. Tamson, b. Dec. 31, 1810; was a teacher in the common schools and a woman of decided Christian character. She was long an esteemed member of the Free Baptist Church. She married Spofford Ingalls as second wife; they had one daughter, Sophronia Emma, who married Smith Gilkey, Aug. 27, 1875; their children were: Lillian Georgia, b. Nov. 4, 1876; married Mar. 13, 1895, Edward Greenleaf Emerson of Harrison; they reside in South Waterford. Mr. Emerson is proprietor of the former Dudley's water power and mills on Bear River, and engaged extensively in the manufacture and trade in lumber; also a farmer. Carrie Bell, b. Sept. 1, 1878; married Oct. 1, ——, John Gibson of Gorham, Me.
2. Sophronia, b. Dec. 12, 1812; married Spofford Ingalls for his first wife, 1848; she died in a few years after marriage.
3. Charlotte, b. July 5, 1814; married John Lakin of Harrison. (See Lakin family.)
4. Nancy, b. Dec. 20, 1815; married Porter Barker of Bridgton.
5. Elizabeth, b. Apr. 7, 1817.
6. Daniel, Jr., b. Oct. 23, 1818; died young.
7. Abner K., b. Mar. 23, 1820.
8. Susan, b. Sept. 13, 1822.

9. Clarinda, b. Feb. 10, 1824.
10. Mary, b. Dec. 15, 1825.
11. Charles W., b. July 18, 1827.

ISAAC, married Sally Tracy; lived near the home of Dea. Seth Carsley, the present Roberts residence; no particulars.

JACOB, married Hannah Harmon.

SALLY.

LUCY.

LYDIA, married Leander Harmon of Harrison. (See Harmon family.)

PATTIE, never married.

IRA, died young.

EBENEZER, died young.

JEREMIAH; no other account.

MARY; died young.

MOSES WITHAM, a native of New Gloucester, born May 6, 1823, settled here about —— —. He married Mary Pride, born December 15, 1825, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth K. Witham, and raised a large family as follows:

LAURA ETTA, b. Mar. 20, 1848; died Jan. 25, 1908.

GEORGE LINCOLN, b. Jan. 31, 1850; died Nov. 8, 1870.

JOSEPH WARREN, b. Dec. 23, 1852; married May Matilda, b. Nov. 29, 1857, daughter of Joseph Warren and Elizabeth Earle Dudley. Children: They have one daughter, Maude Elizabeth, b. Mar. 15, 1878. Mr. Witham is a merchant and resides at North Bridgton.

BYRON COLBY, b. Jan. 7, 1855; resides in Westbrook, Me.

JOHN FREMONT, b. Aug. 22, 1856; married Nov. 12, 1880, Cora Bell, daughter of Franklin and Elizabeth J. (Hall) Chute. Their children:

1. Lester Franklin, b. June 26, 1881; married Mary Bell Wood of Buckfield. Children: Lawrence John, b. Dec. 19, 1904. Willard Wood, b. Aug. 7, 1906.

2. Leroy Clayton, b. Aug. 15, 1882; married Florence Purington of Westbrook. They have one daughter, Dorothy Ellen, b. July 29, 1906.
3. Florence; married Walter Dyer of Otisfield; children: Shirley Witham, b. Apr. 11, 1905. Maurice Blenn, b. Sept. 24, 1906.

ELIZABETH ELLA, b. Apr. 19, 1858.

ANNA FLORENCE, b. Jan. 9, 1861; died May 6, 1862.

ANNIE MAY, b. Nov. 25, 1862; died July 23, 1903.

WILBUR CURTIS, b. Jan. 21, 1864.

WESLEY ELLSWORTH, b. May 23, 1867; resides in Westbrook, Me.

GEORGE WILLIS, b. June 13, 1871; died Sept. 13, 1871.

WOODSUM FAMILY.

This was a truly pioneer family in Harrison. Berwick, York County, was the place of their first settlement, whence came JOHN WOODSUM (born in Berwick), before 1800, and settled. He was a builder and helped erect some of the finest frame houses in town. He was chosen surveyor of lumber at the first town meeting held after its incorporation. He was married to Rebecca Kimball, probably of Berwick, before coming here. He died March 17, 1820; she died October 3, 1862. They had ten children, born as follows:

POLLY, b. in Berwick in 1797; married Lebbeus Caswell, son of Simeon, the pioneer, Oct. 24, 1820, and settled in Harrison. (See Caswell family.)

DAVID, b. in Harrison (then Otisfield), Oct. 14, 1801; married Eliza (Walker) Howard, widow of Joshua Howard (See Howard family), and settled near the head of Anonymous Pond. Mr. Woodsum was a man of most kindly traits of character; though uncultured in the learning and society manners of the gay world, he was a shrewd, good manager of his own affairs and was

greatly beloved as an honest, trustful and trusty neighbor and townsman. He was so original in uttering impromptu expressions on many occasions, that they are often repeated to this day, and perpetuate his reputation as a man of genuine wit and wisdom. "Uncle David" was possessed of positive ideas on the subject of religion, preaching the gospel and some of the popular methods of trying to win the impenitent to conversion, and he has been known to call those methods in question by illustrative arguments quite as effective as they were amusing to those who heard them. He died in 1882.

JOHN, b. in Harrison, Sept. 3, 1805; died Apr. 9, 1882; married Chloe, daughter of Joshua and Chloe (Edson) Howard of Harrison, Jan. 1, 1834; he was a farmer by occupation, and spent his life on an excellent farm near the head of Anonymous Pond. Their children were:

1. Susan Augusta, b. May 11, 1834; married 1st, June 21, Sigmund Backman; lived in Farmington and Harrison, Me. Their children were: Leah, b. Mar. 17, 1852; married Mar. 13, 1869, Fred A. Ring of Harrison; died in Bridgton, Sept. 22, 1873. Herman Sigmund, b. Nov. 27, 1855; married Cynthia Smith of California; went to California in 1871, and lived for a time at Riverside; since then has settled in Poplar, Tulare County. Howard Sidney, b. July 5, 1861; was educated in the public schools and in Bridgton Academy; was of an excellent moral character and life; went to California in Feb., 1882; married Addie Dale of Poplar, Tulare Co., Cal.; they had three children: Effie, Charlie and Mabel; he was a member of the Board of Education of Tulare County; he was an architect and builder, and was killed by falling from a building, Aug. 6, 1906. Cora Gretchen, b. Mar. 9, 1865, in Harrison; graduated from Bridgton Academy in 1882; was a teacher in the public schools in Maine until 1890. She went to California in 1891, and in the same year was married to John Griffith of Bakersfield, Cal.; they had children: Leah Zada, b. in California, Sept. 3, 1892; is a student in Bridgton Academy. Frank Howard, b. Oct. 22, 1897, in Bridgton, Me. Mrs. Cora G. Griffith married 2d, Edgar L. Mayberry of Bridgton, Dec. 21, 1902. They reside in North Bridgton.

Mrs. Susan A. Backman married 2d, John Dudley of Waterford, Me., born Jan. 17, 1837; died Aug. 23, 1873.

2. John Edwin, b. June 28, 1836; married Frances Ellen Foye of Portland, Dec. 9, 1875; children: Joseph Edwin, b. Feb. 13, 1877. Grace May, b. Feb. 13, 1879. John E. Woodsum was a member of the 8th Vt. Regt. of Inf., serving in the department of the Gulf, during the Civil War. He is a skilled mechanic; resides in Portland.

3. Silas Blake, b. Jan. 22, 1839; he enlisted and was mustered into the U. S. volunteer service in the Civil War, Nov. 15, 1861, in Capt. Moses M. Robinson's Co. G, 12th Regt. Me. Inf., and served honorably as corporal until attacked by disease. He was sent to military hospital in New Haven, Conn., where he died Aug. 22, 1863.

4. Elias Howard, b. July 14, 1841; he was possessed of fine mechanical and inventive genius, was a millwright and machinist, and was the author of several valuable inventions upon which letters patent were granted by the U. S. Patent office. He was employed as an engineer and skilled machinist by the proprietors of the Norway shoe factory a number of years, and owned a handsome residence in that village, where his children were born. He married Mary, daughter of Parker Lakin of Harrison. Dec. 25, 1869, Mr. Woodsum moved to Portsmouth, N. H., where he was employed as engineer in a large shoe factory; he was killed July 29, 1893, by a boiler explosion. They had two sons: Arthur; a graduate of Norway high school, Bridgton Academy, and School of Technology in Boston; succeeded his father as engineer in Portsmouth, N. H. Bertie, married Pearl Morgan of New Orleans and resides in that city; they have one son.

5. Chloe Jane, b. July 7, 1844; died Nov. 24, 1862.

6. Daniel, b. Mar. 12, 1847; married Frances D., daughter of Stephen T. and Catherine (Brown) Whitney of Harrison. He was a skilled machinist and engineer, and in company with his brother, Frank M., invented a superior type of turbine water wheel in

their early life. They worked at Harrison a few years in a machine shop, and subsequently went to New Hampshire, and built several steamboats to run on Lake Sunapee, owning the line for transportation of passengers and freight and for excursion use on that fine lake which is surrounded by several fashionable summer resorts. They had a son: Silas Melvin. He was a brilliant scholar; graduated from Bridgton Academy in 1889; studied law in New York. He was obliged to go to Denver, Colo., on account of ill health, but finished his law studies there and was admitted to the Bar. He died in Denver in 1900. He married Miss Estelle Hubbard of New York, a fine singer in New York and Philadelphia churches. She died in ——. A second son, Edgar, b. Feb. 13, 1877, lives with his mother in Newport, R. I., unmarried.

7. Frank Melvin, b. Sept. 10, 1849; married Jessie Young of Sunapee, N. H.; he is, the same as his brother Daniel, an accomplished machinist and mechanical engineer and joint owner of steam navigation on Lake Sunapee.

8. Marietta, b. Feb. 2, 1852; died in May, 1852.

9. Clarence Stevens, b. June 9, 1856; married Nov. 17, 1875, Alice R. Kimball of Waterford; died Aug. 2, 1877; they had a son, Walter, who is a government engineer on the Panama Canal.

Artemas, b. Jan. 13, 1807; married Nancy Baker of Waterford; settled first in Otisfield on Oak Hill and afterward moved to South Harrison as a farmer; he was an excellent man as neighbor and townsman; he died in the West. Their children:

1. David, b. in 1830; married Araxzene, daughter of Phineas Thompson of Harrison. They had a son, David, b. Apr. 17, 1855, who is in the service of the Panama Commission.

2. Mary Louisa, b. in 1833; died in 1849.

3. Rebecca, b. in 1875. She was a well educated woman and a popular and successful teacher in the public schools.

4. Nancy, b. in 18—; married —— Emery in Lewiston, Me. They had one son, Herbert; he died in a western State. There were several boys who died young.
5. Ellen, b. about 1840; married Mark Wetzler of Rickendorf, Germany; they resided many years in Norway, Me., where he died Nov. 27, 1908, aged 76 years. They had one daughter, Rose, who married Henry Thurston of Portland, where they reside. They have two children: Herbert and Roland.

ABIGAIL, b. Oct. 25, 1808, in Harrison; married Luther Willoughby of Holderness, N. H. She died July 10, 1883.

REBECCA; married Edward Scribner of Gilead, Me.

BENJAMIN FOSTER, b. May 10, 1813; married Abigail Linnell of Otisfield; settled on a farm in the Woodsum district as a farmer and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1878. His widow died in 1880. Their children:

1. John Linnell, b. Apr. 8, 1840; married in 1872 Mary Flint of Sweden and settled in Oxford, Me. They had two children: Cora, and a son. They live in Norway, Me.
2. Evalina, b. Oct. 14, 1841; married Thos. A. Wilbur of Freeport. She died Nov. 17, 1874.
3. Benjamin F., b. Aug. 29, 1843; died Jan. 26, 1861.
4. William L., b. Feb. 7, 1848; died Aug. 21, 1865.

BRACKETT, b. Jan., 1815; married Lucind Lombard, daughter of Abraham and Thirza (Moors) Lombard of Otisfield. Mr. Woodsum was a good farmer and an enterprising citizen. He moved to Minnesota in—— and settled on a beautiful farm in Mankato in that State. He was successful in his farming in the West. They had two children: Sumner, b. July 2, 1848. Emeline, b. June 4, 1850. The parents are deceased. The children reside in Washington, near Puget Sound.

DORCAS A., b. in Harrison; married Dana Towne of Boston. They have two children: Walter, b. in 1853, and Annie.

SARAH K., b. Dec. 21, 1819; married Dec. 21, 1845, Albert Hamlin of Waterford, b. Nov. 20, 1816. Their children, born in Waterford:

1. Harriet, b. Sept. 13, 1846; married G—— W. Morgan, Sept. 13, 1871. They reside in Auburn, Me.
2. Semantha, b. Apr. 4, 1848; married T—— C. Bell, of Waterford, Oct. 23, 1877; 2d, married Joshua Bennett of Bridgton, Me.
3. Ann Maria, b. Feb. 3, 1850; married O—— G. Fish, July 8, 1874; they reside in Lowell, Mass.
4. Mary, b. May 23, 1852; married R—— P. Bean, Mar. 27, 1873; they reside in Littleton, Colo.
5. Walter Keyes, b. Oct. 27, 1854; married Sept. 9, 1878, Clara J., daughter of Eben and Jane M. Bell of Waterford. Their children: Alice May, b. Sept. 30, 1879; has a liberal education; in Bridgton Academy two years; graduated, A. M. from Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Woman's College; took part of college course in Boston University; graduated from Posse Gymnasium, Boston; post graduate one year; she is now preceptress and teacher of oratory and gymnastics at Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Woman's College, Kent's Hill, Me. Jennie Bell, b. June 30, 1884; is devoted to musical study and practice; has had good instructors, and one year in N. E. Conservatory of Music, Boston. She is an accomplished pianist and is a choir singer. Flora Gertrude, b. June 28, 1884; married Willard W. Abbott of Waterford; he is a prominant farmer, dairyman and has served several terms as Master of Bear Mountain Grange. Mrs. Abbott is much interested in Grange work and has served in an official position. Carrie Augusta, b. Apr. 30, 1886; educated at Bridgton Academy; she is an expert accountant and is bookkeeper and cashier in the business office of her father; she is also a pianist and singer. Albert Wilton, b. Nov. 9, 1890; is a student at Bridgton Academy.

Mr. Hamlin is a man of cultivated intellect and versatile tastes and capabilities. He received his educational training in the public and select schools of his own town. In his early married life, he lived several years in New Haven, Connecticut, where he was employed in the wheel

department of the carriage manufactory of Henry Hook & Company. In 1882-1883, he was a member of the South Waterford Wheel Mfg. Company. He was also proprietor of a flourishing wool carding business which is in operation at the present time. In 1889, he became proprietor of the Waterford Creamery Company, at South Waterford, which has been in successful business ever since, making at height of the season, about 1,000 pounds of the finest quality of butter per day. He is also proprietor of an excellent trade in flour, grain and feed for domestic animals. Mr. Hamlin is one of very few, now living, of the charter members of Bear Mountain Grange, located at South Waterford. He is a worthy member of Mt. Tireum Lodge, F. & A. M., of Waterford, also of Valley Spring Lodge, Knights of Pythias, South Waterford. He is one of the founders of the Waterford Dairy Testing Association, for ascertaining by scientific tests, the capacity of the individual cows in a herd of dairy cows for producing material for profitable butter making. This Association is composed of farmers in this and adjoining towns, and promises to become one of the best of the new century innovations on old, obsolete methods of dairying. Mr. Hamlin is always a supporter of the church and other religious institutions, but is non-sectarian. In politics, he is a Republican of the Abraham Lincoln school. He is prominently interested in affairs of his town, and has held public offices of trust. Mrs. Clara J. Hamlin is a most worthy wife and helpmate of her husband; a skilled housewife, and equally interested in promoting the advancement of all causes for the betterment of society. She has for a number of years past, held the office of Worthy Secretary of Bear Mountain Grange, with great efficiency.

6. James B., b. Mar. 14, 1857; married Mar. 12, 1884, Addie, daughter of John and Margaret Atherton of Waterford. He was a man of fine intelligence, a successful farmer, possessing excellent judgment in business and public affairs, for which he was se-

lected to serve the town in public official station. He died Feb. 18, 1907. Mrs. Addie Hamlin, his wife, predeceased him in 1904; they had one daughter, Bessie May, b. June 4, 1888.

7. Cora J., b. Dec. 1, 1859; married William F. Bell of Waterford, May 14, 1879; they reside in Egan, South Dakota.

G. F.

MEMORANDA.

Concerning families, persons and events of interest to Harrison people.

SAMUEL J. EMERSON died January 18, 1899, aged fifty-four years. Sarah E. (Witham), his widow, died January 25, 1908, aged fifty-nine years, ten months. Mr. Emerson was an honored member of Co. H, 12th Maine Infantry in the Civil War.

REV. JAMES PRENTISS RICHARDSON, first minister and pastor of Congregational Church. He preached the sermon at the dedication of the present church building, December 29, 1836. He preached in Harrison about three years. He was born April 20, 1797. He died in Gray, Maine, November 16, 1862. He was learned in theology, and was one of the most eloquent and graceful orators the Maine pulpit has ever known. To listen to his reading of one of the psalms of David, or a hymn from "Watt's and Select," was a delight, even to the boy of ten, who pens this note in the first year ayont the eightieth of his age.

JOHN E. DUNNELLS, M. D. He came from Newfield, Maine, to Harrison. He married Mary Elizabeth Russell of Bethel, born October 9, 1824; died February 9, 1895. Dr. Dunnells was born November 3, 1818; died January 3, 1867. They had two children: John, and Mary Elizabeth, who married Newell A. Trafton (See Trafton family). Dr. Dunnells was a learned and successful physician; possessed of tender, kindly sensibilities, a neighborly quality that rendered him popular in social and political circles. He was a State Senator from Cumberland County in ——.

DAVID FROST, a native of Norway, died June 26, 1876, aged sixty-six years, three months. Nancy (Whitney) Frost died Dec. 8, 1903, aged 86 years, eight months, eight days. She was a daughter of Benjamin Whitney of Bridgton, and sister of Jonathan Whitney of Harrison. They were very excellent and lovable neighbors and esteemed members of the Free Baptist Church. Mr. Frost was a well educated man, and a very intelligent student of the scriptures. He was a pillar of strength in the church and Sunday-school. He took much interest in the prosperity of the public schools and served the town on the School Committee from 1864 to 1870. Their daughter, Susanna O. Frost, died April 19, 1887, aged forty-seven years. Another daughter married and lived in the State of Connecticut. D. Anson, only son, died in Harrison, August 12, 1868, aged fourteen years.

BENJAMIN RICH died October 14, 1858, aged eighty-six years, seven months. Rachel, wife, died May 5, 1869, aged ninety-four years. Henry, son, died April 15, 1879, aged seventy-seven years, nine months, twenty-three days; unmarried. Joseph Fogg, who married Sarah S., daughter of Benjamin and Rachel Rich, died November 15, 1827, aged thirty-two years. Sarah S., wife, died January 28, 1877,

aged seventy-three years, five days. Charles S. Fogg, son, died July 11, 1860, aged thirty-eight years. George H., son of Charles and Melissa Fogg, died April 9, 1856, aged one year, seven months, nineteen days.

SIMEON WHITNEY died December 4, 1894, aged eighty-five years, eight months. Joan, his wife, died September 8, 1873, aged seventy years. Marshall Whitney, their son, born 1825, died in Harrison, in 1871.

JONATHAN SPRINGER died February 16, 1845. Olive, wife, died January 27, 1857, aged eighty-four years. They had a son, George Washington, a bright, enterprising business man, well known in Harrison, before his removal to another town. Mary, married Peirce Scribner (See Scribner family.) Betsy, daughter, always lived at home unmarried. She died August 30, 1850, aged fifty-four years. The Springers were good neighbors and noted for their intelligent and quaint humor.

JOSEPH GILKEY, born in Gorham; died April 2, 1857, aged sixty-nine years, nine months. His wife, Mary, died December 28, 1878, aged seventy-six years. Their eldest son, John, lived many years in Portland; was a carpenter and builder. Charles and James B., who had been to California, were both lost at sea on board the steamer Central America, September 12, 1857. Charles was twenty-seven years and eleven months old, and James twenty-six years. Edward K. died January 3, 1862, aged twenty-four years, ten months. He was a corporal in the 15th Maine Regiment of Infantry at that time in camp at Augusta. Reuben died January 6, 1878, aged thirty-two years. Harriet B., who married ——— Holt, died March 7, 1893, aged sixty-six years. There were Susan and Smith—deceased.

STEPHEN WATERHOUSE, a native of Poland, Maine, lived many years in Bolster's Mills. He was a blacksmith by trade and a very industrious and thrifty man. He owned several tracts of land in Harrison and Otisfield, which he cultivated successfully, raising excellent crops of corn, potatoes and hay. He always had a herd of four or five good cows and had abundance of milk and home-made butter. Mr. Waterhouse was a man of active piety, a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a class leader many times; a daily reader of the scriptures and supporter of the family altar. His house was the home of hospitality. His first wife and mother of all his children, was Lydia Hicks, daughter of Asa Hicks of Norway. She was a most excellent wife and mother, faithful and untiring in all domestic and neighborly relations. She died October 9, 1856, aged fifty-two years, eight months. Mr. Waterhouse married subsequently, Miss Sarah D. Stockman, who was a most worthy and beloved wife and mother to the orphan children. Stephen Waterhouse died in Oxford, October 17, 1871, aged sixty-six years, eleven months, twenty-three days. Mrs. Sarah D. Waterhouse died February 26, 1877, aged seventy-one years, seven months. Children of Stephen and Lydia Waterhouse: Harriet Newell, died January 4, 1844, aged seventeen years. George Osgood, died May 28, 1848, aged eighteen years, nine months. Elizabeth Reed, died November 24, 1851, wife of Granville Fernald (See Fernald family). Amanda, married Charles Merrill of Waterford. They had a son, Charles, also a daughter, Flora. Amanda died April 12, 1884, aged forty-eight years, five months. Luella died March 27, 1858, aged twenty years, ten months. She was the first wife of Almore Haskell. Matilda, b. September 16, 1842, married Samuel Porterfield Stuart (See Stuart family). She resides in Medford, Massachusetts, with her eldest daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Harris.

G. F.

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